[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 4th January 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Tanna	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárástra Mitra	Satara	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
*9	„ Kiran	Poona	Do. ...	200
*10	„ Poona Herald	Do.	Do. ...	200
11	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
12	The Arunodaya	Tanna	Weekly ...	410
13	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
14	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
15	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
16	„ Shubha Suchak	Satara	Do. ...	85
*17	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
18	„ Khandesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
19	„ Satya Sadan	Alibág	Do. ...	400
*20	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
21	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
22	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
23	„ Hindu Punch	Tanna	Do. ...	340
24	„ Dharwar Writta	Dharwar	Do. ...	350
25	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
26	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
27	„ Kashta Wilásini	Do.	Do. ...	125
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Daily ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dharwar	Do. ...	150
33	„ Málwan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*34	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
35	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ...	75
36	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*37	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
38	„ Wasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*39	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly	100
*40	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
41	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	650
42	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
43	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
44	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dharwar	Weekly	175
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Guzerat Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
*55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
60	„ Kattywar Samáchár	Rájkot	Do.	45
61	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
62	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
63	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
64	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
65	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*66	„ Guzerat Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
67	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*68	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
69	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
70	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
71	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
	CANARESE.			
*72	The Chandrodaya	Dharwar	Weekly	100
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
73	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
74	The Mofurrahul Kolub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Native Opinion (2) of the 29th December notices the substance of the Factory Bill published in the *Hindu Patriot* of Calcutta, and remarks that before passing this measure Government should ascertain whether its tendency will be beneficial. Thousands of labourers maintain themselves by working in these mills, and had it not been for the existence of these useful institutions they would have died during the late famine. Again, the mill-operatives do not complain of the number of hours during which work is exacted from them, nor do the employers insist upon their men working for any stated time. There is also no ground for thinking that the health of these operatives is affected injuriously by the work which they have to do. As a matter of fact, children working in these mills enjoy better health than those who attend our schools. The Bill is, therefore, not demanded by considerations of health. Its only effect will be to stop the growth of the rising cotton industry of India. The prohibition of the employment of children under seven and a reduction in the number of working hours in the case of grown up labourers, will entail a loss both on the mill-owners and on the operatives. The former will suffer on account of the reduced quantity of cloth which the mills will turn out; and the latter will lose because each labourer will get less for working a shorter time. Such a state of things will, no doubt, gladden the hearts of the mill-owners of Manchester. The cotton industry of India is new and rising, and will require the fostering care of Government for its expansion. This Bill will retard its progress, and poor people will be deprived of the means of earning their livelihood. These facts should receive the careful consideration of Government.

Says that if the Factory Bill is passed, its effect will be to retard the growth of the rising cotton industry of India.

The same, in an article on the license-tax, says that the Vernacular Press Act was passed with the ostensible object of preventing vernacular journals from spreading discontent among the people. If this be so, then it behoves Government to use every effort to allay the dissatisfaction which is engendered by the conduct of its own officials. Here the writer states that although agriculturists are specially exempted from the operation of the license-tax, yet persons who keep cows, buffaloes, and other animals solely for agricultural purposes are brought within its pale if they happen to sell any surplus milk or ghee which they may have. Again, a list of mill-operatives who work by contract has been demanded with the intention of taxing them. This is unjust inasmuch as they are mere labourers and can in no way be considered traders. It is also said that landlords take bonds from their tenants so as to secure the landlords' share of the produce of the land. Both these classes of persons are considered traders on account of this transaction, and are thus brought within the provisions of the law. Similarly, agriculturists who accumulate large stores of grain with the view of selling at some future time when a favorable opportunity presents itself, are treated as if they were traders. These proceedings are calculated to irritate and annoy the people.

Says that Government should take measures to allay the discontent caused by the proceedings of the officials charged with the duty of collecting the license-tax.

The same, in an article headed "Mysore," says that when the time comes for restoring this territory to its acknowledged ruler, the British Government intends to retain Bangalore in exchange for Serigapatam, and that the minds of the people are unsettled because of this. Bangalore is the first city in Mysore, and is, besides, superior to Seringapatam in point of population, climate, and revenue, and, therefore, the exchange will not be a fair one. Moreover, the Raja of Mysore has to pay a large tribute to the British Government, and is also liable for heavy payments on account of the existing European Agency. If to this is added the cost of the famine which prevailed there during the last two years, the state of the country cannot be pronounced to be prosperous. The *Opinion*, therefore, considers that to make the exchange in question at such a juncture, and particularly when the relations of the British Government with the Mahárája are those

Hopes that the intention of the British Government to retain Bangalore in exchange for Seringapatam may not be carried out.

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of a guardian to a minor, is a proceeding which will be open to much misunderstanding. This subject might be appropriately discussed when the Mahárája becomes ripe in years and understanding.

Says that the armies of Native States are perfectly loyal, and that therefore it is unjust to reduce or abolish them.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 30th December, in an article on the armies of Native States, says that it is unjust to compel the native princes to reduce or abolish their armies, or to amalgamate them with the British forces. Such a step can only be justified on the ground that the existence of these armies may hereafter prove dangerous to the continuance of British rule. This fear is entirely groundless. In the mutiny of 1857, when there was a probability of the extinction of the British power, these armies actually helped in the suppression of the revolt. When this was so, there is no ground whatever for thinking that they would behave differently in the future. The promptitude with which the native princes have come forward to the assistance of the British Government in the present crisis, is a signal proof of their loyalty to the paramount power. In conclusion, the *Dnyán Prakásh* advises the English people to preserve intact the reputation for justice and benevolence which they at present enjoy. In no other way will the British power be so strengthened as by adherence to these two principles.

Gives reasons for the discontent which prevails among educated natives.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 30th December, in discussing the question of discontent among the educated natives, gives a variety of reasons for its existence. In the first place, education has of late become very expensive, while the chances of obtaining employment have become very much less. Again, the most valuable uncovenanted appointments which are more numerous than the covenanted, are usually given to the relatives of high Indian officials, and the less valuable places where the work is easy and of little responsibility are bestowed on Eurasians. Besides, natives have to contend with the whims and fancies of Europeans in order to obtain service. For instance, some Europeans like persons of certain castes and have an aversion to others. Some consider that natives should rise from the lowest posts. Some dislike educated natives. All these causes combine to make the attainment of employment in the public service difficult; and hence the educated natives have become dissatisfied with their present condition.

Attributes the wretchedness of the Indian ryots to the exclusion of the hereditary vatandárs from all participation in the affairs of Government.

The same, in a leader headed "The Parliament of India," says that the functions of that assembly were at one time discharged in this country by the hereditary vatandárs. These men were always consulted in all questions affecting the management and collection of revenue; but of late they have been deprived of all authority in these matters. Now the power of levying taxes is concentrated in the hands of European officials; and hence there is no one to look after the interests of the ryot. If this had not been the case, the present condition of the people would not have been so wretched as it actually is. Here complaint is made of the expensive nature of all legal proceedings, and the poverty of the great bulk of the people is to a certain extent attributed to this cause. Lastly it is maintained that as long as the administration of the country is left entirely in the hands of Europeans, no improvement will take place. A suggestion is, therefore, made that natives should be allowed to have some voice in all administrative matters.

Disapproves of the complete stoppage of all public works, and recommends other measures for effecting the requisite saving.

A correspondent of the *Mahárástra Mitra* (5) of the 26th December, but received on the 29th, says that the saving effected by the complete cessation of public works will be comparatively trifling, and will not suffice for the cost of the war which is at present raging in Afghanistan. Besides, a large number of labourers will be thrown out of employment; and such men, finding it difficult to earn their livelihood, will join the ranks of the criminal population, and the cost of supporting them will ultimately fall on Government. This result is not a mere guess, but was actually experienced during the late famine. Again this measure will create

immense discontent among the masses; while by the abolition of a few highly paid appointments this dissatisfaction would be avoided, and the reduction made would be considerable. But in these days it is perfectly useless to offer advice to Government. It is rumoured that reductions are likely to be made in the Educational Department; but time alone will reveal how far this statement is correct.

Says that the grants to native schools were stopped because some natives prejudiced the mind of the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the system of management which prevailed therein.

The *Poona Herald* (10) of the 1st January says that owing to the liberal grants which were given by Mr. Peile to schools under European management, those institutions flourished, and Government was benefited. Subsequently the natives followed in the same path and opened schools for their own people in Bombay and Poona. Afterwards it was said that the mind of our present Director was poisoned by some natives with respect to the system of management which prevailed in these institutions, and the grants were at once stopped. Thus the schools in Poona were closed, but those in Bombay continued to exist through the assistance of rich persons. No one would say, ironically observes the writer, that a wrong has been done because Government assistance has been denied to native schools, while the grants to European schools were increased by a large amount. The grants to Mission schools, however, were reduced by half. This is very sad indeed. It is true that the Missionaries obtain pecuniary aid from Scotland and other countries; but considering the heavy work which they have to do, they do not get their due. There is however no remedy.

Says that the natives have an inherent right to all the appointments under Government, and that Europeans should only be appointed to posts for which qualified natives are not to be had.

The *Arunodaya* (12) of the 22nd December notices the speech recently delivered by Sir Ashley Eden at the distribution of prizes at St. Xavier's College in Calcutta. His Honour is reported to have told the students of that institution that it was their defective education which prevented them from obtaining employment; and that this state of things compelled Government and private firms to import young men in large numbers from England for the service of this great empire. From this the *Arunodaya* infers that His Honour is very careful of the interests of his countrymen; but it does not seem to have occurred to him to think of the interests of the vast population at whose expense these Englishmen are enjoying themselves. His Honour should have said that the natives of India had an inherent right to all appointments in India, and that Englishmen would be nominated only to posts for which qualified natives were not forthcoming. Englishmen should, therefore, not depend solely on the expectation of obtaining public employment.

Says that Government should make great efforts for the destruction of wild animals, since the responsibility of protecting the public has devolved on it on account of the disarming Act.

The same of the 29th December, in an article on the destruction of wild animals, observes that had the natives full liberty to use arms, there would be no necessity for a special department for the purpose of destroying wild animals. The responsibility of protecting the people against the attacks of these creatures would not then have devolved on Government. But since Government has assumed that responsibility by disarming the population, it becomes its bounden duty to use every endeavour to preserve them from harm. The reduced expenditure, however, of 1877 as compared with that of 1876, and the consequent increase in the number of human deaths would seem to indicate that Government is not sufficiently mindful of its duty in this respect. The *Arunodaya*, therefore, prays Government to exercise more vigilance in future.

Objects to some of the rules recently promulgated for the encouragement of high education.

The *Nyáya Sindhu* (15) of the 30th December says that in framing the rules recently published for the encouragement of high education, sufficient prevision has not been exercised in protecting the interests of those who are already serving in the revenue department. It is stated that the rights of these men to promotion will be respected only on the condition of their passing the lower standard departmental examination within two years from the date from which the rules may be brought into

force. The *Nyáya Sindhu* considers this provision harsh, and regrets that the hopes of those who know Maráthi only will be blighted for ever. (Several newspapers express somewhat similar sentiments).

Says that the Police Superintendent of Sholápur should take measures to prevent robbers from roaming about.

The *Kalpataru* (17) of the 29th Decembar states that in the Collectorate of Sholápur the crops have been nearly destroyed by excessive rain, and that the little which is left is being carried away by robbers. These usually belong to the Máng and other low castes. The Police Superintendent is, therefore, requested to take measures to prevent such people from roaming about.

Objects to certain provisions of the Irrigation Bill, and says that the assessment on land should be settled yearly on the actual yield of each field.

The *A'rya Warta* (34) of the 28th December, but received on the 30th, in discussing the provisions of the new Irrigation Bill, says that it is likely that the cultivators will have to pay an additional tax. Already the assessment on land is high and there is also the local cess. If, therefore, a new burden is thrown on the land, cultivation will become utterly unprofitable. The *A'rya Wárta* considers that the present taxation on land should be diminished, and that the rate of assessment should be settled yearly according to the actual yield of each field. The provision by which canal officers are empowered to apprehend without a warrant persons who are found damaging the canal, is disapproved. Such authority should be given to Magistrates only. The laws which have hitherto been enacted have generally been of a beneficial tendency, but such stringent enactments are calculated to spread discontent among the people.

Complains that the policemen of Borsad demand presents from vegetable-sellers.

A correspondent of the *Surya Prakásh* (45) of the 28th December, but received on the 29th, states that the policemen of the town of Borsad demand presents from vegetable-sellers who come in from the villages and exercise tyranny upon them if the demand is not satisfied. These dealers have therefore ceased to come into the town. The authorities concerned are requested to take measures to prevent this evil practice.

Observes that the right way to improve the condition of the Deccan ryots is to lessen the heavy land assessment, and regrets that Government enacts laws prejudicial to their interests.

The *Guzerat Mitra* (47) of the 29th December in a leader on Government and the cultivators, repeats the old complaint that the heavy land assessment has impoverished the cultivators of this Presidency, and that laws intended to relieve them of the debts due to exacting creditors will not improve their condition. The *Mitra* alludes to the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots, to the disturbances made by them, and to the report of the Deccan Riots' Commission, and observes that it was expected that Government would do something for bettering their condition. But nothing of the kind has taken place. Instead of applying the proper remedy which consisted in making a reasonable reduction in the land assessment, Government introduced into the new Civil Procedure Code provisions prejudicial to the interests of the money-lenders. When this was done it was shown that the interests of the cultivators themselves would suffer, inasmuch as the heavy burden of taxation remained unabated while the money-lenders would not accommodate them with credit in times of need. These forbodings have been since realized, as the cultivators are in a worse condition than before. Notwithstanding this state of things, Government does not yet apply the proper remedy, and thinks of enacting other laws equally prejudicial to the interests of the ryots.

Disapproves of the Bill for ameliorating the condition of the Deccan agriculturists.

The same, in the next leader entitled "The Bill for the improvement of the condition of the cultivators," refers to the memorial submitted by the Bombay Association in regard to this Bill, and expresses its concurrence with the objections taken therein. The *Mitra* also repeats some of the statements made in the previous leader, and observes that were the money-lenders prohibited from charging high interest, they would resort to the trick of getting their debtors to pass bonds for larger sums than are actually

A correspondent of the Swan Examiner (12) of the 25th December, 1907, writes that the behaviour of the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Lefroy) in the Collie district is causing much dissatisfaction among the people.

The Kalgoorlie (11) of the 26th December states that it was expected that Government would introduce a Bill to amend the Land Act, 1898, in the direction of giving the Governor power to withdraw land from selection for the purpose of establishing a township. Instead of applying the proper remedy which consists in making a reasonable reduction in the land, necessarily Government introduced a Bill to amend the Land Act, 1898, in the direction of giving the Governor power to withdraw land from selection for the purpose of establishing a township. Instead of applying the proper remedy which consists in making a reasonable reduction in the land, necessarily Government introduced a Bill to amend the Land Act, 1898, in the direction of giving the Governor power to withdraw land from selection for the purpose of establishing a township. When this was done it was shown that the interests of the selectors would suffer, inasmuch as the power proposed to be given by [illegible] township. Upon representations being made to the Government that the interests of the selectors would not be safeguarded, as the Government intended, it was decided to amend the Bill, and it was now proposed that the Governor should only withdraw land from selection for the purpose of establishing a township on condition that the selectors were compensated for improvements effected on the land. The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Lefroy) explained that the Government had not intended that the Governor should

advanced. Bentham and other English writers of note have pointed out the impropriety of State interference in regulating the rate of interest; and if Government acts in defiance of this sound principle, the cultivators are sure to suffer a great deal more.

Disapproves of the Factory Bill prepared by Mr. Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli.

The same also joins some of its contemporaries in condemning the proposed Factory Bill for Bombay. It observes that Mr. Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli has probably prepared it, and undertaken its advocacy to save Europeans from the odium of advocating it in the interest of their countrymen the cotton-manufactures of Manchester. Whatever may be the truth, there is no doubt that the Bill is condemned by the press with few exceptions. Last year the Government of Bombay also saw no need of such a measure. The Commission too, appointed by Government, disapproved of it. It was said that the members composing this Commission were in the interest of the mill-owners; but the charge was false. Again, the operatives of these mills are quite able to work for the period for which work is exacted from them at present. There is no proof that their health has been spoilt in consequence of the labor they perform. All of them do not work for fixed pay. Several of them take work by contract and earn more or less as they like. The work performed by them is not so hard as that of labourers employed in building houses. His Excellency the Governor disapproves of the Bill; and, hence, there is a probability of its being discarded. If, however, it is passed, the pecuniary condition of the operatives will be the worse for it. The mill-owners will employ two sets of workmen, each to work for half a day, and divide between them the wages now paid. They will thus lose half a day and its wages, and will curse the persons who were instrumental in inflicting this loss upon them.

Expresses deep gratitude to Sir Richard Temple for his recent resolution giving highly-paid posts in the Revenue Department to University graduates.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 30th December observes that the decline of attendance in the art's colleges was owing to the want of a systematic plan for the employment of graduates of the University in highly-paid appointments. This complaint has now been removed. By the rules recently published in the *Government Gazette*, employment is promised in the Revenue Department, and the *Samáchár* feels deeply grateful to His Excellency the Governor for this act of his.

Complains of robberies in the town of Surat.

A correspondent of the same of the 3rd January complains that notwithstanding an increase in the police force of Surat, the number of robberies by house-breaking has increased of late so that about six or seven are reported every week. This has caused a panic among the people of this place. One of these recent robberies was committed near a police station, and another on a public road. This does not speak well of the efficiency of the police, which instead of finding out the robbers, hurts the feelings of the persons robbed by making improper inquiries.

Hopes that the Port Trust Bill will be passed without delay.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 31st December hopes that the Port Trust Bill now lying before the Bombay Legislative Council will be soon passed. After expressing approval of the decision of Government to purchase the foreshore properties of Bombay and to entrust their management to the Port Trust Committee, the *Jáme Jamsed* observes that a well-known merchant of Bombay who has got into difficulties, holds so many shares in the foreshore companies, that after the sale of these properties is effected, he will be able to liquidate to some extent the claims of his creditors. Most of the other merchants of Bombay hold shares in these companies, and are inconvenienced by the locking up of so much capital. Sir Richard Temple's Government is not unaware of the great tightness prevailing in the local market, and it is said that the Honourable Mr. Gibbs has gone down to Calcutta to consult with the Supreme Government with reference to the Port Trust. Whether this is so or not, it is highly desirable to pass a law in regard to the Port Trust without delay.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (50) of the 3rd January in referring to the insolvency of the City of Glasgow Bank brought about by the frauds committed in its management, observes that the Directors of this Bank represented that its condition was satisfactory by putting out cooked accounts. To prevent a similar misfortune befalling the Joint Stock Companies of Bombay, it is necessary that a clause should be inserted in the Act constituting Joint Stock Companies, authorizing Government to appoint an auditor to examine their annual accounts. The *Sowdágar* hopes that Government will do this in the interests of the young and rising cotton industry of Bombay.

Requests Government to introduce a clause into the law for Joint Stock Companies, to the effect that auditors should examine their annual accounts.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 29th December, in a leader headed "Russia and England," observes that most of the newspapers at St. Petersburgh are of opinion that at the conclusion of the present Afghán war these two powers will become close neighbours. This statement is, perhaps, a hint that a secret treaty has been concluded between them. The Berlin Congress has shown us that Lord Beaconsfield is capable of making secret compacts. Again, though Russia was the cause of this war, his Lordship has succeeded in inducing the Czar to promise that he would render no help to Shere Ali. These things make it probable that a secret treaty has been made between England and Russia; and this is a good contrivance for the easy defeat of the Amir. But England ought never to trust Russia, since the latter will ever be a dangerous neighbour for India. Again, even though Russia now gives assurances of non-interference in Cabul, yet she is practising deceit at the same time, as will be seen from the Amir's taking refuge in her territories. Her other plots in this matter are to be gathered from the issue of the *Golos* of the 13th October last, in which it is stated that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Afghanistan, that the former would support the Amir, and that a verbal promise has been given to him that his country shall remain intact. Under such circumstances how can England and Russia come to a satisfactory agreement? To inflict a decisive defeat on Russia is the only means which England can adopt to make the Czar powerless to carry on his usual chicaneries.

Says that Russia would be a dangerous neighbour to India, and that England should defeat the Czar and make him powerless to carry on his usual chicaneries.

In noticing the statement made by the mill-owners of Bombay that the work performed by their operatives does not require as much physical exertion as is undergone by other labourers, the *Rást Goftár* observes that this plea is answered by Dr. Blaney in his letter to Mr. Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli. It is there stated that while other labourers can leave off their work for a short time when they are tired, the mill-operatives are made to do their work without cessation for many hours. Again the report of the Commission appointed by Parliament in 1873 states that mill work though easy is detrimental to health, and that for this reason there was more mortality among the women in the mill—owing districts of England than in other parts. If work is so very destructive to life in the temperate climate of England, it must be more injurious in the hot climate of India. India has, therefore, more need of a Factory Act than England can have.

Observes that mill work in India is not so easy as mill-owners say, but is injurious to health. A Factory Act is, therefore, required to lessen the hours for which the operatives are made to work.

The same in a leader headed "A 'pledge' to be 'religiously upheld,'" observes that it was stated in the last issue of this journal that Lord Lytton should have protested against the resolution of Parliament to charge the cost of the Afghan war to the Indian revenues. This statement has created surprise in certain quarters, as it is believed that the Viceroy is only an Officer whose duty it is to carry out the orders of the Home Government. This belief is, however, a mistake. The Governor General enjoys independence, and is charged with great responsibilities. Moreover, there are special reasons why Lord Lytton should submit a protest in the matter of the expenditure of this war. In the first place, the surplus of two krores of rupees from which the expense of this war is to be paid

Again shows that it is the the duty of the Viceroy to protest against charging the expenses of the Afghan war to the Indian revenues.

The Manager's Speculation (20) of the 3rd January in referring to the misfortune which befell the City of Glasgow Bank brought about by the fraudulent conduct of its late Directors, observes that the Directors of this Bank represented that its condition was satisfactory by having out cooked accounts. To prevent a similar misfortune befalling the Joint Stock Companies of Bompay, it is necessary that a clause should be inserted in the Act constituting Joint Stock Companies, authorising Government to appoint an auditor to examine their annual accounts. The Spectator hopes that Government will do this in the case of the Joint Stock Companies of Bompay, in which the interests of the young and rising cotton industry of Bompay are so much involved.

The Rate Cutter (21) of the 25th December, in a leader headed "Russia and England," observes that most of the newspapers at St. Petersburgh are of opinion that at the conclusion of the present Afghan war these two powers will become close neighbours. This statement is, perhaps, a hint that a secret treaty has been concluded between them. The North Congress has shown us that Lord Beaconsfield is capable of making secret compacts. Again, though Russia now gives assurances of non-interference in Cabul, yet she is practising deceit at the same time, as will be seen from the Manchester Examiner's telegram of the 15th October last, in which it is stated that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Afghanistan, that the former should support the Amir, and that a corps should shortly be stationed at Herat. Moreover, there are several reasons why Lord Lytton should submit to him that this country shall remain intact. Under any circumstances now to quit Russia is the only means which England can adopt to make the new defeat on Russia's part complete. Russia's aggressive policy must be checked, and that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Afghanistan, that the former should support the Amir, and that a corps should shortly be stationed at Herat. Moreover, there are several reasons why Lord Lytton should submit to him that this country shall remain intact. Under any circumstances now to quit Russia is the only means which England can adopt to make the new defeat on Russia's part complete. Russia's aggressive policy must be checked, and that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Afghanistan, that the former should support the Amir, and that a corps should shortly be stationed at Herat. Moreover, there are several reasons why Lord Lytton should submit to him that this country shall remain intact. Under any circumstances now to quit Russia is the only means which England can adopt to make the new defeat on Russia's part complete. Russia's aggressive policy must be checked, and that

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was created by imposing additional taxation, and at the time this was done, Lord Lytton distinctly gave a pledge that the proceeds of the new taxes would be considered as an insurance fund against famines, and would on no account be diverted to any other purpose. It is, therefore, His Lordship's duty to act as suggested above.

Observes that a reasonable decrease should be made by law in the working hours of the mill-operatives in Bombay.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 29th December observes that it is a very common complaint that the number of hours for which work is exacted every day from the mill-operatives in Bombay is more than they can conveniently bear, and that, therefore, the labour tells prejudicially on their health, particularly on that of women and children. It is natural that the mill-owners blinded by their own interests, should not understand this, and that the ignorant and illiterate operatives tempted by high wages should not feel it. However, it behoves Government to interfere in this matter and to make a reasonable decrease in the number of working-hours. But in doing this merciful work, care should be taken that the interests of mill-owners are not sacrificed, as mill work is a young and rising industry in this country, which supplies the means of livelihood to a large number of people and which requires every encouragement to make it prosperous.

Asks the authorities of the Training College, the High School, and the Mission School to get the opium shop situated in Khamásá's Chaklá, in Ahmedabad, removed to some other place, as the school-boys are likely to learn the vice.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (57) of the 25th December, but received on the 29th, after pointing out the evil effects of smoking chandol (a preparation of opium), states that of late the vice of smoking this narcotic has increased considerably. Hitherto persons who offered conveniences for smoking opium as well as those who indulged in this vice were apprehended and punished with fines. Recently Government has sold the contract for these opium shops (in the town of Ahmedabad) for the sum of Rs. 1,500 and has licensed the shop-keepers to open shops on the public roads. Accordingly a Pársi and a Musalman have opened a place for opium smoking near the police station in Khamásá's Chaklá. Through this road boys pass to the Training College, the High School, and the Mission School, and there is a probability of their visiting the shop through curiosity and of taking to the vice. It is said that a student of the High School and another of the Mission School have of late been visiting the shop on their way home from school. It is not known whether they go there to satisfy their curiosity or to smoke opium; but it is better to protect boys from falling into the vice. The *Samsher*, therefore, requests the authorities of these schools to get the shop removed from its present locality to some other place which is less frequented by school-boys.

Requests the Educational Department to prepare a new set of school-books for the use of girls.

The same says that the Gujaráti school series prepared by Mr. T. C. Hope, is good for boys, but not so for girls. A set of books containing information as regards the duties of wives towards their husbands, fathers and mothers-in-law, the treatment of children, household management, &c., is very much needed, but is, unfortunately, not forthcoming. It behoves the Educational Department, therefore, to get such books written by educated native gentlemen for use in female schools.

Requests the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad not to give a newspaper license to Chhagan Began.

A correspondent of the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (58) of the 25th December, but received on the 30th, states that one Chhagan Began has taken out or is about to take out a license for publishing a newspaper from the 1st proximo. This person does not possess any property, nor does he bear good character. He is also in debt to several persons. It is not safe to permit such a person to publish a paper, since he is likely to publish matter injurious to other persons; and in such a case the latter would not be able to recover any damages from him. He now prints a periodical at a press which, in reality, belongs to him, but which has been transferred to the name of a relative. This has beer done with a view to cheat his creditors, and to escape any fine to which he m.ght become liable for printing falsehoods. The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad is, therefore, requested not to give him a license, or to cancel it if it has been given.

The *Káside Mumbai* (65) of the 27th December, but received on the 29th, observes that considering the news now received from Afghanistan and the resources at the command of the Amir, it appears that he is probably playing the part of a chess-player, who in order to entrap his antagonist, recklessly throws away a few of his men, and when the time arrives, wins the game. Snow has commenced to fall in Afghanistan; the mountain tribes have taken to plunder and rapine; and the Amir adopting the policy of his late father Dost Mahomed, has decamped with his valuables and obtained the protection of the Russians. Sardár Yákub Khán has been left behind at Cabul. He is sharp, active, and brave, and enjoys considerable influence with his countrymen. It is well known how bravely he fought for and obtained the throne of Cabul for his father. There is a report that he is collecting a large army in Cabul to oppose the English. Some of the Amir's army is encamped at Logar near Shutargardan. The British forces have been engaged more in putting down the mountain tribes than in opposing the Amir's forces. All this makes it probable that Cabul will not submit soon, and that we shall have to carry on the war for a long time. Afghanistan is like Montenegro in Europe, as the people consider it meritorious to take to plunder and rapine.

Observes that it is probable that the Afghan war will continue for a long time.

The same of the 30th December observes that considering the news now received from Cabul, the report that the Amir has decamped seems doubtful. Though he has fallen into his present perplexities in consequence of the Russians having played him false, it would be not right to say that Afghanistan has been conquered until he has been defeated in a great battle. There is a report in Bombay that three months ago the Amir declared a Jehád (a religious war), but that the ulema said that it was against religion to declare a religious war when he had an infidel on his side. This declaration nullified the proclamation for the Jehád. It seems probable that the Amir has put Yákub Khán on the throne for the purpose of breaking off the connection with the Russians, and that all the ulema and sardárs of Afghanistan are now united, and that Yákub Khán has issued the proclamation of the Jehád. Unless the Amir is made a prisoner he is sure to give trouble.

It is probable that the proclamation for the Jehád, or religious war, has been issued by Sardár Yákub Khán.

The *Guzerat Samáchár* (66) of the 21st December, but received on the 31st, objects to India being charged with the expenses of the Afghan war. It is stated that India is already unable to bear the increase in the duty on salt and the license-tax. Yet the people pay these taxes, and quietly suffer distress. If the expenses of the war are recovered from them they will think that the Government which was hitherto so very kind and merciful, has now become tyrannical. They believe that the license-tax will be remitted after a short time. If this is not done on account of the cost of the war, they will not think well of the Government. The *Samáchár* prays the Almighty to give success to the English army and to bring the campaign to an early conclusion.

Hopes that the expense of the Afghan war will not be charged to India as she is unable to bear it.

The same, in a leader headed "The people of dark skin are unfortunate, while those of fair skin are fortunate," asks whether people know the difference between natives and Europeans. As an instance of the natives being unfortunate, the writer states that Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector for Guzerat, has charged the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* newspaper with defamation, and that the latter has been punished with fine and imprisonment. After briefly describing the complaint and the statements made by the prosecutor and the accused, the *Samáchár* expresses a hope that the latter will be declared not guilty when he appeals against the conviction in question.

Thinks that the decision punishing the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* newspaper of Ahmedabad for an alleged libel on Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector for Gujarát, is not just.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 7th January 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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C. W. KUNKARAY,

Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,

Poona, 1st January 1879.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 11th January 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Tanna	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárástra Mitra	Satara	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
*9	„ Kiran	Poona	Do.	200
*10	„ Poona Herald	Do.	Do.	200
11	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
12	The Arunodaya	Tanna	Weekly	410
13	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
14	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
15	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
16	„ Shubha Suchak	Satara	Do.	85
*17	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
18	„ Khandesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Satya Sadan	Alibág	Do.	400
*20	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
21	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
22	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
23	„ Hindu Punch	Tanna	Do.	340
24	„ Dharwar Writta	Dharwar	Do.	350
25	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
26	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
27	„ Kashta Wilásini	Do.	Do.	125
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Daily	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
32	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dharwar	Do.	150
33	„ Málwan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*34	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
35	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
36	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*37	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
38	„ Wasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
*39	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly ...	100
*40	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	100
41	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	650
42	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
43	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
44	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dharwar	Weekly ...	175
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Guzerat Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
*55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
60	„ Kattywar Samáchár	Rájkot	Do. ...	45
61	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
62	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
63	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
64	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
65	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*66	„ Guzerat Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
67	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*68	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
69	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
70	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
71	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
72	„ Widya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
*73	The Chandrodaya	Dharwar	Weekly ...	100
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrahul Kolub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Observes that Government officials should be encouraged to speak the truth when giving evidence before the Famine Commission.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 6th January, in an article headed "A suggestion to the Famine Commission," says that it appears from a letter in the *Times of India* that Mr. Bosanquet has been transferred from Belgaum to Kolába because he is said to have stated in his replies to the questions of the Famine Commission that the mortality in the Belgaum District during the late famine was very high owing to the rate of wages as settled by Sir Richard Temple being inadequate for the sustenance of labourers. Here the writer states that if Government officers are discouraged from speaking the truth from a fear of punishment, Government will never come to know the real condition of its subjects. In being degraded for thus freely expressing his opinions Mr. Bosanquet has not been in any way lowered in the estimation of the public, but the local Government has certainly treated the Famine Commission with disrespect. The *Dnyán Prakásh*, therefore, considers that the Famine Commission should take steps to prevent itself from being treated similarly in future, and should protect persons who are called upon to give their evidence as if they were witnesses in a court of justice. Again, the Famine Commission was appointed with the ostensible object of enquiring into the conduct of the several local Governments within whose jurisdiction the famine happened, and this end will be frustrated by the treatment to which Mr. Bosanquet has been subjected. Lastly, it is very wrong that persons in the high position of Sir Richard Temple should obstinately hold to their opinions in order that their shortcomings may not be exposed. In this respect the example set by Lord Lytton deserves to be followed. His Excellency in reviewing the report of Mr. Elliot on the famine in Mysore says that the great mortality in that province was caused by the mismanagement of the administration, and could have been avoided by the adoption of judicious measures. Such an expression of opinion reflects credit on His Excellency the Viceroy.

Recommends the abolition of the Senior Assistant Judge of Sholápur and the transference of the political charge of the Sátára and Sholápur Districts to the District Judge of Poona.

The same of the 9th January discusses the question of giving additional work to the District Judge of Poona. It is stated that during the late famine the criminal work in the Judge's court increased and civil work declined. But in 1878 the criminal work also declined while there was no corresponding increase in the number of civil cases. Here the writer institutes a comparison between the different district courts with reference to their judicial work, and comes to the conclusion that the Senior Assistant Judge at Sholápur might be reduced and that the superintendence of the Subordinate Courts in that Collectorate might with great advantage be handed over to the Judge and his Assistant at Poona. Even this arrangement will not give the District Judge and his Assistant sufficient work. It is, therefore, suggested that the jurisdiction which the Collectors of Sátára and Sholápur possess as Political Agents might be transferred to the District Judge of Poona and his Assistant. The Judge of Poona will then really become the Agent for the Sardárs in the Deccan.

Attributes the discontent which prevails among educated natives to the difficulty experienced in obtaining employment under Government.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 6th January, in an article on the discontent which prevails among educated natives, says that Lord Dalhousie ruled that none but educated natives should be employed in the service of Government, but this order is now a dead letter. The authorities in the mofussil entertain an intense aversion to persons educated in our colleges and schools, and hence they employ whomsoever they please. It is true that owing to a variety of causes educated natives are now admitted to the Judicial Department, but they are steadily excluded from the other departments. When men are promoted from very low posts to posts of higher emoluments and of greater importance, they do not lose their original habits, and hence the tyranny under which the people groan. Again, natives find that education is not sufficiently remunerative on

account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining employment since all the well-paid appointments in the different departments of Government are given to young lads imported from England. Educated natives might find employment in Native States, but there are few appointments in Native States. All these causes have combined to produce discontent, and the favourable impression which British rule once produced is gradually dying away.

Predicts that the income-tax will soon be imposed and asks the people to be prepared to pay it willingly.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 18th December contains a long article in which the writer gives expression to the opinion that the income-tax is sure to be imposed soon. Here reference is made to the unequal incidence of the license-tax, the harshness with which it has been collected, and the hardships which it has caused to the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The Government of India is also charged with having violated its promise of reserving the produce of the license-tax as a reserve fund against future famines, and with having employed it in conducting an unnecessary, expensive and unjust war. If an income-tax is levied, as it certainly will be, the greater part of its proceeds will be devoted to rewarding the heroes of the Afghan war and to maintaining the additional force of fifteen thousand men which has been recently sanctioned. Here the writer advises the natives to give medals to the English conquerors of the Amir, commemorating the love of truth, justice and liberty which Parliament and the people of England have exhibited in depriving the unrepresented and dumb millions of India of their money. And all this is done for the sake of subjugating Afghanistan with the view of counteracting the machinations of Russia. The writer concludes this article, which is throughout ironical in its tone, by advising the natives to be ready to pay the forthcoming income-tax, and not to complain of the license-tax lest a stigma be cast upon their loyalty.

Makes suggestions for making scientific agriculture popular among the farmers.

The *Poona Herald* (10) of the 8th January alludes to the establishment of classes for teaching scientific agriculture and says that this measure is very laudable. At the same time the *Herald* considers that the boys who are likely to receive this instruction will not be much benefited by it. As a rule, those who learn English are not owners of land, and they study that language with the object of obtaining employment in public offices. The children of agriculturists are to be found only in vernacular schools, but then they are too young to profit by such instruction. They leave school and follow agricultural pursuits the moment they have learnt to read and write. They have no desire to learn English. The writer, therefore, suggests that every year some young ryots should be admitted to these classes. This plan will be more beneficial than the one proposed. Government might also lend them money after they have received due instruction, and if they are willing to introduce improvements. This course is likely to encourage the agriculturists in general to seek this education.

Complains of the excessive cost of the Indian army.

The *Arunodaya* (12) of the 5th January, in an article on the Indian army, says that considering the vast extent of India, the numerical strength of the army is small, and hence its cost ought not to be heavy. But it can be proved that the expense of the Indian army has increased as its strength has diminished. About the time of the mutiny when the European section of the army received an enormous accession of strength, the cost of the English and native forces amounted to about fifteen krores of rupees. Since then there has been a steady diminution in the strength of the English and native forces, and so their cost ought to have diminished too, but the reverse is the case. At present the army charges amount to about sixteen krores. This, however, does not represent the whole sum properly debitable to the Indian army. Various other items have to be added in order to get an accurate result. Thus if we added the cost of barracks, the marine charges, and the loss on account of railways, (which were mainly constructed for military purposes) the grand total would rise to about nineteen krores of rupees. The *Arunodaya* says that in former times a large force was kept as it was required for subjugating the various powers which were antagonistic to the English; whereas now it has been immensely reduced and Government has not had to meet the expenses of

wars. Yet the expenditure is higher than it ever was before. Our rulers say that they are our well-wishers. If this be so, then it behoves them to give an explanation of this phenomenon.

Laments over the great mortality in the late famine in the North-West Provinces.

The same in discussing the great number of deaths in the North-West Provinces, says that in the year preceding October 1878, about seven hundred thousand human beings are said to have died for want of food. This information, the Calcutta *Statesman* maintains, has been collected with the greatest care, and there can be no doubt that this extraordinary mortality is traceable to the ravages of famine. To this Sir George Couper might reply that perhaps the abnormal number of deaths happened on account of the economical management of famine ; but that the funds so saved will now be available to kill thousands of Afghans. Here the writer expresses his thanks to the Editor of the Calcutta *Statesman* for having systematically exposed the shortcomings of the Government of the North-West Provinces in this terrible crisis. The *Arunodaya* is, however, constrained to admit that the rulers of India are just and merciful, and it is, therefore, the more surprising that the complaints against the Lieutenant-Governor have remained unheeded. It is to be regretted that such a loss of life has happened under the British rule which is renowned for its mercy and philanthropy.

Gives reasons why Government does not become sufficiently aware of the discontent which prevails among the people on account of the license-tax.

The *Satya Sadan* (19) of the 4th January, in an article on the license-tax, says that it is the official opinion that the complaints raised by the vernacular newspapers about the oppressiveness of this tax are utterly unfounded. It is argued that the people pay willingly because hardly any notices are issued for the attachment of property. This, however, is no ground for thinking that the people can easily bear the burden. One meets with thousands of beggars in the streets who would not beg if they had the means of earning their livelihood. Besides the people here are patient and long suffering. They are also habituated to treat with respect the orders of Government. The fear also of being involved in trouble prevents many from bringing their grievances to the notice of the public authorities. All these causes combine to prevent the Government from knowing the discontent which prevails among its subjects. It, therefore, behoves Government to be more careful and circumspect in making assessments for the coming year.

Advances some objections to the rules recently published by Government for the encouragement of high education.

With reference to the rules recently published for the encouragement of high education, the *Khandesh Waibhaw* (18) of the 3rd January, but received on the 5th, says that the intentions of Government are good and praiseworthy, but the success of the measures adopted seems doubtful. In the first place it is extremely problematical whether graduates can be got to accept posts on thirty-five rupees per mensem ; and, moreover, the conditions of such appointments are very hard. The *Waibhaw* disapproves of the proposal to turn adrift those who fail to give satisfaction at the end of eighteen months' probation, and believes that these rules will damp the aspirations of those whose knowledge is confined to the vernacular languages.

States that the people at Káshil are alarmed at the audacity of the Mangs.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Ságar* (30) of the 6th January says that some Mangs have robbed and burnt the house of the Kulkarni of Káshil in the Karád Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate. If the police patel had not neglected to make enquiries on the day following that on which the robbery was committed, the robbers would have been apprehended ; but owing to his neglect of duty they escaped. The people in the village are thoroughly alarmed for their safety, and it is hoped that precautionary measures will be soon taken by the authorities concerned.

Points out defects in the new Civil Procedure Code with reference to the execution of Small Cause Court decrees.

The *Guzerat Mitra* (47) of the 5th January says that there is no provision in the new Civil Procedure Code empowering a Small Cause Court to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a judgment debtor, or for the sale of his property, if he removes to a place out of the jurisdiction of the court, but within the district in which the court is

located. If he goes into another district, the court has the power to apprehend him or to attach his property. This is a great anomaly which inflicts great loss on the judgment creditor. It behoves the legislature, therefore, to take the necessary remedial measures.

Requests Government to put a stop to the ridiculous exhibitions which usually take place during the Mohurrum.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 9th January writing from Surat, says that the Mohurrum passed off peaceably this year. It would, however, be a great improvement if the ridiculous exhibitions which usually take place on this occasion, were put a stop to by the efforts of Government and the leaders of the Mahomedan community.

Requests the attention of Government to the complaint that the License-tax Department in Bombay increases the assessment previously fixed by it.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 6th January states that though Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit, the License-tax Collector for Bombay, is able and impartial, yet he is wanting in the experience which is required to assess the people correctly. Many persons have been overassessed; and some of them to avoid trouble and loss of time in making an appeal, wish to pay the tax without objection; but the Collector's Department increases the assessment before payment. It is true that Government has appointed Mr. Dosábhái Frámji to hear appeals; but this Officer has got more work than he can possibly attend to. He makes remissions whenever a case is made out; but the *Jáme Jamsed* thinks that consideration ought to be shown for the inconveniences which the people have to suffer in getting their appeals heard. Besides, occasions for appeal should be made as scarce as possible. The *Jáme Jamsed* requests the attention of Government to this subject.

Again observes that the Factory Act is not required for the mill-operatives of Bombay.

The same of the 8th January once more asserts that there is no need of a Factory Act for Bombay. It repeats some of the assertions previously made either by itself or by some of its native contemporaries, namely, that it is a very happy circumstance that though the cotton spinners of Manchester have been for some years past trying hard to create difficulties in the way of the young and rising cotton industry of this country, the Indian authorities have not lent them encouragement. Although other labourers in Bombay work from sunrise to sunset like the mill-operatives, yet the latter only earn high wages. This has improved their pecuniary condition and made them happy. If, therefore, the Factory Act is brought into existence they are sure to fare worse for it. But since Government sees necessity for this law, no one can prevent it. It is, however, very fortunate that the draft of the law sent by the Supreme Government to the Government of Bombay is said to be not very prejudicial to the interests of the operatives.

Requests Government to make bridges over the water courses on the road from Poona to the Khadakvásla lake.

The same states that the road from Poona to Khadakvásla is good as far as the village of Parvati; but beyond that place it is cut up by watercourses at several places. At these places carriages often receive injuries; and, hence, it is necessary to build bridges.

Observes that the surplus in the Indian treasury ought not to be appropriated either for the expenses of the Afghan war or for the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 5th January in a leader headed "New Claimants to the Indian Surplus," alludes to the report that the cotton spinners of Lancashire intend to press for the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods, and observes that it is not likely that India will be allowed to enjoy her surplus. While Parliament wants to use the balance in the Indian treasury for the expenses of the Afghan war, the Lancashire mill-owners want it to be appropriated for their own benefit. The Secretary of State for India has more than once promised to abolish these duties, and said that he could not do so immediately on account of the straitened condition of the Indian treasury. The Government of England wished to throw the burden of the war expenses on India, and, therefore, ignoring the embarrassed state of the Indian finances, asserted in Parliament that there was a

The Secretary of State for India has more than once promised to abolish those duties, and has said that he could not do so immediately on account of the existing condition of the Indian finances. The Government of England desires to know what the Indian finances can afford to bear, and, therefore, ignoring the entire question of the war expenses on India, and, therefore, ignoring the entire question of the Indian finances, assented in Parliament that there was a

The Secretary of State for India has more than once promised to abolish those duties, and has said that he could not do so immediately on account of the existing condition of the Indian finances. The Government of England desires to know what the entire question of the war expenses on India, and, therefore, ignoring the entire question of the Indian finances, assented in Parliament that there was a

surplus of a krore and a half of rupees. The mill-owners of Lancashire have caught the Ministry in a trap of its own creation. When it wanted to impose tyrannical and barbarous taxes for creating this surplus, it spoke of the straitened condition of the treasury; and now it says that the treasury is full, to enable it to get money for the Afghan war. From one point of view there is more truth in the statement of the selfish mill-owners of Lancashire than in that of the selfish Ministry. The former repeat their demand for what they have hitherto claimed and nothing more; and if Government does not satisfy that demand now, it will be held to have broken its promise. But these claimants have no right whatever to the surplus. The truth is that it ought not to be appropriated for the Afghan war or for the reduction of the Indian import duties. The surplus in question is not a legitimate balance, since it was created as an insurance fund against famine, and is held as a trust. Lord Lytton has taken charge of this fund which India has raised with great hardship on the express promise of preserving it intact. Will not His Lordship take steps to negative the demand of the two claimants? (In writing upon this subject the *Yajdán Parast* (53) of the same date, the *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 4th, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 10th, make somewhat similar remarks, and hope that Lord Cranbrook will not accede to the selfish demand of the Manchester mill-owners).

Says that most of the shortcomings pointed out by Government in the last report of the Educational Department of this Presidency are due to Mr. Chatfield.

The same in noticing the last Educational Report of this Presidency, quotes some figures showing the progress made by the Department during the last ten years, and observes that Colonel Waddington, the Acting Director of Public Instruction, has discharged the duties of the office with greater diligence than the permanent incumbent. The latter is more qualified for a professorship than for the Directorship. The Government of Bombay has pointed out various shortcomings, most of the blame for which rests on the permanent holder of the office.

Contradicts the assertion of the mill-owners of Bombay that their operatives are not overworked.

The same observes that when it was proved that hard labour for about fourteen hours per day was exacted from the mill-operatives in Bombay, the rich mill-owners in self-defence resorted to a new plea. They now say that most of the operatives are not employed on any settled pay but work by contract. They are thus perfectly free to work more or less as they like. This plea, remarks the *Rást Goftár*, is false. When once the mill is set going it is a losing concern to stop it at times; the more continuously it works the better it pays. Again, the agents of the mills are paid their commissions not on the profits realized, but on the amount of work turned out; and it is their interest to work the mills incessantly. In regard to the complaint that the operatives have to work in a close place in one position, the mill-owners say that these men are allowed to go out by turns into the open air. But, as a matter of fact, they are fined four annas each for leaving their work for ever so short a period. Thus, there is an actual prohibition against taking rest from the fatiguing work. The Commission appointed by Government in 1875 stated in its report that the children employed in the mills, though they spend the whole of their time there, do their work leisurely. This statement has, however, not been proved. Not a single witness has spoken of the children getting rest during working hours; while several have deposed that they are made to work the whole day and are only allowed half an hour's rest in the afternoon.

Requests the Government to strengthen the forces commanded by Generals Stewart and Biddulph, who will soon make an attack on Herat.

The *Yajdán Parast* (53) of the 5th January notices the report that the Russian General Lomakine is on his way from Merv to Herat with some disciplined troops, which with the eight thousand Russian soldiers whom he expects to get by the Caspian Sea, will amount to fourteen thousand men. It is also stated that General Abramoff has encamped with a large army somewhere to the north of Balkh, and has stored up provisions and military supplies. These reports induce one to mistrust the apparent indifference of the Russians to the Afghan question. Herat is called "the key of India," and Generals Stewart and Biddulph will soon proceed to attack it. Since General Lomakine's force is not

Richards will soon proceed to attack it. Since General Lomaxine's force is now north of Ralk, and has stood up brazenly between the Russian to the Klein and Grenadi and induce one to misjudge the apparent intentions of the Russians, it is called "the key of India," and General Grenadi and direction. Horat is called "the key of India," and General Grenadi and

Richards will soon proceed to attack it. Since General Lomaxine's force is now

The same operates

The same to sustain the last Educational Report of this Province.

The Government of Bompay are bound

Chairman of the Association of

Lord Colonel Washington, the Acting Director of

Department during the past ten years, has operated

Captain Instruction has discharged the duties of the

office with extraordinary diligence and has performed

Chairman. The latter is now dangling for a pro-

The Government of Bompay are bound

Chairman of the Association of Lancashire have

The mill-owners of Lancashire have

Chairman of the Association of

Chairman of the Association of

Chairman of the Association of

far from Herat, it is probable that he will oppose the British in their attack on it. Russia is in the habit of breaking promises solemnly given, and it is likely that the Afghans expect Russian aid in their present difficulties. It is, therefore, wise not to rely on Russian promises of non-interference, and, as a matter of precaution, to make such arrangements as will render it easy to supply the British Generals with ample provisions and military supplies.

Expresses approval of the recent resolution about giving the higher posts of the Revenue Department to University graduates.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 5th January in giving the substance of the resolution of the Government of Bombay about reserving high places in the Revenue Department for University graduates, observes that this arrangement, in the absence of a better one, ought to give satisfaction. It is true that at first the graduates will get low posts on small salaries, while they will be required to perform a great deal of labor, and will have to pass more than one examination before they are considered eligible for the higher posts. But they will during this time acquire such experience as will be of great use to them not only in the service, but also afterwards in case they devote themselves to cultivation. Though the beginning is not enticing to persons who have gained University distinctions, they ought to be satisfied with it, considering the present times in which it is so very hard to get Government employment. In conclusion, the *Mitra* expresses thanks to Sir Richard Temple for his having attended to the wants of the people in this and several other matters.

Observes that there is little benefit in the extension of the north-west frontier to Candahar.

The *Káside Mumbai* (65) of the 3rd January, but received on the 5th, in noticing the contradiction of the report that Sardár Yákub Khán had come over to Jallálábád to make offers of peace to Sir Sam Browne, says that as observed before, there is a doubt about Shere Ali's leaving Cabul; and even if he has left, he could not have done so without hope of getting foreign aid. The *Kásid* also observes that our forces have reached Jallálábád and Shutargurdan, and that the Quetta column is marching upon Candahar. If the last mentioned place is taken there appears to be little advantage in this extension of the Indian frontier, as we should have to undergo a large permanent expenditure for keeping up an army of fifty thousand men to hold the new acquisition. Moreover, if the new territory is not kept in a firm grasp, its people will become the tools of Russia. So long as no settlement is made about the British and Russian frontiers, it is difficult to believe that peace will reign in Afghanistan.

Disapproves of the visit of Lord and Lady Lytton to the golden temple at Amritsar with their shoes on.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (67) of the 6th January opens with a leader headed "Can a Government Officer break the law (with impunity)?" The writer disapproves of Lord and Lady Lytton visiting the golden temple at Amritsar with their shoes on, and considers that His Lordship has broken one of the promises given to the Sikhs at the annexation of the Panjáub. The priest of the temple who was irritated at this conduct of the Viceroy has been imprisoned for using abusive language on the occasion. The *Nyáya Prakásh* hopes that His Lordship will be pleased to release him.

Is glad that the big native princes of India offered military help to the paramount Government, and that the latter has accepted the offers with thanks.

The *Swadesh Watsal or the Patriot* (70) for the Hindu month Paush of the Samwat year 1835, is extremely glad to find that the big native princes of India offered their forces for employment in the Afghan war, and that Her Imperial Majesty the Queen has accepted the offers with thanks. The *Patriot* advises the smaller princes to offer their personal services for the war, and asks the people to render pecuniary and other help to their Government which has undertaken the work of making this country safe from the attacks of a foreign enemy. The authorities are asked, at the same time, to treat Indian subjects with confidence, and to bestow upon them the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of England. (The *A'rya Dharma Prakásh* (71) for the same month expresses similar sentiments).

ten from Heaven, it is impossible that he will oppose the British in their attack on it. Russia is in the habit of breaking promises solemnly given: but it is likely that the Allegiance expect Russian aid in their present difficulties. If it, therefore, were not to rely on Russian promises of non-interference, and, as a matter of precaution, to make such arrangements as will render it easy to supply the British generals with ample provisions and military supplies.

The Local Militia (33) of the old Lanneryd in Rivinia the subscribers of the corporation of the Government of Rompey about reserving their places in the Heavenue Department for University students, observes that this arrangement, in the absence of a postal one, ought to give satisfaction. It is time that as first the Kingdoms will beg for work hours on small salaries, while they will be required to perform a great deal by labor, and will have to bear more than one examination before they are considered eligible for the higher posts. But they will qualify in the time such experience as will be of great use to them not only in their service, but also strengthen in close they devote themselves to cultivation. Though the beginning is not entirely to persons who have gained University distinctions, they ought to be assisted with it, considering the present times in which it is so very hard to get Government employment. In conclusion, the Militia expresses thanks to Sir Machine Temple for his having attached to the service of the people in this and several other matters.

The Kassel Militia (33) of the 3rd Lanneryd, but received on the 5th, in noticing the contradiction of the report that Sandra Xavier Kaou had come over to Lallaland to make offers of peace to Sir Sam Browne, was glad to see that it was observed before that it is a doubt upon Sir Harry Clarendon; and even if he has left, he could not remain absent from Cabal; and even if he has left, he could not

Operates that there is little
danger in the extension of
the north-west frontier to
Candahar.

Experience approves of the
Government locating their Kingly
the proper Bonds of the Le-
cessary Legislature
with Kingdoms.

Disapproves of the view of
Lord and Lady Dalton to the
Golden Temple at Amritsar,
with such views on.

The Kingly Parliament (33) of the old Lanneryd with a leader headed "Can a Government Officer break the law (with impunity)?" The writer disapproves of Lord and Lady Dalton visiting the Golden Temple at Amritsar with them shoes on, and considers that His Lordship has broken one of the principles given to the Sikhs at the annexation of the Panjaub. The breach of the temple who saw nor interfered at this conduct of the Viceroy has been interpreted for many abusive language on the occasion. The Kingly Parliament hopes that His Lordship will be pressed to reference this.

The Kingdom Weekly of the Parliament (10) for the Hindu month Pausa of the Samvat year 1887, is extensively lent to find that the old native Princes of India offered their forces for employment in the Afghan war, and that Her Imperial Majesty the Queen has accepted the offers with thanks. The Patriot advises the smaller Princes to offer their personal services for the war, and asks the people to tender pecuniary and other help to them (Government writer has indicated the wish of making this country safe from attacks of a foreign enemy. The authorities are asked, at the same time, to treat Indian subjects with confidence, and to restore upon them the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of England. (The Kingdom Parliament for the same month expresses similar sentiments).

The same in a leader headed "The criminal law of libel, the authority of Magistrates, and the condition of the newspapers," questions the justice of the decision given by Mr. Fernandez, a 1st Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in the case of the Editor of the *Hitechchhu*. The writer comments freely on the law of libel relating to newspapers, and remarks that the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* is a learned, independent and patriotic gentleman. He has never condescended to flatter Government officials or leaders of society, and has discharged his duties with conspicuous merit. This course of conduct has created for him many enemies and few admirers. It would not matter much if the public did him injustice, since it is not able to appreciate his virtues. But here a court of justice has done him a wrong. The punishment it has inflicted on him is not only very severe and vexatious, but also illegal. It is to be regretted that Mr. Fernandez following, perhaps, the letter of the law has not carried out its spirit. The Editor does not appear to have libelled either Mr. or Mrs. Giles in the paragraph on which the charge of libel was founded. Mr. Dalpatrám, a witness for the prosecution, stated in his evidence that he considered the marks of exclamation used in the sentence defamatory; but gave no reasons for this assertion. Other persons do not see any ground for conviction on account of the use of those marks. The accused had used these signs according to the meaning given to them in Hargowandás' Gujaráti grammar and Sullivan's (English) grammar. It is clear, therefore, that there was a doubt about the meaning of the sentence; and Mr. Fernandez ought to have given the accused the benefit of this doubt. Nor was malicious intention proved against him. After making a few comments on the evidence of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, the *Patriot* observes that the evidence forthcoming in this case shows that there was more than ample proof of the innocence of the accused, and that he ought to have been declared not guilty. To have sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment was a very harsh proceeding. There is hope, however, of justice being done on appeal. But whether he gets it or not, it is certain that he has had to bear the disgrace of being sent to jail, has had to spend some money, and may require more for his defence.

Criticisms on the conviction of the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* newspaper for publishing a libel on Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector for Gujarát.

The *Widya Mitra* (72) for the month of June last, but received this week, expresses disapproval of the new Vernacular Press Act for reasons which were advanced by many of its contemporaries and noticed more fully in several weekly summaries soon after the enactment of that law. The natives are loyal and desire the permanence of British rule which is so very just and which has conferred several benefits on this country. Notwithstanding this, the independence of the native press has been destroyed by the Press Act. Now no native editor dare publish even legitimate criticism. Writers and printers of all castes have been alarmed by this. Translations of works of impartial English authors cannot be made without risk. This loss of liberty is highly deplorable, particularly as it has been inflicted under the administration of the learned Lord Lytton. Of late some of the mofussil papers have been making inappropriate and unjust criticisms on Government officials. For their low and foolish writings the wise and impartial writers of the cities who never outstepped the bounds of legitimate criticism, and who discharged their duties with due discretion, have been made to suffer. The newspapers and periodicals conducted by Hindus used strong language against the British Government in the matter of the trial of Malhárráw Gáekwád, and the passing of the Press Act may also be attributed to this cause. After praising Lord Canning for gagging the native and European press during the exceptional times of the Indian mutiny, and afterwards removing the restraint when the occasion had passed, the *Mitra* laments that the former has now been permanently deprived of liberty while the latter is still left free.

Condemns the new Vernacular Press Act.

Railways.

The *Hitechchhu* (46) of Ahmedabad of the 2nd January, but received on the 5th, complains that the third class carriages of the mixed train between Surat and Ahmedabad are not lighted after dark. In the absence of light in these

Requests the authorities of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to

order the lighting of third class carriages of the mixed train running from Surat and reaching Ahmedabad after seven in the evening.

carriages which are invariably full of passengers, there is a probability of thefts being committed. Again, professional thieves might take advantage of the darkness and throw out stolen property to their accomplices stationed on the line. Lamps are lighted in the third class carriages of the mixed train running between Bombay and Surat, which reaches the latter station at half past six in the evening; and why is not the same course taken with regard to the train which arrives at Ahmedabad as late as 7 o'clock? Such an omission is not likely to be made with the knowledge of the railway authorities, and it is, therefore, hoped that they will take measures to remove the complaint.

Draws the attention of the Railway Conference to the complaints of the third class railway passengers.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 5th January, in alluding to the Railway Conference which is to assemble shortly at Calcutta, begs leave to draw special attention to some of the complaints of the third class passengers. Third class carriages are often so overcrowded that many persons do not get room to sit or even to stand. This excessive overcrowding injuriously affects their health. There are no privies in them, and, hence, great inconvenience is felt. In some carriages round holes are cut in the floors for this purpose, while other carriages are without even this awkward arrangement. Most passengers do not make use of them through feelings of modesty. In this matter passengers are subjected to as bad a treatment as beasts. All these miseries are the result of inattention on the part of railway officials. If the Conference removes these complaints it will earn the gratitude of thousands of the railway passengers who are its best customers.

Native States.

Requests the attention of Government to the maladministration of the Bhávnagar State.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (57) of the 1st January, but received on the 5th, is sorry to complain of the administration of the Bhávnagar State. Its outward appearance is imposing, but inside it is all rotten. Since the withdrawal of Mr. Ozá Gagábhái, Mr. Shámaldás has begun to act wilfully, and has spread terror among the subjects of the State. The *A'rya Mitra* (54) newspaper has already thrown light on his deeds. The Mukhtyár Vakil of Bhávnagar laid complaints before the Political Agent about this maladministration. The courageous people of the State have prayed the same Officer to put a stop to the tyrannies practised by Mr. Shámaldás. But these attempts to obtain redress have had no effect as yet. In conclusion, the *Samsher* requests the attention of Government to this subject.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 14th January 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 18th January 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
67	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
68	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
69	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
	CANARESE.			
71	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
72	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
73	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

States that England should pay a portion, if not the whole, of the cost of the Afghan war.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 12th January, in an article on the cost of the Afghan war, repeats many of the arguments which it has used on previous occasions in discussing the same subject, and adds that Lord Beaconsfield distinctly stated in his speech at the Guildhall that India had nothing to fear either from Afghanistan or Russia. Strictly speaking this war is an offshoot of the Russo-Turkish war. It would not have originated if England had helped Turkey and defeated Russia. This being so, there is no justification for throwing its cost on India. However, it would not matter much if the natives were well off and capable of bearing additional taxation, but the case is otherwise. The *Opinion* is unable to conceive how the people can bear new burdens, so utterly wretched is their condition. Besides the expense of this war is not the only charge which India will have to meet. The Government will most probably annex a portion of Afghanistan, and this new acquisition will be costly. Again, even if it be granted that India will be benefited by this war, it can also be demonstrated that England will profit by it as well. The successes of the English in this expedition will establish their supremacy from the Mediterranean to the Himalayas, and this will help to increase their commercial prosperity. Will not this result be beneficial to England? If so, why should not England pay a portion, if not the whole, of the war expenses.

Says that great distress prevails at Indápur, and requests Government to open relief works.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 6th instant, writing from Indápur, states that almost all the crops of this year have been lost, and that famine is raging even now. It is also asserted that last year was less disastrous than the present year, inasmuch as wild corn and fruit were then obtainable from the forests, whereas now they have been already gathered for sale in the bazar. But the people have no money. Here the writer mentions several cases of death from starvation, and remarks that if Government does not soon open relief works a great loss of life will be the result. Even now many helpless children are seen begging for bread, and many people have left or are about to leave their villages in search of employment.

Requests Lord Lytton to order the opening of relief works in the districts suffering from a scarcity of food.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* of the 13th January, in commenting upon the above letter, says that the resolution of Government to suspend all public works has deprived the labouring classes of the only remaining means of earning their livelihood. The writer says that Lord Lytton has an excellent opportunity of showing the sincerity of his motives in freely commenting upon Mr. Elliot's report of the famine in Mysore. There His Excellency attributes the delay in the opening of relief works to a want of adequate knowledge on the part of the Mysore Administration. Now the same plea cannot be urged on the present occasion as the facts are already well known. If His Lordship fails to order the re-opening of public works in the districts suffering from scarcity, he will be charged with insincerity, and the suspicions which the people at present entertain about his motives will be confirmed.

Suggests certain points for the consideration of the Famine Commission.

The same of the 16th January in an article on the Famine Commission suggests the following four points for consideration:—

1*st*.—What are the causes which have led to the impoverishment of the country since the direct assumption of the sovereignty of India by the Queen?

2*nd*.—What are the remedies for curing this evil, and on whom does the responsibility of initiating appropriate measures lie?

3*rd*.—What are the duties of Government in a crisis similar to that of the last two years?

4*th*.—What are the best means of saving life during famine?

In considering the first point the writer observes that one great difference is perceptible between the famines which happened before the advent of the

English and those of recent years. It is this. Under former Governments food was scarce although people had money to buy it, whereas now the reverse of this is the case. Besides in territories which are still under native rulers, the effects of famine have not been so disastrous as they have been in British territory. The cause of this difference is the costly machinery of the British administration, and the heavy taxation which it causes.

Gives some reasons for the discontent which prevails among educated natives.

The *Suryodaya* of the 13th January, in discussing the question of discontent among educated natives, says that they have to contend with the whims and fancies of Europeans in obtaining service. As an illustration in point the writer mentions several members of the Civil Service who like natives of particular districts, and, consequently, employ them only. In the police and some other departments favorite butlers and water-bearers attain to posts of responsibility. University men are expected to accept the post of a constable or second kárkun and to demean themselves like them in order to obtain promotion. How far such a state of things is calculated to encourage high education may be easily imagined. If remedial measures are not soon adopted, Government will be charged with maintaining an educational department solely for the purpose of supplying a certain number of highly paid appointments for Europeans. Government admits that the country is rapidly becoming poor owing to the costliness of the administration of justice, and the same remark will equally apply to the educational department, which spends twenty lacs a year. Educated men can be had in sufficient abundance to fill almost all the places under Government, but their claims are overlooked. The maintenance of a costly educational machinery would seem to indicate that Government wishes to encourage high education, but reluctance to employ educated men is an indication the other way. Lastly, reference is made to the recent resolution of Government for the encouragement of high education, and it is asserted that it will ultimately prove useless. In the time of Sir Bartle Frere a somewhat similar but more liberal resolution was passed, but it was negatived by the revenue officials in succeeding administrations.

Says that the demand of the Manchester merchants about the import duty on cotton goods is inopportune.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 15th January states that the merchants of Manchester have asked the Secretary of State for India to abolish the duty on cotton goods imported into India. This request is based on the statement made in Parliament that the Indian finances were in a flourishing condition, and that the surplus for this year would amount to somewhat over two krores of rupees. It must also be remembered that the present ministry has pledged itself to do away with the duty, and that the merchants contend that the opportunity has now come. Here the writer gives some reasons for concluding that the alleged surplus has no real existence, and that it would be better to wait until it has been actually realised. In the first place the expenses of the war now raging cannot be ascertained until it is over; and, secondly, the cost of retaining a portion of Afghanistan will be considerable. Moreover, not only this surplus but even twice that amount may be required to meet the charges of future famines. Under these circumstances the *Dnyán Chakshu* advises the merchants of Manchester to suggest some new tax which will yield enough to make up the loss caused by the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods without at the same time causing vexation to the natives.

Requests Government not to increase the stamp duties any more as they are already too heavy.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 12th January, in an article on the stamp revenue, says that the natives have derived many benefits from English rule, and that there is a likelihood of their receiving more. It appears, however, from various circumstances that our present Administrators do not—like their predecessors—direct their attention to a reduction of the enormous load of taxation which the people have to bear. Here the writer alludes to the oppressive nature of the stamp duty and maintains that its increased yield is due not to increased commercial prosperity, but to the increase made in the rate. About seven hundred thousand suits are filed

every year in our law courts, and most of these are for trifling sums. This statement completely proves the general poverty of the natives. The present limits of British territory were reached at the close of Lord Dalhousie's administration and then the stamp revenue amounted to 46 lacs of rupees. In twelve years it has increased to nearly five times that sum. Now no one would say that this immense yield has been caused by the development of trade. It is undoubtedly attributable to an augmentation of the duty by successive Stamp Acts. Here the writer institutes a comparison between the rates given in the regulations of 1827 and those in the Stamp Act of 1860, and observes that they have been still further increased by the Act of 1869. It is also rumoured that more alterations for the worse are in contemplation. In conclusion the *Arunodaya* trusts that Government will not increase these duties any more.

Contends that the cost of the Indian army is very heavy, and prays for its reduction.

The same in an article on the cost of the Indian army, says that from a comparison of the statistics of the armies of India, England, France and Germany it appears that the average monthly cost of a soldier of the Indian army is 71 rupees while an English, French, or German soldier is maintained for 23, 16 and 12 rupees respectively. From this one might conclude that India was richer than all these countries. The fact, however, is otherwise. Again, it might be argued that the Indian army was so costly because of the extraordinary valour of its soldiers; but our rulers themselves admit that the Indian soldier is no match for the Russian. Our rulers are wise and just and have undertaken the government of this country for the benefit of its inhabitants. It is, therefore, hoped that they will do their utmost to reduce the army charges and the consequent burden of taxation.

Thinks that the Bill for the improvement of the agricultural classes will not bring about the desired end.

With reference to the Bill now pending before the local Legislative Council for the improvement of the condition of the agricultural population, the *Belgaum Samáchár* of the 13th January says that the law for regulating the rate of interest between sowkárs and ryots will not produce the desired effect. Many devices will be invented to evade its provisions. If the proposed enactment, therefore, cannot provide for all possible evasions, the Legislative Council will waste its valuable time in passing it. At the first view it appears that the clause by which the courts are prohibited from allowing compound interest will be beneficial, but on closer examination it is clear that it will have no such tendency. There is nothing to prevent the sowkár from adding the interest to the original sum and then getting a new bond for the whole amount when the ryot fails to pay the debt. Should the ryot refuse to pass such a bond, he runs the risk of being sued and becomes liable for the costs of the suit. With respect to the power which is left to the courts to allow or disallow the interest agreed upon, the *Belgaum Samáchár* considers that it will lead to conflicting decisions; and besides the Subordinate Judges are hardly the persons to be entrusted with such heavy responsibility. The provision by which the registration of mortgage deeds is rendered compulsory is highly approved since it will prevent fraudulent transactions. Upon the whole the object which the Government has in view cannot be accomplished by any legislative enactment.

Says that the prospects held out to University graduates by the recent resolution of Government are not sufficiently tempting.

With reference to the rules recently promulgated for the encouragement of high education, the *Khándesh Waibhaw*, of the 10th January, but received on the 14th, says that the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay is nearly as difficult as that for the Covenanted Civil Service. Those, however, who succeed in passing the latter examination commence on Rs. 400 per mensem, while successful candidates at the former examination cannot secure even an eighth part of that sum. What is the reason of this difference? Is it because we are dark and they are white! But who dares to speak out his mind? Our mouths are closed and we have been deprived of all legal rights. Again, it may be urged that graduates will acquire experience by working as kárkuns in a Mámlatdár's office. Such an assertion shows a want of common sense. As a matter of fact the work which these kárkuns have to do does not require much knowledge or intellect. Besides, under ordinary circumstances it will take

fifteen years before the graduates will obtain the post of a Mámlatdár. It is, therefore, not likely that they will avail themselves of the prospects held out by these rules.

Makes observations on the alleged illtreatment received by the Police Superintendent of Thána.

A correspondent of the *Násik Writta* (19) of the 11th January, but received on the 13th, writing from Thána, says that the Police Superintendent of that District, while investigating some cases of dacoity at a village near Khálápur in the Karjat Táluka, was attacked by Kátkaries or Thákurs and severely maltreated. Will Lord Beaconsfield contend that an increase in the number of robberies and dacoities is an indication that peace and plenty reign in this country, and that the British rule is just? It is also a serious matter that wild people like the Kátkaries should commit a murderous assult on a European at the risk of their lives.

Approves of the resolution of Government to establish agricultural classes.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 10th January, but received on the 13th, observes that much good will result from the establishment of classes for the teaching of scientific agriculture, and that His Excellency the Governor deserves praise for the inauguration of such a measure. At the same time greater benefits will ensue if instruction is conveyed in the vernacular to grown up ryots.

Complains that Mr. Elphinstone, the Collector of Dhárwár dislikes Brahmans.

The *Karnátak Wártika* (30) of the 12th January, in an article on Lingáits and Mahomedans, says that the rules recently published for the encouragement of high education will damp the aspirations of uneducated men and of those who obtain employment or promotion in the public service by flattery. Now the Brahmans are the only people who have hitherto availed themselves of the facilities afforded for high education; but Mr. Elphinstone dislikes employing them. It would, therefore, be well if he were to take measures for the education of Christians, Lingáits and Mahomedans in whose integrity he has confidence. For this purpose the *Wártik* suggests the raising of subscriptions for scholarships to be given to boys of these classes studying in high schools and colleges.

Requests Government to restore to the agriculturists of the Konkan the privilege of getting fuel for burning their land.

The *Vasai Samáchár* (36) of the 12th January says that Government is aware that the land in the Konkan requires to be burnt before it can be made fit for raising crops, and that the people in that part of the country have been allowed from time immemorial to collect fuel for this purpose. The law by which they have been deprived of this right will, therefore, cause an incalculable amount of injury. The Government is requested to restore this ancient privilege.

States that Mr. Borrodaile's horses roam in the Bhadar, and that people are afraid of them.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 9th January, but received on the 12th, states that the horses of Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector, graze in the Bhadar of the city, and that the people are afraid of meeting with accidents from them. Foolish persons ask why these animals are not caught and confined in the pound? The reply is that it is very silly of these persons to suppose that the rulers and the ruled should be treated alike.

Again expresses its disapproval of the proposed Factory Act for the mills of this country.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 12th January regrets to observe that a factory law is about to be passed by the Government of India, in spite of the views of the people and the press, and even against the wishes of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple. According to this Bill, boys and girls under the age of twelve are styled "children," and are prohibited from working for more than six hours in any factory which is worked by machinery, or which contains a furnace, and in which two or more labourers are employed. This provision seems rather strange when it is remembered that in this country children under twelve years work for twelve hours a day in the fields, and that in the factories far less work is exacted from

them. As observed by the *Mitra* recently, the mill-owners will have to employ a double set of labourers to work in their factories for the full time, and will have to divide between them the wages which are now paid to a single set. Thus, the proposed law will affect prejudicially the pecuniary interests of the operatives. The *Mitra* next observes that the proposed law is the work of the Manchester cotton merchants, whose object is to put down the cotton manufactories of this country. It is to be regretted that the authorities in India do not enjoy the independence necessary for the administration of the country, and have to submit to the wishes of the Secretary of State, who seems to be influenced by the interests of his own countrymen. The people here are anxious to know the result of the recent enquiries made by Sir Richard Temple in regard to the factories in Bombay, since if His Excellency again records his opinion against the proposed measure, the Government of India will be compelled to re-consider the proposal.

Is glad to learn that a proposal is being circulated among the Princes of Káthiáwár for rendering help to the British Government in the Afghan war.

The same is glad to see that Indian Princes and Chiefs have come forward to offer help to their paramount power in the Afghan war. Though the smaller princes cannot render such effective aid as is afforded by the larger feudatories, yet their great solicitude to serve their Empress ought not to be overlooked. It seems from the *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of last week that Khán Báhádur Sále Hindi, C.I.E., the Diván of Junágad, is circulating among the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, a proposal to afford aid to the paramount Government in the present crisis. This proposal reflects great credit on the Diván, and is a result of the new system of entrusting the administration of Native States to educated and able men, and of the opening of the Rájkumár College for the education of young princes. (The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 9th January, and the *Samsher Báhádur* of the 8th, but received on the 12th, make similar observations).

Disapproves of the resolution of the Bombay Government for the employment of University graduates in the Revenue Department.

The same observes that Sir Richard Temple's Government has recently promulgated a resolution for the encouragement of high education. But properly speaking it affords no encouragement whatever, and has not satisfied the University graduates. It is not a new proposal, but only a copy of the resolution passed under the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse, with this difference only that no body but graduates are to be employed in the Revenue Department. Considering the time and expense which are required to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts, it is not strange if an able graduate should feel disgusted at having to cast up revenue accounts. Again, he will have to pass two departmental examinations within a year and a half from the date of employment, in order to make him eligible for the Mámlatdár's post. The latter condition is by no means unreasonable; but it is laid down that he is to be allowed to sit for the first examination if his superior officer reports that he has conducted himself satisfactorily and knows his duties. This provision is prejudicial to his interests, inasmuch as he will have to demean himself before his superiors like a menial. Properly speaking, Sir Richard Temple ought to appoint a graduate at once to a Mámlatdár's post and require him to pass the departmental examinations after a short probation. If His Excellency does not consider graduates qualified to feel such a post at once, it is the fault of the University, and Sir Richard should try to mend it. This resolution is, in the opinion of the *Mitra*, an affront to high education, and no graduate with any self respect will avail himself of its provisions.

Censures Government for charging the cost of the Afghan war to the Indian revenues, and fears that the demand of the Manchester mill-owners to abolish the import duty on cotton goods will be acceded to.

The same severely censures Government for spending the proceeds of the license-tax on the Afghan war, and fears that the demand of the mill-owners of Manchester will be granted. The *Mitra* observes that this tax was imposed on the already over-burdened ryots to create an insurance fund against famines, and yet the Secretary of State proposes to appropriate its proceeds to the expenses of the Afghan war. In the first place it is unjust to throw this charge on India, and it is still more unjust to take it out of the insurance fund. It is no wonder, therefore, if

the people of India cry out that a great wrong has been done to them, and if Mr. Gladstone and his party observe that signs of the decline of the British Empire begin to show themselves. The authorities in England have committed a breach of trust, but there is no one who can make them answerable for this offence. The people of India are unfortunate, and may hereafter have to bear greater misfortunes. The mill-owners of Manchester have renewed their demand for the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods on the ground of the alleged balance in the treasury. It remains to be seen what reply Lord Cranbrook gives to them in the present critical condition of the Indian finances. There is, however, good ground for fearing that he will succumb to the great influence which they will bring to bear upon him for securing their long-coveted object. If His Lordship does this the misfortunes of India will know no bounds.

Observes that there is no reason why India should bear the expenses of the Afghan war.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 13th January contains a leader headed "Why should India pay the expenses of the Afghan war?" in which India prays England to exempt her from the cost of this war. In the Act of 1858 relating to India there is a clause to the effect that the expenses of a war carried on outside India, should not be charged to that country, without the previous sanction of Parliament. Accordingly, a special meeting of that august assembly was convened, and it was decided by a majority that the expenses of this war should be paid by India. In this meeting the Under Secretary for India stated that this year there would be a surplus of about two millions sterling in the Indian treasury, and suggested that the expenses of the war should be met from this source. There is, however, no such surplus, and the statement made by the Under Secretary was misleading. Here the *Jáme Jamsed* quotes figures from the statement of revenue and expenditure issued from the India Office under date the 16th December 1878, and shows that the real balance for 1878-79 will be £601,000. Again, there will be another balance of nearly the same amount created by the license-tax. This tax has been imposed to ward off or mitigate the miseries which arise from famines; and one cannot see why its proceeds should be included in the ordinary revenues of the country. A great discussion took place in Parliament, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that India would have to pay the war expenses if they were not large; but that if they came to a large amount, England would pay a portion. But there is no authoritative and explicit statement as to what amount India alone will have to pay. Again, as observed by Sir George Campbell, the Afghan war is a result of the Russo-Turkish war. After the landing of the English forces at Malta, the Russian Government sent General Abramoff to Cabul. How then can it be said that England has no concern in the Afghan war? India has been ever loyal to England, and is ready to lend the paramount Government all the help which she can give. She, therefore, piteously begs her protector to give due attention to her impoverished condition, and to her inability to bear any more burdens.

Does not think that the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* newspaper of Ahmedabad has libelled Mr. Giles.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 12th January, in noticing the case of the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* newspaper of Ahmedabad (45), who has been convicted of having libelled Mr. Giles, observes that some independent public writers find fault with the decision, while others approve of it. But since an appeal in the case is pending before the Sessions Judge, it is not right to pass any opinion upon it. Some persons, however, think that this case will serve as a lesson to those newspapers which indulge in criticisms on the private character of an official. The *Mitra* has perused the evidence and the decision of the court, and thinks that the accused has not libelled Mr. Giles, nor criticised his private acts.

Asks the authorities of Surat to prohibit disguises in the Mohurrum.

The *Gujarát Samáchár* (64) of the 11th January, but received on the 14th, disapproves of the disguises assumed by Mahomedans in Surat in the Mohurrum. These exhibitions hurt the feelings of those who are thus publicly ridiculed, and are likely to give rise to unpleasant and serious quarrels. The authorities of Surat should take preventive measures.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 13th January observes that the British Government deserves great credit for having abolished many kinds of forced labor which were exacted under former Governments. But it is a great blot on the fair fame of the British Government that carts are still forcibly pressed into the service of its officers. Private persons have no difficulty in obtaining any number of carts at the usual fare; and it is, therefore, strange that Government officials cannot get them when going on circuit without asking the police to catch them. There seems to be no reason why they should not get the required number of carts on their offering the usual fare. The *Nyáya Prakásh* states that last Thursday a policeman wanted to hire the cart of a Pársi who was a resident of Surat and who never plied for hire, but that the latter refused. Thereupon a quarrel arose between them, and they went to the Faujdár. The Government is requested to prohibit such practices.

Prays Government to abolish the practice of pressing carts for the use of Government officials.

The same states that Mr. Káshináth Mahádew Thatte assessed the people of Surat exorbitantly under the license-tax, and that consequently, more than three-fourths of the public appealed against his decisions. Mr. Pratt, the Collector, and Mr. Jagjiwandás, the Deputy Collector, who are intimately acquainted with the condition of the people and are merciful, reduced the assessments in some cases. But the number of these appeals being very large, the Collector obtained the permission of Government to entrust the work to Mr. Grant and Mr. Younghusband. These officers are not acquainted with the condition of the people. Many of the appellants, therefore, could not get their assessments ruduced. It would have been better had Government appointed the Mámlatdárs of Olpád, Bulsár, or Bárdoli to give assistance in the hearing of these appeals, as they are intimately acquainted with the condition of the people of Surat, and would prove of great service in giving proper decisions.

Says that Mr. Grant and Mr. Younghusband do not pass satisfactory decisions on the appeals relating to the license-tax.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (66) of the 7th January, but received on the 12th, regrets to see that Government does not pay due attention to public opinion in enacting laws. For instance, the License-tax Act was passed without the consent of the people, and the tax for the first year was realized. It was paid although it caused great suffering. Preparations are being made for levying the tax for the present year, and this has spread dismay among the people. But being well conducted and peaceful, they bear the burden quietly. This is done in order that their loyalty may not be questioned. The *Swadesh Mangal* advises the people to be as patient in future as they have hitherto been, and tells them that it will not be long before the paternal British Government lessens the burden of taxation under which they are groaning.

Assures the people that Government will soon lessen the heavy burden of taxation under which they are groaning.

The same states that it has several times complained that parties of gamblers inveigle and cheat passengers going from the railway station to the town of Broach, but that the police do not appear to have taken due notice of this nuisance. The evil continues unabated, and the police who can put it down easily, should not delay in the matter.

Asks the police of Broach to put down gambling in that town.

Municipalities.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (66) of the 14th January states that the people of Broach are dissatisfied with the increase in the town duties levied on grain, salt, fuel, oil, &c. There is very little trade now, the prices of food are high, and there is the newly imposed license-tax; and it is no wonder that under such circumstances the people loudly complain about the increase made in the Municipal duties. The Corporation unnecessarily keeps up a large establishment, and a reduction can be made in it. The roads of the town are not repaired well; and if this is done properly, the cost of maintenance will be less. It would be still better if the Corporation levied a duty of eight annas or so on every bale of cotton in order to obtain additional revenue.

Complains of the increase of the duty on certain articles of consumption in the town of Broach.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 9th January, but received on the 12th, in a short leader headed "Plunder in Navánagar, No. 2," observes that it can give many instances in support of its previous assertions on this subject, but on this occasion it places only one before the public. When Mr. Kharkar was the Súbha of Mahál Kadi, of the Gáekwádi State, he gave to his friend Shiwlál Shukal the farming of the customs duties. Subsequently, both came over to Navánagar, and the former revived the baneful practice of farming the public revenues, and gave the customs duties to the latter. Afterwards these duties were abolished on account of the distress which prevailed in the State, and 25,000 koris were given to Shiwlál as compensation. This payment was objectionable; but not satisfied with conferring this benefit upon his friend, the Diván appointed him to a place of two hundred rupees per month. The duties of this post were hitherto conducted by a native of the State on a small salary, and the merchants were quite satisfied with his work. Shiwlál is made a superior officer over him, and is clothed with powers to hear appeals against his decisions. Is it not plunder to appoint Shiwlál on such a large salary when there is no need for the appointment, and when the treasury of the State is nearly empty?

Disapproves of the conduct of the Diván of Navánagar in employing a friend of his.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 12th January requests the attention of the Súbha of Navsári to a complaint from its Navsári correspondent that the posts of Kárkuns in that division are bestowed on Deccanis, while the claims of efficient Gujaráti applicants are passed over. If this be true, the Súbha will, it is hoped, be good enough to take remedial measures. It cannot be urged that efficient and trustworthy Gujarátis cannot be found to fill these places, since there are many such persons in the service of the British Government. It seems that the Súbha is partial to his own countrymen and caste-people.

Complains that the Súbha of Navsári does not employ Gujarátis, and is partial to Deccanis.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 21st January 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 25th January 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly ...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
67	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
68	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
69	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
70	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
71	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
72	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
73	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disapproves of the proposed Factory Act for Bombay.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 19th January, in an article on the proposed Factory Act, repeats some of the objections which have been urged on previous occasions, and noticed in former summaries, and observes that if this Bill is passed, it will be thought that the Government whose business it is to look after the interests of India has passed it solely for the benefit of the merchants of Manchester. The mill-operatives in England used to work for ten hours per day exclusive of Sunday, or for sixty hours during the whole week. This period was reduced to fifty-six hours and a half on a remonstrance from the operatives themselves. It is stated in the *Englishman* of Calcutta that in the mills of Continental Europe labourers work for seventy hours during the week. Now the labourers in Indian mills do not complain of being overworked; on the contrary they undergo their present labour willingly. This being so, there is no reason for making the proposed law for the Indian mills. The trade of England is gradually declining owing to the keen competition of the other countries of Europe and of America which produce goods cheaper and of a superior quality. If this continues for any length of time, the consumption of English goods will vastly decrease. The English operatives are already suffering from severe distress owing to the diminution of work, and the constant strikes which happen on account of the differences between the masters and their men lead to the closing of many mills. If the present policy is persisted in, the result will be that the Indian like the English trade will suffer a check. The *Opinion*, therefore, requests Government to be wary and circumspect in this matter.

Suggests some points for the consideration of the Famine Commission as bearing on the poverty of this country.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 20th January, in an article on the duties of the Famine Commission, considers that the impoverishment of the country generally is attributable to the costliness of the administrative machinery. The extravagantly high salaries drawn by European officials may be safely reduced since the inducements which it was necessary to offer to Europeans in former days are no longer required. The expensive establishment of Cooper's Hill College is unnecessary. Mention is also made of the reduction in the age for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service, and it is alleged that this has been done with the intention of excluding natives. Allusion is then made to the Vernacular Press Act, and it is stated that it has been enacted in order to prevent vernacular newspapers from exposing the shortcomings and defects of the British Government. Finally the admission of natives to a larger share in the administration of the country is recommended, and the fulfilment of the promises which were solemnly made in the Queen's proclamation of 1858 is insisted upon. The writer seems to suggest these points for the consideration of the Commission.

Censures Government for relentlessly exacting the land assessment in the Indápur Táluka when there was a failure of crops.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Indápur, says that the crops have been destroyed by rats, and that the people are leaving their houses in search of employment. During the last few years Government has been relentless in recovering the revenue assessments although no crops were reaped. This policy has reduced the farmers in general to beggary, and in a short time the well-to-do people will have disappeared altogether. The writer mentions a certain cultivator who was extremely well off a few years ago, but is not now certain of getting a full meal daily; and adds that respectable persons will soon have to take poison on account of their inability to meet the revenue assessments. If the present state of things is allowed to continue, the country will in a short time become utterly desolate and fit only for growing jungle. In conclusion the writer recommends the speedy re-opening of the works on the Níra Canal, which will give employment to many starving labourers.

The same in an article on the duties of the Famine Commission, alludes to the appointment of the new Law Commission, and says that it is not required, and that even the legal member of the Supreme Council is not wanted. Mr. Stokes is blamed for bringing forward unnecessary and irritating laws, and it is remarked that if he would remain content with receiving his salary he would do no other harm than that of depriving the country of so much money. The writer next compares the expenditure of the Indian army with that of the armies of England, France and Germany, and pronounces the former to be abnormally high. The cost of the recent addition of fifteen thousand native troops is estimated at 27 lacs of rupees. Each soldier, therefore, on an average costs Rs. 180 annually. At this rate the cost of the whole native army which numbers 1,25,000 soldiers will amount to 225 lacs. Again the average cost of a soldier in England is Rs. 280 yearly. At double this rate, the cost of the 63,000 European troops serving in India would amount to about 577 lacs. The expenditure of the whole Indian army, therefore, ought not in round numbers to exceed eight krores of rupees; and yet it is actually double that amount. The difference between these two sums is sheer waste, and to it may be attributed much of the misery of the people. The Famine Commission is requested to direct its attention to this subject.

Requests the attention of the Famine Commission to the exorbitant cost of the Indian army, &c.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 20th January, in discussing the question of discontent among educated natives, asks whether it is consistent with sound policy to offer posts of Rs. 35 to the graduates of the Bombay University. As a matter of fact, these men have to pass as hard an examination as that for the Indian Civil Service; yet those who succeed in the latter start with Rs. 400 per mensem, and are besides invested with authority over many native officials and a population of several thousand souls. This difference of treatment is inconsistent with the professions which Government make of encouraging high education. Again graduates who pass in law become at once eligible for appointments of Rs. 200 per mensem. What then can the Government mean when it offers posts of Rs. 35 in the Revenue Department? If want of experience is an objection, then graduates might be appointed Supernumerary Mámlatdárs and be drafted into permanent posts after a probation of some duration. The *Suryodaya* believes the present policy to be un-English and opposed to the principles of justice which usually animate the counsels of the British Government. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will be pleased to re-consider its resolution.

Disapproves of the Government resolution for the encouragement of high education.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 15th January, but received on the 22nd, observes that the conduct of Government in ordering the stoppage of public works seems to be characterised by race feeling. It appears that these works have been stopped to effect a saving to meet the expenses of the Afghan war. But the measure by itself is inappropriate. A large saving could have been made by reducing the permanent engineering staff whose allowances are counted by thousands of rupees, and whose services could have been dispensed with, as the superintending machinery is not required owing to the cessation of public works. But this is not done, while the labourers who escaped from the jaws of death in the famine of last year, and who managed to eke out a miserable subsistence by working on public works have now become perfectly helpless. It, therefore, seems that the resolution in question has been adopted with the sole intention of preventing any injury being done to the prospects of Europeans. At least such is the impression which the people have received, and the *Bodha Sudhákar* trusts that Government will take immediate steps to remove it.

Thinks that the resolution of Government stopping public works is partial to Europeans.

The same in an article on the extravagance of Government says that since the commencement of English rule the public funds have been wasted in the most wanton and unjustifiable manner. Government imports persons from England on high salaries when men could be easily procured here to do the same work on much lower pay. There

Attributes the poverty of India to the large pay given to the European agency of the administration.

is no Government in the world which gives to its servants such high remuneration. The salaries of the Covenanted servants in the Bombay Presidency alone amount to 36 lacs of rupees per annum. From this the aggregate allowances of all the Civil Servants in India may be easily conjectured. As the English rule began to extend, the load of taxation also commenced to increase. Though the people are now ground down by taxation, any complaint on that score is at once stigmatised as sedition. When the cultivators, from whom the bulk of the revenue is derived, were dying of hunger in the height of the famine, Government made no real effort to save them. A niggardly allowance of half a seer was all that the Government could be induced to give them. But Europeans who got large salaries and who did not suffer from any want whatever, received an accession to their incomes. Here allusion is made to the increase of pay given to Assistant Collectors and to the granting of personal allowances to Civilians of a certain standing. A comparison is also instituted between the present rate of pay and that which prevailed at the earliest period of the British administration, and the general poverty of the country is attributed to the transfer of a large portion of the incomes of Europeans to England. These officials pronounce India to be wealthy on account of their own fat salaries. If a revision is ordered in the Judicial or Revenue Department, the salary of a Judge on Rs. 1,800 is raised to Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and this is done from savings made by turning adrift ill-paid peons. Such is the present policy of Government. The *Bodha Sudhákar* considers that the gradual impoverishment of the country is not traceable to the extravagance of the cultivating classes or to their excessive expenditure on marriages, but to the inordinately large pay which is given to European officials.

Says that the cost of the Afghan war should, for the present, be met by loans.

The *Poona Herald* (9) of the 22nd January, in discussing the Afghan war, gives a summary of the arguments used in Parliament, and says that the British Government has a perfect right to dispose of the Indian revenues in any way it likes. The *Herald* considers that no new tax should be levied on the people, and that no reduction should be made to meet the expenditure in question, as either of these measures will cause an immense amount of misery. It is the duty of Government to see that its subjects have means of subsistence. If it fails to do this, the people turned adrift will join the ranks of the criminal population, and ultimately Government will be the greatest sufferer. The *Herald*, therefore, suggests that the cost of this war should, for the present, be met by fresh loans.

Complains of the heavy incidence of the stamp duty.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 19th January, in an article on the stamp revenue, says that from the changes which have been made in successive Stamp Acts, it would seem that this tax was not imposed with the sole view of defraying the cost of judicial establishments, but also with the object of obtaining revenue. It is creditable to a Government to wish for the diminution of litigation, but from various indications it appears that our rulers desire the contrary. One need not go far to find a proof of this. Formerly an eight-anna stamp sufficed for filing an arbitration award in a court, but now the value of the stamp is made to depend on the amount of the award. Government may have some good grounds for making this alteration; but people do not perceive it, and hence they think ill of Government. If the intentions of Government were good, even this tax would have been abolished, and thus an encouragement would have been given to litigants to settle their disputes by arbitration. But since the cost of the stamp has been increased, it would seem as if Government desired all litigants to frequent its own courts. In the space of twenty years Government has managed to raise the stamp revenue to six times the old amount. From this the heaviness of the incidence of the tax may be easily conjectured. Has the wealth of the country increased at the same rate? Even Government would not reply in the affirmative. If this be so, and if people have died by thousands in a single year of famine, then it behoves our English well-wishers to reduce this tax.

Says that there are very few appeals in the District

The same in another article observes that there are now very few appeals pending in the District Courts of Poona and Sholápur, and remarks that three highly paid judicial func-

Courts of Poona and Sholápur, and suggests the employment of the Judges of those courts in other districts.

tionaries are not required to dispose of the present work. Since there is no chance of an increase of business in these courts, Government should take immediate measures to make reductions. If this proposal is not acceptable, two of these officers may be sent to Thána or elsewhere where there are arrears, and where extra hands are needed. If this suggestion is acted on, the public funds will be applied in the most advantageous manner, and suitors will get prompt and speedy justice.

Thinks that the official hierarchy will withhold information from the Famine Commission, and asks the natives to supply it, and pleads for the permanent settlement.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 17th January, but received on the 19th, in an article on the land assessment says that owing to the frequent occurrence of famines and the consequent destruction of human life, Government was obliged to appoint a Commission to suggest remedial measures. This Commission may not be able to do its duty satisfactorily on account of the determination of the official hierarchy to withhold full and accurate information. It is, therefore, incumbent on the natives to furnish the same. It is generally admitted that the cultivating classes suffer from the want of a permanent settlement. The settlement officers never fail to increase the revenue assessment if there is the slightest increase in the produce of the land on account of improvements made by the ryot. This is most unjust. Government does not in any way contribute to the fertility of the soil. It is true that Government constructs roads and canals, and that the agricultural classes are thereby profited. But it must be remembered that Government levies extra rates to re-pay itself for the charges thus incurred, and it is therefore unfair to increase the land tax. Under the system of periodical settlements, the cultivators have no incentive to improve their fields, and this state of things has brought them to the utmost verge of destitution. It was determined in 1862 to introduce a permanent settlement here, but the interests of the merchants of Manchester prevented, it is said, the accomplishment of so desirable an object. The *Shiwáji* is unable to conceive how those interests could have been affected by such a measure.

Disapproves of the new Factory Bill and of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Jalgaon Samáchár* of the 19th January alludes to the persistent efforts made by the merchants of Manchester for the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and says that these men are trying to deprive the natives of their uttermost farthing. When the cotton industry began to flourish in India they succeeded in getting a portion of this duty remitted, and at that time the Secretary of State for India pledged himself to remit the whole duty when the Indian balance sheet exhibited a sufficient surplus. This opportunity has now come. Here the writer notices the recent statement in Parliament on Indian finance, and remarks that the Secretary of State is on the horns of a dilemma. He must either comply with the demands of the Manchester merchants, or admit that his statement was incorrect. The *Samáchár* considers the provisions of the new Factory Bill to be an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject, and remarks that the prohibition of the employment of children under a certain age will result in an increase of pauperism. Moreover, poor people have no means of educating their children, and if they are not looked after during the absence of their parents, they are apt to become wilful and unmanageable. This will be avoided if they are employed with their parents in the mills.

Observes that Government should take proper notice of the large debt incurred by Mr. Motilál Mohanlál, the Police Inspector of Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 19th January states that Mr. Motilál Mohanlál, the Police Inspector of Surat, has been served with notices that suits have been filed against him by one Báláji Anandji in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Málvan for the recovery of debts amounting to upwards of twenty-five thousand rupees. The Inspector appears to have incurred these liabilities while he was serving in the Ratnágiri District. It is against the policy of Government to keep in its service persons who are deeply involved, but it is stated that probably no notice will be taken of the conduct of Motilál as he is a favourite with a member of the Bombay Government. This surmise, however, must be wrong.

If Government knows that a Police Inspector is largely in debt, it is bound to adopt such measures as may be considered necessary. (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the same date makes similar observations.

States that recently a policeman of Surat forcibly seized a cart in which female passengers were riding.

The same states that on the 8th instant, two females of Surat hired a cart to go to the town of Kadod in Bárdoli Táluka. They were passing by the Saharà-Morchá when a policeman came and ordered them to get down as he wanted the cart. The women begged hard to be allowed to go, but the peon turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. They then descended from the vehicle which was at once taken away. Afterwards they hired another and went to the end of their journey. The officer who ordered the policeman to get a cart could not have told him to seize a vehicle which had been already engaged. Yet the policeman seized it and acted like a dacoit. The authorities ought to take due precautions against the recurrence of such cases.

Regrets that in the resolution of Government about University graduates, the claims of deserving kárkuns employed in the Revenue Department have been ignored.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 22nd January states that the resolution of Government about University graduates has created dissatisfaction among the kárkuns employed in the Revenue Department in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates. There are many deserving persons among them, and it is to be regretted that their claims to promotion have been completely ignored in the above resolution.

Observes that no necessity has been made out for a Factory Act for Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 23rd January, in again noticing the new Factory Act for the mills of Bombay, prepared by the Supreme Legislature, observes that some persons deny, while others admit the necessity of the proposed measure. The former are the people of this country who have personally witnessed the effects of the mill labor on the operatives. The latter are mostly the merchants of Manchester who have no personal experience in the matter. The opinion of the former, therefore, is entitled to the greater weight. In order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the *Bombay Samáchár* a few days ago recommended that before passing any law it should be decided whether the labor exacted from the operatives affected their health. Government has not, however, followed this recommendation, and has at once prepared a Bill on the subject. One of our contemporaries says that Sir Richard Temple has approved it. If this be so, his conduct is really surprising, since it is said that after visiting the mills he told certain persons that he saw no necessity for the proposed law. However the question is, whether the Government of India has satisfied itself that there is a necessity for the proposed measure? It is true that the merchants of Manchester and the Secretary of State for India wish for its enactment; but their simple wish ought not to be considered a sufficient justification for passing a law in this important matter. A Commission composed of independent and impartial gentlemen and of representatives of the mill-owners here should be asked to report upon the matter, and their opinion should be considered final. Any law enacted on this subject ought to protect the interests of both the mill-owners and their operatives. These interests are identical; and precaution is the more necessary at the present time, as the industry has fallen into a bad state, and as the Act, if passed, should tend to remedy this.

Draws the attention of the Bombay Municipality to the sickly condition of the immigrants from Káthiáwár, and asks Government to stir up the Chiefs and the Political Agent to take measures to relieve the distress which prevails.

The same of the 24th January states that about eight hundred men have recently come into Bombay from Káthiáwár. They have been driven from their native land by fever and a scarcity of food. Their appearance shows that they are not professional beggars, and that being distressed by famine and disease, they have come over to save their lives and those of their children who number about three hundred. The sight presented by these miserable creatures is heart-rending. They lie down in the open air with little clothing, and live upon what they can get in the way of charity. Most of them suffer from skin and other

The same notice that on the 8th instant, two tenths of Christ Mind a cart to go to the town of Knight in Bright Traffic. They were passing by the Saint-Victoria when a horseman came and ordered them to get down as he wanted the cart. The women begged hard to be allowed to go, but the cart had been turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. They then descended from the vehicle which was at once taken away. Afterwards they tried slightly and went to the end of their journey. The object who ordered the horseman to get a cart could not have felt pin to seize a vehicle which had been already engaged. Yet the policeman seized it and acted like a dacoit. The authorities ought to take due precautions against the recurrence of such cases.

A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette (14) of the 25th January states that the resolution of Government upon University grants has created dissatisfaction among the Mahomedan and Parsi Collectorate. There are many deserving persons among them, and it is to be regretted that their claims to promotion have been completely ignored in the above resolution.

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The same of the said gunnery states that about eight hundred men have recently come into Bombay from Kathiawar. They have been driven from their native land by fever and a scarcity of food. Their appearance shows that they are not prosperous people, but that points distressed by famine and disease, they have come over to save their lives and those of their children who numbers about three hundred. The night presented by these unfortunate creatures is pearl-touching. They lie down in the open air with little clothing, and live upon meat

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diseases. The *Samáchár* requests the charitable public of Bombay to make some appropriate provision for these homeless and destitute persons. Again, some four hundred and fifty of them lie down like sheep in a small place in the thickly populated Modikháná. There are fears of an epidemic being produced by them; and, hence, it behoves the Municipal Commissioner to set the Health Department to look after them without losing time. The number and appearance of these unfortunate people lead one to believe that great distress and sickness prevail in Káthiáwár, and that the mortality there must be high. Nothing is authoritatively known with reference to the measures, if any, which have been taken by the Chiefs and the Political Agent of Káthiáwár. Several of the Chiefs are not likely to lend the necessary help to their unfortunate subjects unless they are prompted to do so by the Government. The *Samáchár*, therefore, prays for the attention of the Bombay Government to this subject.

Observes that Government may make new offers for the purchase of the foreshore properties of Bombay at as small a price as it can get them for.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 22nd January is glad to find that Government is now in a position to buy cheaply the foreshore properties of Bombay. Liberal offers were made in the first instance, but they were not accepted; so Government determined to purchase them under the Land Acquisition Act. Many persons have, however, purchased numerous shares in these companies in the belief that Government would pay the prices which were first named. If Government, therefore, makes a reduction in the first offer, these persons will suffer a loss; and, hence, some people observe that Government ought to purchase the properties at the price first named. But this opinion is wrong. If the owners of these properties had accepted the original offers, Government would have been bound to pay those prices. They did not do so, and, hence, Government is under no obligation to renew the first offer, and may make a fresh offer, as it thinks best. The holders of the shares purchased them before the price was settled, and thus speculated in the matter. They ought, therefore, to bear the fruits of their own speculations. Government ought to purchase these properties at prices fixed with regard to the income from them. The Port Trust will have to raise revenue from them sufficient to pay the interest of the purchase-money. If high prices were paid for them high fees would be imposed on the trade of the island; and, consequently, other ports would enter into competition with Bombay. It is in the interest of the public, therefore, that Government should purchase these properties at as small a price as it can get them for.

Observes that the mill-operatives of Bombay ought not to be allowed to work for fourteen hours a day.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 19th January, in again alluding to the employment of operatives in the mills of Bombay, observes that the mill-owners say that their workmen willingly work for fourteen hours a day, as their wages are in proportion to the number of hours for which they work. This statement may be true. But that is no reason why forty thousand operatives should be permitted to ruin their health and make themselves liable to disease by overwork. It is impossible to conceive that they undergo this hard labor with a full knowledge of its evil consequences. In this they are the victims of their own ignorance, and ought not to be allowed to ruin themselves. The *Rást Goftár* quotes Dr. Blaney in support of the above view.

Trusts Government will grant the exemption from the Administrator General's Act prayed for by the Párs is of the mofussil.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 19th January hopes Government will exempt the Pársis of the mofussil from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act, as prayed for by them. It is very hard on these people that an officer of the district court should come to take charge of the property of the deceased when his corpse is lying in the house. It is also against the Pársi religion that a follower of another religion should enter the building in which a Pársi has recently died. These and other points make the Administrator General's Act unsuitable to them. The Pársis of the mofussil have prayed Government for exemption from it. This petition was sent to the Pársis of Bombay for their opinion. The *Yajdán Parast* is very glad to find that in their meeting of

qiasmos. The Scandalon requires the alarmingly hostile of Rompuy to make some appropriate provision for these penniless and destitute persons. Again: some hundred and fifty of them to be known like epode in a single place in the city: and, consequently, often more than one combination with the Alarmingly Modifiable. There are tents of an elephantine penile breadth py rtain: and, hence, it behoves the Planetoid Commissioner to see the Health Department to look after them without losing time. The number and abhorrence of these unfortunate people lead one to believe that great distress and sickness prevail in Kaolinaw, and that the inability there must be put. Nothing is authoritatively known with reference to the measures it was, would have been taken by the Chiefs and the Political Agent of Kaolinaw. Several of the Chiefs are not likely to lend the necessary help to their unfortunate subjects unless they are prompted to do so by the Government. The Scandalon there-fore, party for the attention of the Rompuy Government to this subject.

The Name Question (84) of the 25th January is dull to find that Government is now in a position to put chaplyn the interpreter of Rompuy. Liberal offers were made in this way at the first instance, but they were not accepted; so Government determined to increase them under the Land Acquisition Act. Many persons have, however, entered into engagements with the Government only to increase the properties at the price first named. But this objection is wrong. If the owners of these properties had accepted the original offer, Government would have had to pay the price which were first named. It Government, therefore, wishes a reduction in the first offer, these persons will suffer a loss; and, hence, some people operate that Government ought to increase the properties but vacated the original offer. Government would have to pay those prices. They did not do so, and, hence, Government is under no obligation to renew the first offer, and may make a fresh offer, as it deem ponds to pay those prices. They did not do so, and, hence, Government is, of these properties had vacated the original offer. Government would have to pay those prices at the price first named. But this objection is wrong. If the owners had accepted the original offer, Government would have had

Tuesday last in Mázgaon Castle they arrived at the unanimous opinion that the Pársis should get the same exemption from this law as is enjoyed by Hindus, Mahomedans and other natives. It is to be hoped that Government will grant the request.

Hopes Government will grant a remission in the land assessment for this year to certain cultivators of the Surat District.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 19th January has heard from its Surat correspondent that the ryots of several villages of that district are about to memorialize Government to remit a portion of this year's land revenue. It is said that there was a scanty fall of rain last year, and that although rain was plentiful this year yet it was untimely, and that consequently the crops were very wretched. A large portion of the little corn which appeared was destroyed by locusts. Thus, on account of scanty crops and the difficulties raised by the new Civil Procedure Code in the recovery of debts, the money-lenders do not give any credit. All these things have made it difficult for the ryots to pay the land assessment in full, and some remission ought to be made for their relief. This complaint of the cultivators, observes the *Mitra*, is obviously true, and it is hoped Government will duly consider their poor condition and grant them the remission for which they are about to pray.

Municipalities.

Says that the house tax in the town of Indápur is being levied in the most reckless manner.

A correspondent of the *Kalpataru* (16) of the 19th January says that it was formerly believed that grievances were easily redressed under the benign English rule; but from various indications it appears that such is not now the case. The house tax is being levied at Indápur in the most reckless and unjustifiable manner, and the authorities do not seem to care what they do. The committee of assessment consists of three members. One of them possesses no local knowledge, the second is indifferent to the interests of the people, and the third, though he possesses information, is an easy-going gentleman. The municipal authorities turn a deaf ear to all complaints, and in case of an appeal the original assessment is enhanced. The writer attributes all these evils to the inattention of the Chairman to municipal affairs, and to the support which he gives to the other members who are related to him. The higher authorities are earnestly requested to give their attention to this subject.

Disapproves of the increase proposed by the Municipality of Surat in the duties levied on corn and other articles of universal consumption.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 19th January states that the Municipality of Surat has abolished the duties on silk and other articles, and has reduced those on copper and a few other articles; and to make up the deficit so caused, it is intended to increase the duties upon corn, grass and articles of general consumption. The Corporation has desired the people to state their objections within a certain date, if they have any to make. In the first place the public do not know the reasons which have led to the abolition or reduction of the duties in question; and unless they are informed on this point, it is absurd to ask for their opinion. Again, it is universally acknowledged that the luxuries of the rich should be taxed and the necessaries of life exempted. The proposal is nothing but an effort to make the necessaries of life dearer than they are already, and thus to increase the distress suffered by poor people. Truly speaking, people are unable to assert their own rights on account of their ignorance of politics. Under such circumstances there ought to be in the Corporation members selected by the people themselves. When such a representation is granted, the rights of the people will be properly protected. If the Corporation is determined to increase the duties on the necessaries of life, it should be good enough to introduce the measure on trial for one or two years, and watch whether it brings in a sufficient income. (A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 24th January makes similar observations.)

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 19th January, in noticing the fall of three houses at Dhobi Taláv on Wednesday last, by which some lives were lost, observes that the Municipality is responsible for such accidents. There are many old and tottering buildings in Bombay, and the Corporation ought to direct its Inspectors to take the necessary measures in case they are in a dangerous condition. It ought also to prevent the construction of buildings which are unsafe, and it should take steps to obtain the requisite legal authority to carry out this measure if it does not already possess it.

Requests the Municipality of Bombay to take notice of all buildings which may be in a dangerous condition in order to prevent accidents.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 28*th January* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 1st February 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
67	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
68	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
69	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
	CANARESE.			
71	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
72	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
73	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 27th January, in an article on the Famine Commission, says that if the members continue to discharge their duties in the same perfunctory manner as they have hitherto done, it would be better if the Commission were at once dissolved. In order to understand thoroughly the bearing of the famine in all its aspects, it is absolutely necessary that all the famine-stricken territory should be visited, and that investigations should be held in the localities where famine raged in its greatest intensity. Such enquiries could not possibly be furthered by travelling long distances at one stretch. The Commissioners are, it seems, visiting the most fertile parts of the country only, and hence their labours will probably turn out fruitless. Again, since they perform their railway journey by night, they do not get a sight of the country. Those who have directed the movements of the Commission are very much to blame in this matter. Up to this time the interests of the famine-stricken people have been neglected, and if this last opportunity of ascertaining their real condition is allowed to pass away their misfortunes will know no bounds.

Says that the Famine Commission is not performing its duty in a satisfactory manner.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 28th January, in discussing the question of the new Law Commission, observes that Government is unnecessarily increasing expenditure by appointing it. Perhaps the drafts of Bills may be better prepared than has been the case hitherto. But if there is to be an augmentation of the public burden solely for this purpose, then what is the good of the present legal member of the Supreme Council and of his establishment? The constitution of our Legislative Councils is faulty, and requires improvement. In the first place they do not contain a sufficient number of native members, and the selections made are not happy. Besides, there is not the least chance of any measure being carried which has the approval of native members only. Changes in this direction are absolutely needed for the public welfare, but the *Opinion* regrets that nothing of the sort is even spoken of.

Disapproves of the Law Commission and of the present constitution of the Legislative Councils.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 27th January, in an article on the Duties of the Famine Commission, says that the expenditure of the whole Indian army amounts to sixteen krores of rupees, and that the native portion costs 225 lacs according to the estimate of Government. The cost of the 63,000 European soldiers, therefore, is thirteen krores and seventy-five lacs, or on an average Rs. 2,182 per head. This is actually seven times the expense incurred for a soldier in England. From this the extravagance of our Government, and the immense drain which it causes on the resources of India, may be easily imagined. The East India Company maintained twice as great an army as our Government does now, and yet its whole expenditure did not exceed eleven krores. Judging from this standard, our present force should not cost more than six krores. The difference between this sum and the actual cost is sheer waste, and ought not to be permitted. If this amount of ten krores were saved annually, there would be no necessity for extra taxation for famine purposes. The excessive cost of the army obliges Government to increase the assessment on land, and the heavy land tax compels the ryot to seek the assistance of the sowkárs. This is really the cause of the poverty of the agricultural population. In conclusion, the *Dnyán Prakásh* earnestly requests the Famine Commission to direct its attention to this subject, and do its utmost to get the army charges reduced.

Requests the attention of the Famine Commission to the military charges which it considers to be very extravagant.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Indápur, says that it is intended to remove the Subordinate Judge's Court from Pátas to Bárámati. The writer observes that Pátas is central with respect to the places within the jurisdiction of the court, and is, besides, near a railway station. It is in every way convenient to suitors, and the proposed transfer will be ill-timed and injudicious.

Prays that the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pátas may not be removed to Bárámati.

A correspondent of the same of the 30th January, writing from Sholápur, says that famine is raging fearfully in that town, and that a number of deaths from starvation occur daily in its streets. Mr. Bording, of the American Mission, has seen this in his frequent visits to the town, and says that he has reported this state of things to the Collector of the District. But it seems to be a foregone conclusion with the authorities to ignore the existence of the famine.

Reports that persons die in numbers in the streets of Sholápur from starvation.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 22nd January, but received on the 26th, complains that when appointments become vacant in the Sátára Collectorate they are usually given to natives of other districts. This has caused serious injury to the prospects of several old and well-tried servants of Government, and it is hoped that the authorities will put a stop to this practice.

Prays the authorities to do away with the injurious practice of giving posts in the Sátára Collectorate to outsiders.

The same, in a short leader, says that a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity exists among the people generally in this Presidency, in consequence of the numerous murders and robberies which take place almost daily. The police is unable to cope with this state of lawlessness, and if the evil is once allowed to get a head it will produce a great deal of mischief. Government should take prompt measures to avert such a calamity.

Says that the people have become uneasy in consequence of the frequent murders and robberies which occur in this Presidency.

The same, in an article on the duties of the Famine Commission, says that now-a-days famine is caused by the inability of the people to buy food, and not by its scarcity. In the Native States, the opposite phenomenon is observable. There the people possess money to purchase food, and hence the result of the last two years' famine was not so disastrous to them. The cause of this extraordinary difference is to be found in the burden of taxation, which has gone on steadily increasing since the assumption of the sovereignty of India by Her Imperial Majesty. It is sheer folly to expect any improvement in the condition of the people as long as this capital evil is ignored. The writer requests the attention of the Commission to the heavy burdens under which the people are groaning.

Says that the poverty of the people in British territory is attributable to excessive taxation.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 26th January, in an article on the proposed Factory Act, says that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our rulers for the solicitude which they manifest in the welfare of the labouring classes; but the measure in question has been brought forward at an inopportune time, and has been prompted by unworthy motives. The country is now in the worst possible condition, and labourers find it difficult to earn their livelihood by working even for fourteen hours a day. The people are being gradually drained of their wealth, and the burden of taxation is steadily increasing. Owing to the periodical settlements, a belief is gaining ground that no one has any proprietary right in land, and, therefore, no one is likely to trouble himself to increase its fertility. Commerce has declined, and is besides being diverted to the hands of foreigners. The combination of all these circumstances has forced the population to support itself by the least profitable labour. Our governors have to look after the interests of their own countrymen, and therefore they do not care for the welfare of the natives as they ought to do. The cost of the Afghan war would not have been thrown on this country if our rulers had only to attend to the interests of India. The enactment of the factory law has been instigated by the persistent efforts of the merchants of Manchester, who believe that when this measure is passed, the Indian mills will cease to compete with English mills. The *Arunodaya*, therefore, earnestly prays that this calamity may be averted.

Disapproves of the proposed Factory Act.

The same states that Mr. Coghlan, the Judge of Thána, recently paid a visit of condolence to the family of the late Atmárám Káshináth, formerly Shastri in the Thána Adálat. The *Arunodaya* praises Mr. Coghlan for this act of sympathy and kindness, and observes that if all our

Refers to the visit of condolence paid by Mr. Coghlan to a native family.

rulers behaved in this manner towards the natives, the utmost cordiality would soon prevail between them.

Makes complaints against the administration.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 25th January, but received on the 27th, in an article on the condition of the people, states that the laws passed since 1859 have been injurious to the public welfare. The writer complains that the provision by which appellate courts are empowered to enhance punishments has created a dread among the people, and mentions some forest cases in justification of this opinion. The recovery of fines by the sale of property is condemned as unworthy of Government. The increase of litigation is attributed to the reduction of the limit for the recovery of bond debts, and it is alleged that this has reduced the agricultural population to beggary. Formerly questions relating to iná‌ms and money allowances were investigated by Collectors, and the validity of their decisions could be tested in a civil court. This is now changed, and the courts are prohibited from taking cognizance of such matters. The continuation of iná‌ms, titles, and money allowances is, therefore, left entirely to the discretion of Government. Stereotyped answers are delivered to petitioners, and the decisions of the lower executive officers are upheld. All these causes prevent the people from obtaining redress. The tendency of legislation is to make Government the ultimate owner and arbiter of the lives and property of the people. A great difference in the present and past system of administration is also observable, and this has led to an unnecessary increase of the public burdens. Here it is stated that there are twice as many Judges in the High Court as there were in the old Sadar and Supreme Courts, and that this increase has been made with a view to benefit Barristers and Civilians. That the people might not have cause to grumble, a clause was introduced for the appointment of natives; but it does not seem likely that this provision will ever be acted upon. Although the Government had no money to keep the people alive during the late famine, and although it is well known that they have been reduced to the utmost verge of destitution by excessive public expenditure, yet no effort is made to reduce highly-paid appointments. To suck the blood of the people at such a juncture by imposing new taxes, is a measure, the enormity of which is beyond conception. Lastly, allusion is made to the City Survey Act and to its inquisitorial character, and it is declared that all land is now the property of Government, and that it is useless to sink any money in it.

Prays Government to reduce the public debt of this country, which the writer considers to be enormous.

The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 25th January, but received on the 27th, in an article on the national debt of India, says that the British Government plumes itself upon its wisdom, and has the reputation of being economical in its expenditure. But if the enormous debt of India is considered, one is at a loss to conceive when it will be paid off. If a Native State were involved in the same plight, its conduct would be severely criticised by natives, and the British Government would issue peremptory and stringent orders on the subject. But who is there to find fault with the British Government? Now, if it be really the intention of Government to lessen this burden on its subjects, no great effort need be made—much could easily be done by reducing highly-paid appointments. But how is this to be accomplished? All the high salaried officials belong to the governing class, and they do their utmost to get as much from this country as possible during their short connection with it. The writer expects great advantages to flow from a Prince of the royal blood coming out and permanently settling in India as its ruler. Lastly, the Government is strongly advised to make every effort to reduce the debt and to prevent its subjects from being reduced to utter poverty.

Asks for a permanent land settlement, and makes observations in connection with it.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 24th January, but received on the 26th, in an article on the land tax, says that our Government is not likely to grant a permanent settlement until the people are reduced to the last extremity, and the impossibility of raising additional revenue is actually experienced. The selfish merchants of Manchester cannot bear the prosperity of India, and are doing their utmost to impoverish her. It is very rarely that our rulers wish for our good; and if such an idea ever crosses their mind, it is at once counteracted by the schemes of the merchants of Manchester. If our governors really have

the welfare of the people at heart, they should abandon their policy of keeping up public establishments on an extravagant scale. The new Law Commission is condemned as unnecessary, and it is said that it will cause a waste of Rs. 17,000 monthly, since it would be a relief if new legislation were to cease altogether. Reference is here made to the appointment of an Assistant Judge at Poona, and it is considered superfluous. The Judge and his Assistant will be passing their time in play for want of work. The writer makes a few more remarks in the same strain.

Makes observations on the conduct of Residents and Political Agents at Native Courts.

The *Satdharma Dipa* (43) in its Bhádrapad number for the Shálivan year 1800, in an article on the Residents and Political Agents in Native States, says that these officials are not satisfied with the status which their brethren enjoy in British territory, but require a retinue the moment they enter a Native State. Their word is usually law to the prince, and they assume a dictatorial tone towards him in all their dealings. Besides, these officials are much more trusted by Government than those in the districts immediately under its rule. They do not care to notice the tyrannical conduct of a prince so long as he keeps them in good humour by attending to their wants, but do him as much harm as possible when once he has incurred their displeasure. In fact, their power is so great that the princes treat them as if they were Nawábs. Originally these officers were appointed to watch the political interests of the British Government, or, in other words, to prevent the native princes from doing any thing calculated to shake the stability of British rule. Their duties properly correspond to those of a vakíl or an ambassador, and hence their intercourse with the native princes should be regulated in conformity with the treaties subsisting between them and the British Government. They have no right to pry into the private life of the prince. To this some wise Europeans might reply, that if the native princes were vicious and tyrannical, it would be the duty of the paramount power to see that they did not oppress their subjects. This is true; but the British Government, which prides itself on its wisdom, should first of all take note of the oppression which is practised in its own territory. It will then be perceived that the British Government dares to act so only because it is the stronger party. Government examines into the conduct of its political officials in so far as its own interests are concerned, and leaves them perfectly free to act in other matters. Hence their policy is directed to keeping the Governors and high officials pleased, and in other respects they are not scrupulous in their actions. Now we do not affirm that all the political officers are of this description; but this much is certain, that there are few indeed who have the good of the Native States at heart. As an illustration of the way in which the native princes are hunted down if they do not act up to the wishes of the Political Agent, the writer mentions the case of Malhárráw Gáikwád; and asks whether the instances of misrule which were brought to light by Colonel Phayre did not exist during the rule of Khanderáw Gáikwád when Colonel Barr was the Resident. But Khanderáw endeavoured to please Europeans, and Colonel Barr was enjoying himself in England after having feathered his own nest. Upon the whole not even five per cent of the political officers can be said to be quite conscientious and upright in the discharge of their duties. From this it may be concluded that the conduct of political officers is calculated to do injury to the Native States. Let us now see whether such conduct is beneficial to the British Government. When political officers succeed in annexing a Native State they pride themselves upon having rendered great services to Government, and the latter also thinks the same. An accession of territory may be useful in making provision for some hungry Europeans, but ultimately it will in no way benefit Government. The strength of the British Government lies in the peace and contentment of its subjects, and the results of a policy which enriches the Government at the expense of its own subjects can be easily foreseen. In conclusion the writer exhorts Government to restrain its political officers from conducting themselves in a manner calculated to create discontent.

Requests Government to prohibit police peons from

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 26th January, once more questions the propriety of permitting police peons to accompany marriage processions. The police already has multi-

accompanying marriage processions.

farious duties, and it is not right to take them away from their proper work. And yet this is done in Surat, Ahmedabad and Broach. Certainly, Government cannot have given its sanction: and the practice must have been brought in either by the orders of the Inspectors of Police, or by the peons of their own accord. The complaint is of old standing, and it is surprising that Government has as yet taken no notice of it, and has not issued orders prohibiting policemen from accompanying processions. Is it that the Reporter on the Native Press has not noticed these complaints in his weekly summaries?

Expects benefits from the appointment of the proposed Law Commission, but wishes that the cost could be met by the abolition of the posts of the Legal Member and his assistants in the Supreme Legislature.

The same, in alluding to the Law Commission, observes that Government will have to incur a large annual expenditure, and care ought to be taken that the public gets sufficient recompense for the outlay. Since the Commission is to consist of Judges of long standing and experience, there is no doubt that the legislature will receive important assistance, and that the laws passed with such help will be beneficial to the country. However, the cost of the Commission ought to be recovered by the abolition of the appointments of the Legal Member of the Supreme Legislative Council and his assistants. The *Mitra* hopes Government will give due attention to this item of economy.

States that outsiders are preferred for places in the Surat police.

The same states that certain men of the police of Surat are dissatisfied, because promotion is not regulated according to length of service, and because vacant posts in the higher grades are bestowed upon outsiders. This is done against the orders of Government and the Revenue Commissioner, and the *Mitra*, therefore, trusts that the cause of the complaint will be removed.

Disapproves of the proposed Factory Act.

The same also disapproves of the proposed Factory Act. After alluding to the report that Sir Richard Temple has of late changed his views with regard to the necessity of the proposed law and has voted in favor of it, the *Mitra* observes that His Excellency does not seem to have obtained the opinion of the merchants of Bombay on the proposed measure. The Supreme Government called for the opinion of the mercantile community of Calcutta, and the latter has expressed its disapproval of the proposal. Moreover, the people at the presidency towns are not likely to know (but it is notwithstanding a fact well-known to the mofussilites), that the young children of cultivators work in the fields from early morning till late in the evening, and perform in sun, rain, and cold much harder work than is exacted from the children employed in the mills. And yet the former are very healthy and hardy. The latter do less work, and on Sundays get time for recreation, which the former do not enjoy. Labor is necessary to keep men, and particularly children, healthy, and to make them strong and hardy. If the opinion of doctors is opposed to experience it is not to be trusted, as they are likely to take a wrong view of the subject on account of their partiality to the interests of the European merchants, and for want of knowledge of the people. It might be asked why the merchants of Bombay do not enter a protest against the Act. But it must be remembered that they are harassed by the failures of several firms; and that they know that their efforts are not likely to succeed against the attempts of Manchester, and that the authorities will not change their opinion. In spite of all remonstrance from independent judges the Factory Act will be passed.

Complains of incendiarism and highway robberies by mounted men in the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad Zilla.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 28th January, reports a recent case of incendiarism in the town of Badrag, of Dholka Táluka in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, in which property to the extent of one thousand rupees was destroyed and some persons were injured; and observes that at this place cases of the same crime occur every year, and that the police should adopt stringent measures of prevention. Several mounted robbers, armed with swords, muskets, and shields, plunder travellers and carts on the highways. The police ought to take the necessary measures to put down these daring highway-men.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 29th January, anxiously desires the presence of Sir Richard Temple in Bombay. His Excellency has spent the greater part of his time in visiting different parts of this Presidency at a great sacrifice of comfort and convenience, and has, no doubt, done much important work. Sir Richard is now on the frontiers of Sind, facilitating the despatch of provisions to the field force now at Candahar. Though this is very important His Excellency cannot be spared for it. A great panic similar to the one which happened in 1865 now prevails in Bombay, and Sir Richard's presence is much needed to restore confidence to the people. The *Samáchár* mentions the disappointment felt by the people at not getting a learned speech from His Excellency at this year's Convocation of the University, and also the schism which divides the European and the native members of the Town Council in connection with the drainage contract. But the most serious matter for the consideration of His Excellency is the great panic created by the bankruptcy of Mr. Nursey Kessowji. After failing for a krore and a half of rupees, the bankrupt has produced assets worth only thirty thousand, and has concealed himself either at Daman or some other place. When an application was made to the Magistrate of Bombay to issue a warrant for his apprehension, Mr. Cooper replied that he had no authority to serve a warrant in Portuguese territory, and that he did not know whether a new treaty was concluded with the Portuguese Government for giving up such criminals as the bankrupt Nursey. This reply of the Magistrate has created great distrust among the people about the safety of their property; and the panic is allayed a little by the hope that there is a provision against this evil in the new treaty recently concluded with the King of Portugal by the Honourable Mr. Hope. A criminal charge has been brought against Mr. Kessowji Naik, the father of the bankrupt Nursey. Until the case is decided, there is no hope for the ruined creditors. At such a juncture as this, Sir Richard Temple's presence in Bombay is much needed, and it is hoped that His Excellency will at once return and do whatever he can in these matters.

Regrets the absence of Sir Richard Temple from the Presidency Town, and wishes for his early return.

The same of the 30th January is much pleased with the speech of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University delivered at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 28th instant. After expressing regret at the absence of the Chancellor from this important anniversary, the *Samáchár* observes that the reply given by the Honourable J. Gibbs to the address presented to him by the Senate was highly satisfactory. His recommendation to the Senate to encourage the study of the Physical and Experimental Sciences, as suggested by the Chancellor is most gratifying to the public, and reflects great credit on the Vice-Chancellor. The Honourable Speaker's other recommendation, that the examination in English for the Matriculation should be very searching, is not less gratifying. His suggestion that the tests in other subjects may be made severe in subsequent examinations is also approved. His views in this matter coincide with those advocated only a few days ago by the *Samáchár*, which earnestly hopes that the University authorites will soon adopt the recommendations made.

Heartily approves of the speech of the Vice-Chancellor at the last Convocation of the Bombay University.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 27th January, in alluding to Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who is shortly going home on leave of absence, observes that he conducted the duties of the Press Commissioner satisfactorily, and showed so much praiseworthy consideration towards loyal newspapers that his departure, even for a short time, will be regretted. When the office of Commissioner was created, a doubt was expressed about its utility; but Mr. Lethbridge has proved its necessity by strengthening the connection existing between the Press and Government.

Observes that Mr. Lethbridge, the Press Commissioner, has conducted the duties of his office very satisfactorily.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 28th January, in noticing the Resolution of Government of the 10th instant, in regard to a Superintendent of Police who tried to thwart a magisterial enquiry, observes that it is surprising that Government has not now inflicted the punishment threat-

Observes that the punishment of the reduction of a grade inflicted on the Superintendent of Police alluded to

The Rompey Scandal. (13) of the 25th January, exactly before the presence of Sir Richard Temple in Rompey. His Excellency has been about the greatest part of his time in visiting different parts of this Presidency as a great deal of control has convenience, and has, no doubt, done much important work. Sir Richard Temple from the opening of the Vice-Chancellor. Although this is the 30th January is mainly devoted to the Chancellor of the Vice-Chancellor. This is a very important function to the Senate to encourage the study of the Physical and Experimental Sciences, as entrusted to him by the Senate was highly satisfactory. His recommendation to the Senate to encourage the study of the Mathematical Science is also abhorred. His views in this matter coincide with those of the Mathematical Science should be very materially, if not less practically. This suggestion that the tests in other sciences may be made severe in dependent recommendation. that the examination in English subjects to the Bachelor and Fellows right credit on the Vice-Chancellor. This is a very important Scandal, which entirely robes that the Senate, which entirely robes that the Senate, which entirely robes that the Senate

in the Government Resolution of the 10th January, is insufficient.

ened in future, and has only reduced the officer by one grade. It is also surprising that this officer's name has been withheld from the public. The punishment inflicted is, in the opinion of every body, very insufficient. It must also be remembered that, notwithstanding the punishment of police officers found to have obtained the conviction of innocent persons, the offence of bringing false accusations is not effectively put down. The reason of this appears to be, that the punishment inflicted is not sufficient to deter others from behaving in the same way. Harder punishment is recommended, as the crime will not otherwise disappear. As regards the mild punishments inflicted on offending policemen, the *Sowdágar* gives the instance of the police of Surat. It is stated that Government admitted the mistake committed in the prosecution of Gulábdás and others, and refused to pay the fees of the counsel engaged for the prosecution. But the police, certainly, deserved severer punishment than that of having to pay the costs of the counsel.

Is sorry that experienced persons have not been appointed liquidators for the mills of Bombay.

The same of the 30th January regrets that persons well versed in the management of mills have not been appointed liquidators for the mills which have recently come into difficulties. Had such persons been nominated they would have done something for the ruined shareholders. Instead of this, Barristers or other officers of the High Court have been appointed to the work. Certainly, their abilities, trustworthiness, and experience in their own business cannot be questioned; but they will not be able to find sufficient time to do the work of liquidation thoroughly. They themselves, and those who have appointed them, cannot be unaware of this. It is, then, the misfortune of the shareholders that this has happened.

Censures Government for not doing something for the people of Káthiáwár who recently suffered heavily from fever, and states that some of them have come to Bombay, while several have gone to Surat, Broach, &c.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 26th January states that about three thousand destitute persons have come to Bombay from Káthiáwár and Cutch, and are encamped near Wáribandar. They have been driven from their native land by a scarcity of food and by disease. Entire families have been carried off by fever. The death-rate was so very heavy that there was a scarcity of fuel, and even of ground, to burn the corpses upon; and several bodies had to be interred. It is to be regretted that Government did not take any notice of this extensive mortality. Did the authorities of those provinces report it to Government? The people of the mofussil believe that the authorities suppressed the news of the epidemic and of the heavy loss of life. Certainly, it behoves Government to exculpate itself from this serious charge. The people of Káthiáwár suffered not only from the epidemic but also from a scarcity of corn. The bankruptcy of Mr. Nursey Kessowji, who had driven away all competition from the market and secured to himself the export of corn to Káthiáwár, has stopped all export to that province, and hence great scarcity is felt. The distressed people of that province have emigrated, not only to Bombay, but to Surat, Broach and other districts. In the former city the Mahájans have been supporting the unfortunate persons, and the Famine Relief Committee has also been affording help. The refugees in Broach and other places of the mofussil are supported either by the people or by their Municipal Corporations. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the same date, also alludes to the sufferings of the people of Káthiáwár from fever and a scarcity of corn, and prays the public, Government, and the Native Chiefs of that province to extend the hand of charity to these unfortunate people).

Recommends certain gentlemen for the honor of the University Fellowship.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 26th January, in noticing the recent creation of Fellows of the University of Bombay, observes that the number of natives is far less than that of Europeans. Again, the claims of many deserving native gentlemen have been ignored. Messrs. Hormasji Ardesar Hormasji Wádiá, Ranchhodbhái Udayarám, and Dr. Barjorji Frámji Khori ought to have been elected. The *Parast* hopes that Government will not forget any longer these and other deserving gentlemen.

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The same observes that great distress prevails in Bombay owing to the dearness of corn, and that the condition of the poor has become worse by the failure of Mr. Nursey Kessowji. At such a time the rich should give charitable aid, and for this purpose the Sheriff should convene a public meeting in the Town Hall. It is to be regretted that Sir Richard Temple is absent from Bombay. Had His Excellency been here, he would not have failed to take a leading part in devising and carrying out measures for the relief of the suffering poor of Bombay. Whether the other members of the Government have done anything in this matter is not known. But the people of Bombay ought not to delay any longer, but should arrange for collecting subscriptions among themselves for their suffering citizens.

Asks the people of Bombay to convene a public meeting for collecting subscriptions for the poor.

The same observes that the much talked-of Factory Act threatens to come into existence and become a curse to Bombay. When Sir Richard Temple visited the mills of Bombay, His Excellency is said to have observed that he did not see that a complaint could be raised in regard to the condition and health of the operatives. But the *Indu Prakásh* (1) says that His Excellency has given his opinion in favor of the proposed Act, and recommends that it should be brought into effect, when passed, through the Medical Department. If this be true, it may be observed that Sir Richard has not given any reasons for this change of opinion, and that until they are known it cannot be accepted as unobjectionable. The mill-owners are the best judges in the matter of the health of their operatives, and their opinions cannot be discarded on the ground that they are interested parties. Dr. Blaney holds diametrically opposite views, but he has little or no experience of mill industry, and, therefore, they cannot be accepted as sound. The mill-owners are the best judges of the subject, and their opinion must be well-founded. If Sir Richard Temple has formed an opinion contrary to that held by them, the only course which remains open to the people is to make a strong protest against the proposal.

Is surprised to hear that Sir Richard Temple has expressed his opinion in favour of the proposed Factory Act, and observes that if this be the case, the people ought to make a protest against the proposed measure.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 26th January prays the Secretary of State and the Government of India not to pass the proposed Factory Act at present. The mill industry of Bombay has just now received a shock by the recent great failures, and the responsibilities of the mill-owners will be increased if the Act comes into existence. Whatever selfishness there may be in the complaint raised by them against the Act, the fear they express that it will exercise a bad effect on the industry is not altogether unfounded. Hence it will be a suicidal measure if the Act is now put into force. The Secretary of State and the Government of India will, therefore, be pleased to give due consideration to the present circumstances, and not enact the law.

Prays the Secretary of State and the Government of India not to pass the proposed Factory Act at present.

Municipalities.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 25th January, but received on the 27th, states that a few months ago the Town Council of Bombay questioned the propriety of supplying the charitable and religious institutions of Bombay with Vehar water free of cost, as has been done hitherto, and directed the Municipal Commissioner to prepare a list of such institutions in order to enable it to decide the question. The Commissioner, accordingly, placed the list before the last meeting of the Council, and suggested that hospitals alone should be supplied free of cost, while every charitable or religious institution should be charged at half the rate which is charged to the public. He also recommends that all Government buildings should be supplied, as hitherto, at two-thirds the rate

Asks the Town Council of Bombay to continue to supply Vehar water to the charitable and religious institutions of Bombay free of cost as has been done hitherto, and to charge the full rate for the water supplied to Government buildings.

which is charged to the public. The suggestion of the Commissioner as regards hospitals is unobjectionable; but the same cannot be said about his recommendations in regard to charitable and religious institutions, and Government buildings. In the present hard times charitable institutions are performing a useful and important part, and are suffering from a want of funds to maintain themselves. Under such circumstances it is not right to curtail their usefulness by imposing a new charge upon them for the water used by them. Again, private persons pay twelve annas per every thousand gallons of water, and there is no reason why a less rate should be charged to Government, which is quite able to pay in full. The *Samáchár* hopes the Council will adopt the above recommendations.

Tries to show that there is no harm if natives outnumber Europeans in the Bombay Municipality.

The same of the 27th January says that the Corporation of Bombay has returned only native members to the Town Council; and that some Anglo-Indian papers observe that this preponderance of the native element is to be attributed to the large number of the native rate-payers, and to the absence of affection on their part towards Europeans. Under this view these papers consider that Government has made a mistake in conferring upon Bombay the right of municipal representation, and suggest its withdrawal at the earlist opportunity. This opinion is wrong, and the suggestion is unjust. The native rate-payers did not abstain from selecting Europeans in consequence of any race prejudice. The latter derive greater advantages from the municipality than the former; and, hence, the natives prefer native members in order to secure their own interests. Most of the Europeans, again, live aloof from the natives, who, as a general rule, do not know more than their names and the offices they hold. Whenever a European of their acquaintance is eligible and desires to be elected, the native rate-payers do not hesitate to select him. When conceding the municipal franchise, Government did not intimate any desire that the native rate-payers should elect Europeans only. There are European rate-payers also, and, they, like the native rate-payers, are free to elect natives or Europeans. Government also sends members into the Corporation and enjoys a free choice in appointing them. Above all, there is not the least danger of Europeans losing their municipal comforts, or the taxes being unduly increased, by there being more natives than Europeans in the Corporation or the Town Council.

States that the people of Surat disapprove of the new tariff which the Municipality of that town proposes to introduce.

The *Gujarát Samáchár* (64) of the 25th January, but received on the 28th, disapproves of the new scale of duties which the Surat Municipality proposes to levy. It observes that the people are poor, and that this year is worse than the last, and that they have to pay the new license-tax. Hence complaints are made against the proposed tariff. It is said that the duties on silk and other goods, which it is proposed either to abolish or to lessen, have been paid from a long time, and that the people are quite used to them. Any change, therefore, is undesirable. The *Samáchár* advises the rate-payers to make a representation to the municipality, and assures them that they will get redress.

Native States.

Censures the Kárbhári of the Wadhwán State for prohibiting the public from using the road connecting the town of Wadhwán with the camp.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 22nd January, but received on the 26th, censures Mr. Haribhái Wiháridás, the Kárbhári of the Wadhwán State, for closing the road between the town and camp of Wadhwán. The distance between the two places is about four miles, and a good road lined with trees connects them. The horses and carts of natives are prohibited from passing over this road, which is reserved for the use of Europeans alone. If any natives are seen passing they are driven away, and are obliged to go over another road which is uneven. The *Samsher* regrets to have to prefer this complaint against the Kárbhári, from whom it expected better things, and hopes he will at once remove the prohibition in question.

Cholera.

Reports the prevalence of cholera at Pálitána.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 28th January states that cholera is raging at Pálitána, and that since the 15th instant about one hundred and fifty deaths have occurred daily. The people scarcely find time to dispose of the corpses. Sons of the Chief of Jasad and the Raja of Vala, and the maternal uncle of Prince Mánsing have been carried off by this terrible epidemic. Captain Nutt, the Assistant Political Agent, who was at Pálitána on the 15th instant, has left it in consequence of this visitation.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 4th February 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 8th February 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ...	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
67	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
68	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
69	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
70	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
	CANARESE.			
71	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
72	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
73	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 2nd February, in publishing the proceedings of the last University Convocation, remarks that the Vernacular Newspapers did not deserve the censure which the Honorable Mr. Gibbs passed on them with reference to their complaint about providing graduates with appointments in the public service. The Native Press did not ask Government to create new posts for them nor did it advocate that all of them should be employed in the Government service. It only contended that where educated men could be employed with advantage to the public service, it should be done. As this controversy will probably be interminable, any further discussion upon it in this place is superfluous.

Takes exception to a remark made by the Honorable Mr. Gibbs at the University Convocation about the employment of educated natives.

The same in another article says that it is now pretty certain from the accounts received from different parts of India that famine is now prevailing in Káthiáwár, Mahárashtra, the Presidency of Madras, the North-west Provinces, Lower Bengal in the Panjaub. Such being the case, the sufferings of the people will be great indeed since in the past two years, the bulk of the people had to endure great privations from the same calamity. Now it is possible that owing to an abundant fall of rain this year and the financial straits caused by the Afgan war Government may hesitate to open relief-works. If such turns out to be the case, the condition of the people will be deplorable indeed. Strickly speaking, Government, should not now throw the burden of supporting famine-stricken people on the bounty of the public. A separate tax has been imposed to afford relief during famine, and it is therefore not fair to allow people to die of hunger. The *Opinion* trusts that Government will take immediate steps to open relief-works wherever the people are suffering from a scarcity of corn.

Requests Government to open relief-works in Káthiáwár and other parts of India which are suffering from famine.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 6th February in an article on the duties of the famine commission repeats many of the arguments which have been urged on previous occasions and reported in former summaries, and observes that the poverty of the agricultural population is attributable to the exorbitant rate of the land-tax, to its periodical revision and to the unvarying rigour with which it is collected. All these causes compel the ryot to seek the assistance of the Sowkárs, and no amount of legislation which ignores this evil will improve his condition. A suggestion is therefore made that the land-tax should be reduced and that a permanent settlement should be introduced as in Lower Bengal. The condition of the people in that province as well as the fact that the cultivators there do not complain as they do in other parts of India, are an incontestable proof of the excellence of the permanent settlement. Such is also the opinion of some of our administrators. The writer seems to suggest these points for the favourable consideration of the famine commission.

Suggests the introduction of a permanent land settlement in the Bombay Presidency similar to that in Lower Bengal.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Kalburga, says, that in the Nizam's dominions a good deal of land is lying waste, and the free use of the forests is not yet prohibited. Hence the cultivators are prosperous and contented, and thus form a contrast to those in British territory. No separate tax is levied to afford relief during famine. The subjects of the Nizam have ample experience of the benefits of Native rule. The administration of justice is simple and easy on account of the entire absence of pleaders. Whatever miseries the people have to endure are caused by the officials only; but in English territory the nuisance of vakíls has to be endured in addition.

Says that the condition of the Nizam's ryots is better than that of the British ryots.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Indápur, says, that travelling has become extremely unsafe in that táluka, and that one meets everywhere with beggars who forceably take what they can get if their demands are not satisfied. Crime is on the increase in all directions, and the cultivators are the greatest sufferers. It is reported that

Complains of distress in the Indápur Táluka and suggests the opening of relief-works.

a Márwádi was attacked near Pálásdew by Rámoshis and robbed of all his effects. These people have no employment, and so maintain themselves by thieving. If preventive measures are not adopted in time the evil will increase. Government is therefore advised to open relief-works, as there are fears of the táluka becoming desolate for want of the means of subsistence.

Prays Government to adopt measures for mitigating the evil effects of the impending famine.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra*, (5) of the 30th January, but received on the 2nd February, says, that symptoms of famine have again begun to manifest themselves. Owing to the prevalence of high prices in fertile Guzerat three thousand people have emigrated to Bombay. Mr. J. Cotton states that the people are not yet out of danger and that there is every probability of a recurrence of famine this year. The Reverend Mr. Gates also reports from personal observations made at Winchur and other places, that the condition of the lower classes is so wretched that out of twelve families selected at random not one will be found to enjoy a full meal daily. Most persons are supporting themselves on grass-seed, and deaths from starvation are occurring daily. Mention is made of a certain Government servant, whose name is not stated, who has also given his opinion to the same effect. Notwithstanding these statements, the Bombay Government might say that famine is over and that the condition of the people is improving. But the fact that people cannot obtain food during the harvesting season is ominous and forebodes calamity. The *Mahárashtra Mitra*, therefore, earnestly prays Government to take timely measures for the prevention of the impending catastrophe.

Says that distress among the masses has increased crime in the Sátára Collectorate.

A correspondent of the same states that the condition of the people in the Sátára Collectorate is so wretched that they are ready to do any thing in order to obtain their livelihood. This has led to the increase of crime, and the police is unable to cope with the evil. Here details are given of various thefts, robberies and dacoities which have lately happened in the several tálukas of the Sátára Collectorate, and it is stated that the Chief Constables and their subordinates have more work on their hands than they can properly perform. The writer promises to suggest remedial measures on a future occasion.

Reports the appearance of a Dacoit in the Sátára Collectorate.

Another correspondent of the same mentions that one Hari Rámoshi, a bad character, well known to the police, is now doing much mischief in the Sátára Collectorate. Wherever he goes he levies black-mail from the villagers, who are obliged to yield for fear of ill-treatment. He has formed a large gang and is now committing dreadful atrocities, by which some persons have, it is reported, met with death. He prowls about in the Khatáw, Mán, and Koregaon Tálukas of the Sátára Collectorate. The Police Superintendent is earnestly requested to apprehend this marauder.

Praises Mr. Pedder, the Collector of Sátára, and requests him to carry out the water project in connection with that city.

The *Bodha Sudháker*, (6) of the 29th January, but received on the 2nd February, in publishing a long account of the career of Mr. Pedder and the important services which he has rendered to the Government and the public, observes that from his antecedents he must be considered as one of the most distinguished men in the service. His appointment as Collector of Sátára, therefore, is a source of great joy to the inhabitants of that district. On this occasion there is nothing particular to suggest; but we hope that he will look with a kindly feeling on the people committed to his care, and that he may win still greater laurels here than he has hitherto done. The *Bodha Sudhákar* trusts that Mr. Pedder will carry out the project of supplying water to the city of Sátára, which has been under consideration for the last fifteen years.

Suggests means for rooting out corruption prevailing among the native officials.

With reference to the statement made in the *Belgaum Samáchár*, (13) of the 27th January, on the subject of corruption which prevails among native officials, the *Arunodaya*, (11) of the 2nd February, observes that such strictures are unjutifiable, particularly when there is no proof for the

allegation. To root out corruption is equally the business of Government and the people. The natives have reached the lowest state of degradation owing to foreign domination and the diversion of commerce into foreign hands, and have become perfectly inert. To rouse them from their lethargy, their martial spirit must be revived. They will then feel a desire to excel and forsake all evil ways. Even then there will be some black sheep among them. In such a civilized country as England such persons are not rare. Again great discretion should be exercised in making selections for the public service, and preference should be given to men of high and respectable families. Here the writer states that at an early period of English rule, Englishmen of noble families came to administer the Government here, and their behaviour towards the natives was in every way admirable. Now the competitive system has supplanted the old method of selection, and a set of law and ill-bred fellows have been let loose on India who have helped to increase the miseries of the people. In former days examinations did not reign so supreme as they do now, and hence persons of high families were employed as Mámledárs and Moonsifs. Justice was then better administered and more attention was paid to the welfare of the subject. The *Arunodaya* submits these observations for the consideration of Government, and believes that without these precautionary measures mere punishment will not deter people from accepting bribes.

Complains of reductions being made in the lower grades of Government service, and of the levy of black-mail by Government officials in the Karnatik, &c.

The *Belgaum Samáchár*, (13) of the 27th January, repeats the old and frequently made complaint that no honest attempt is made to reduce taxation by making retrenchments in the public establishments. If it is determined to reduce expenditure, it is usually done by dismissing ill-paid clerks and peons. As an illustration in point the writer mentions the recent reductions in the Public Works Department, and says that they have affected the labouring population only; while the higher officers, for whom there is no work, are still retained. Such injustice has often been brought to the notice of Government, but without any result. The writer also says that when the revenue is collected from the people, black-mail is collected with it, which goes to fill the pockets of Government servants. Mention is also made of an additional charge made by stamp vendors when selling stamps, and it is alleged that where there is a single vendor he is peculiarly successful in realising it. Again in the year 1862, when cotton fetched a high price, Government sold saw-gins to various parties for cleaning cotton, and agreed to repair them at an annual charge of Rs. 15 for each gin. This continued for some time, and though the gins have not been used for some years, and the owners have even left the trade, yet the annual charge for repairs is made. The Mámledárs do this for fear of incurring the displeasure of their superior authorities.

Objects to the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

The *Satya Sadan*, (18) of the 1st February, but received on the 4th, repeats many of the arguments which it has used on previous occasions on the subject of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and remarks that in no country in the world do merchants exercise a greater influence on Government than in England. But India is unrepresented and has no advocates. Why should not therefore the English ministry help to swell the profits of the wealthy merchants of Manchester at her expense? It would be really amazing if a contrary spirit were exhibited. These merchants are trying to effect the ruin of this country in a variety of ways. The suggestion of the mill-owners of Manchester to the Government of India to enact a law for regulating the working hours of labourers in Indian mills is apparently made from kindly motives; but its real objects is to nip-in-the-bud the young and rising cotton industry of India. They will most probably succeed in their aim owing to the support of the ministry. Here reference is made to the pledge given by Lord Salisbury for the abolition of the duty in question, and it is remarked that the demands of the merchants of Manchester have been caused by the too favourable accounts of the Indian finances delivered by the Secretary of State in Parliament. They contend that the time has now arrived for the redemption of the pledge. Now, although this claim is prejudicial to the interests of India, it will have to be allowed on account of the previous promise. It will

not now do to deny the flourishing condition of the Indian finances. If the claim is granted, a deficit of eighty lacs caused by this measure will have to be made up by imposing additional taxation. It remains to be seen how Lord Cranbrook acquits himself on this occasion.

Censures Government for collecting land-tax before the crops are gathered.

The *Shiwáji* of the 31st January, but received on the 2nd February, says, that the land revenue is being collected from the ryots in the most relentless manner. The agricultural population has already had to endure great privations during the famine of the last two years. To recover therefore the land-tax this year, by selling their crops before they are gathered, is an exceedingly harsh proceeding. The *Shiwáji* hopes that the authorities will be merciful to the ryots in this matter.

Prays for the reduction of the army charges.

The same, in discussing the cost of the Indian Army, repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and observes that if the present extravagant expenditure is kept up the people will be gradually reduced to indigence and thus the main prop on which the stability of Government depends will be endangered. The security of life and property which the people enjoy under British rule has been the chief cause of its popularity with the masses; but this will continue only so long as the people have means of subsistence. Those who have no wealth and therefore nothing to lose will not hesitate to commit crimes. The robberies and dacoities which are frequently happening in the collectorates of Thána and Sholápur amply confirm the truth of this statement. The *Shiwáji* hopes that every effort will be made to diminish the extravagant army charges and the consequent heavy taxation caused by them.

Makes sundry observations on the character of English officials in India.

The *Satdharma Dipa*, in its number for Ashwin of the Shaliwan year 1800, contains an article on the Indian weather and English temper. The writer says that a great deal of clamour prevails, that the English in India behave in the most reckless manner, illtreat natives, and enjoy themselves in the best style without paying the least regard to the welfare of the people. There can be no doubt that this statement is true. Such conduct is quite in conformity with human nature. It would be impossible to find a human being whom the possession of unrestrained authority or prime, manhood, or untold wealth has not led to perdition. But when these three gifts are centred in one and the same individual, the result is invariably most calamitous. The English in India suffer from this evil. We do not mean to assert that all Englishmen who visit India are foolish and ignorant. However ninety-nine per cent. are of this description. There are undoubtedly many honorable, generous, and wealthy people in England; but to the misfortune of natives, such men are not appointed to posts of authority in this country, or perhaps do not care to accept them. The observations of Lord Lytton in the Fuller case were universally condemned by the official and non-official Europeans in India; but the same met with the warm approval of the press and public in England. In the same manner, the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam is disapproved by the Europeans here; but the same measure is advocated in England by high minded and philanthropic men. The opinions of the Indian officials do not possess weight with the statesmen of England; and therefore the former invent all kinds of malicious stories to reduce the importance of the latter. As an illustration in point the writer mentions that on the eve of Sir Salar Jung's departure to England, some English journals here gave out that he was going to make presents to influential statesmen and newspapers in England in order to secure them in his interest. It is easy to imagine the childishness and levity of this charge. This statement is calculated to cast a stigma on the English character as open to corruption. That there exists a vast difference between the temper of the English in England; and India, may be easily concluded from the preceding considerations, and it can be only accounted for by the change of circumstances. Besides Englishmen of good families rarely, if ever, come to India; while those who are invested with authority here come mostly from poor families. These are just the sort of persons to give themselves great airs when they are put to rule over a weak race. It is only when Gov-

ernment will appoint wise and thoughtful Europeans in the administration that the stability of the English rule will be ensured and that a feeling of cordiality will grow up between the governors and the governed. Otherwise there will be an outward show of strength, but inwardly it will be all rotten. Before the English obtained complete ascendancy in India, the business of Government was one of great delicacy and responsibility, and hence the Englishmen of those days used to be intimate with and kind to natives. Again in former times any misconduct of its servants was severely punished by Government, and hence they had to act with fear and caution. All this is changed. Now-a-days if Europeans are found ill-treating or oppressing the people, they are seldom censured. If, however, in any case their behaviour is too glaring or gross to be passed over, the authorities usually help such officials to obtain furlough in order to enable them to enjoy the climate and society of England. How can such persons possibly care for the people committed to their charge, and how can the latter derive any benefit from those who treat them as if they were mere animals for sport? We know that the happiness of the teeming millions of India is a matter of supreme indifference to the English officials. But since the Government which appoints them makes professions of making its subjects happy and contented and wishes for their moral and intellectual advancement, we have taken the liberty to point out the causes which obstruct this progress. Amidst all the short comings which are mentioned here, there is one cause for congratulation. Under the British Government the natives enjoy a greater freedom of speech than they did under former Governments; but this liberty is not so beneficial as it might be as all the superior officials are of the ruling race. In conclusion, the writer says that it will be an auspicious day for India when our rulers well take measures to prevent their officials from behaving in the manner in which they have hitherto done.

Gujarát Mitra, (46) of the 2nd February, is glad that the Fellows of the University of Bombay are collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on his approaching retirement. It is also very happy that the public has been allowed to contribute to this fund since the honourable gentleman has not only satisfactorily discharged the duties of the Vice-Chancellorship, but also of the various public offices which he has filled from time to time in this presidency.

Is glad that a public subscription is being raised to perpetuate the memory of the Honorable Mr. Gibbs on his approaching retirement from office.

The same, in another leader, notices the resolution of the Bombay Government of the 10th January last, reducing a Superintendent of Police for having failed to facilitate magisterial enquiry into a crime committed by his subordinates. This resolution speaks well for Government. But it would have been better if this officer had been dismissed, or, at least if his name had been published. It cannot be denied that many instances of police tyranny do not come to light, and those few which come to the knowledge of the public, through the press, show that this department is a great blot, on the otherwise beneficent British administration. The ignorance and timidity of the people contribute to some extent to this result. But the late Surat trial has shown that, even respectable, well known, and influential persons are powerless before a fearless and reckless police officer. There are, no doubt, some honorable men among them; but it is to be regretted that there are others who are quite shameless and capable of doing acts disgraceful to themselves and unbecoming to the Government which they serve.

Is sorry that the resolution of the Bombay Government of the 10th January last has only degraded the Police Superintendent referred to and not dismissed him from service.

The same, in a leader on the police oppression in Bulsár, observes that the news that carts are being seized for the use of regiments transferred from one station to another spreads a panic among cultivators and cartmen. Although Government gives them proper wages, yet they are unwilling to accept service. There must be some good reason for this state of things. When troops are about to march, intimation of their movements is given to the authorities on the line of march, and they are directed to keep carts ready.

Makes some observations about the forcible detention of carts in the Surat District for the use of troops transferred from one station to another.

The consequence is that they seize carts at one and the same time, and detain them for a week or so before they are actually required. During this interval, the cartmen have to remain under restraint without any payment, and have to feed themselves and their bullocks from their own means. Besides those who are entrusted with the work of collecting carts do not act honestly in the matter. As an illustration in point the writer mentions that some troops passed through the Bulsár Táluka on the 30th and 31st January, and yet carts were seized for their use on the 24th January and were detained until their arrival. Thus the cartmen had to bear the inconvenience of this detention. Again, on the 26th January the Police Pátil of Wágrej, accompanied by the village Dhed and Policemen, entered the houses of certain Mahomedan oilmen through the back-doors, and forcibly took away the bullocks yoked to the mills. The owners protested, but no attention was paid to their remonstrance. They did not get back their animals until the 31st, and had to suspend their work during this time. Upon this the *Mitra* observes that if a statement showing the number of soldiers ordered to march, the stages at which they are to halt, and the dates on which they are to pass through the different villages on the line of march, is circulated among the authorities, so much inconvenience will not be experienced by the cartmen as is felt by them now. In conclusion, the *Mitra* requests Government to give favourable consideration to the above suggestion.

Requests the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to open relief-works for the distressed people of that province, &c.

The same, in another leader headed distress in Káthiáwár, states that about a year ago Government announced that famine had disappeared; and though great scarcity of corn prevailed at that time in many parts of Káthiáwár, the Political Agent of that province suppressed the fact in order to support the assertion of Government. The people of that province, for a long time, bore the distress without complaint, and did not become a burden to the public until they were quite unable to cope with the evil. When no aid could be obtained from the neighbouring British territory hundreds of these unfortunate people went by way of Broach to Bombay. It is a happy circumstance that a charitable Hindu gentleman of Bombay is feeding them, and that the Deccan Relief Committee has rendered them some help. This assistance cannot be continued much longer, and therefore some Bombay newspapers recommend that they be sent back to their native country, through fear of their giving rise to some epidemic. From the statement made by the President of the Surat municipality it seems that the distress will continue until the close of the year. It behoves the Political Agent, therefore, to open relief-works, and the Native Princes and the public of Káthiáwár to extend the hand of charity for their relief.

Recommends the erection of parapet-walls to wells in Guzerat to prevent accidents.

A correspondent of the same recommends Government, municipalities, and charitable persons to erect railings or parapet-walls round wells in Guzerat to prevent persons from falling into them. These wells are very deep, and women and girls, who generally draw water from them, frequently meet with accidents. If a net work is put upon the tops, as is done to the wells in the town of Parántej, there will be more security against these mishaps.

Prays Government to exempt consumers of the country liquor called Mowrá from the provisions of the notice issued by the Abkári Commissioner.

The *Bombay Samáchár*, (47) of the 3rd February, states that Mr. Pritchard, the Abkári Commissioner, has issued, under Act V. of 1878, a notification, prohibiting the storage of more than a gallon of country-liquor without a license, and a fine of rupees two hundred and the sequestration of the liquor are threatened in case any one acts in contravention of this order. This prohibition must cause a great deal of inconvenience to the consumers of this liquor, particularly the Pársis who use in large quantities the Mowrá liquor. They purchase it in large quantities for two reasons. When a large quantity is bought good stuff can be obtained at a comparatively cheap price. Again, it is a well-known fact that, the older the liquor the better is its quality. Hence, many persons store it in large quantities, and in most Pársi families this liquor as old as fifty years can be found at this moment. Mr. Pritchard's notification will, therefore, cause great inconvenience and trouble to these people in obtaining the necessary license or

permission of Government. The *Samáchár* hopes that Government will exempt consumers from the provisions of the notification. (The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar*, (49) of the 5th February, express similar sentiments.)

Suggest that the Native Princes of Káthiáwár should be compelled to make due provision for their respective distressed subjects.

The *Jáme Jamsed*, (48) of the 1st February, but received on the 3rd, in alluding to the immigrants into Bombay from Káthiáwár, who have been driven from their native land by the failure of the crops owing to heavy rains and locusts, observes that though several of them have been sent back to their country; their number in Bombay has not decreased, as more of them have come. There are also reasons for believing that several hundreds more will come presently. Though the condition of Bombay itself is far from satisfactory just now; she can feed these people; but she may have to suffer a good deal from the epidemic which these creatures might bring with them. It will be better, therefore, if some arrangements are made for them in Káthiáwár itself. These unfortunate persons are the subjects of the native princes of that province who are just now in a condition to take care of them. For instance a large portion of these immigrants are the ryots of the Bhávnagar State, which is now in a flourishing condition. Some of the other States are also in equally good circumstances, and the Political Agent should compel them to make proper arrangements for the maintenance of their respective subjects. If any of these princes are unable to do so from want of funds, the British Government should lend them the requisite money. By doing this they will be taught to take due care of their ryots in times of famine, as the paramount Government has been doing lately. In conclusion, the *Jáme Jamsed* hopes that Government will at once draw the attention of the Political Agent to this important matter.

Complains of distress and robberies in the town of Surat.

The same, of the 4th February, observes that great distress prevails in the town of Surat on account of want of employment and the high prices of food grains. Many poor people are suffering from starvation, and several of them sell or desert their children at night and leave for other places. Thefts and robberies have increased of late, and their frequent occurrence has spread terror among the people. Some robbers go about armed and plunder persons in the night. The police has not been able to cope with this evil completely.

Observes that Kesowji Náik ought now to have been released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate until Nursey was apprehended.

The *Rást Goftár*, (50) of the 2nd February, in alluding to the enquiry going on before the Chief Presidency Magistrate into the criminal charges brought against Kesowji Náik and the other Directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies, to which Nursey Kesowji was Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent; observes that there is a strong objection to Kesowji being released on bail. His son Nursey is still at large, and there is little likelihood of his being apprehended soon. Kesowji transacts business and spends money on account of his absent son; and hence he must know his whereabouts. In not revealing his hiding place, Kesowji has committed a crime, and he ought not to be released on bail. Moreover, Kesowji cannot legally insist upon being released, and his liberation depends solely on the discretion of the Magistrate. But he has forfeited all claims upon the exercise of clemency by concealing his son.

Points out defects in the management of the Bank of Bombay, and requests that the bill before the Supreme Legislature for improving the management of Presidency Banks, should provide against them.

The same observes that the Supreme Legislative Council has undertaken to enact an improved law for the management of Presidency Banks, and a suggestion has been made that two of the directors and the auditors ought to be appointed by Government. But it seems from the recent exposure of defects in the management of the Bank of Bombay in connection with the recent failures that the appointment of Government directors and auditors will not prove of much service. The last half-yearly published account of the Bank shows that the amount of over-due bills on Messrs. Nicol and Co. comes to about six lacs of rupees. Deducting from this sum, the amount held by the Bank as guarantee for the debt, the Bank will have

to suffer a clear loss of a lac and-a-half. Though the same account does not show what amount Nursey Kesowji owes, yet a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states that the Bank has advanced two lacs to Nursey himself and twelve and-a-half lacs to the mills. Against these debts, the Bank is said to hold guarantees from the mills and Kesowji Naik. The Directors of the Bank have purposely kept, says the Secretary of the Bank, silence in regard to these guarantees. This and the depressed condition of the market make it difficult to say what loss the Bank will ultimately have to suffer. But the facts that the Bank had advanced twenty lacs to speculators and that guarantees for this large debt were not obtained until very recently, speak against the sound management of the Bank.

Makes a comparison between Mr. Wedderburn and the Magistrate of Alipur, in Bengal, and praises the former and censures the latter.

The *Nyáya Prakásh*, (65) of the 3rd February, compares Mr. W. Wedderburn, the Judge of Ahmednagar, with the Magistrate of the Alipur District, in Bengal, and praises the former and censures the latter. At a meeting held at Ahmednagar, on the 17th January, Mr. Wedderburn made a speech in favour of the establishment of arbitration courts. He also declared himself in favour of increasing the period of limitation on bond debts to twelve years, and added that the rate of court fees should be diminished. Thus this gentleman's conduct was kind towards the natives, and deserves every praise. Now mark the conduct of the Magistrate of Alipur. He find the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer of a steamer in the sums of Rs. 100 and 200 respectively, for throwing into the sea a native who had gone on the steamer on business. Had the Magistrate read Lord Lytton's minute in the notorious Fuller case he would not have let off the persons, who made an attempt at manslaughter, simply with a fine. However there is no help, as His Lordship is deeply engaged in the management of the war with Afganistan.

Municipalities.

Opines that the contract for drainage-works should be given to Nagu Sayaji & Co.

The *Swadesh Mitra*, (26) of the 4th February, alludes to the agitation now prevailing in Bombay on the question of the drainage contract, and observes that the work should be done by contract, and not departmentally. The writer is unable to conceive why any objection should be raised to the tender of Nagu Sayaji and Co. That firm has constructed various costly works in Bombay and in the neighbourhood during the last fifteen years, and it would be difficult to find their equal in credit and integrity. That such eminent contractors should not be considered competent to execute drainage-works in a satisfactory manner is a statement, the partiality of which we will leave to the public to decide. Owing to the increase among sycophants and flatterers in Bombay for securing honors, the English people and English journals find an excuse for making contemptuous observation on natives. Want of unanimity is one of the capital defects in the native character; while unity is the ruling principle of action among Europeans, and hence their uniform success. These facts should be carefully considered by leading natives, and they should make very effort to strengthen their own cause.

Praises the native members of the Town Council for showing independence in the matter of the contract for drainage-works in Bombay.

With reference to the recent discussion in the Town Council of Bombay on on the subject of the acceptance of a tender for the construction of drainage-works, the *Rást Goftár*, (50) of the 2nd February, observes that the result of the debate by itself was unsatisfactory. But the conduct of the native members, who formed the majority, was obviously in the interests of the rate-prayers, and therefore deserves commendation. The *Rást Goftár* is glad that they have not submitted to the dictation of the municipal authorities and the European members of the Town Council and to the adverse criticisms of the English journals. (Six other Gujaráti newspapers express similar sentiments.)

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 11*th February* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 15th February 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Maugal	Broach	Do. ...	100
67	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
68	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
69	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
70	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
71	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
72	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
73	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Approves of the Resolution of Government in connection with the conviction of a Constable in the Indápur Táluka.

With reference to the Resolution of Government in the Police Department, relating to the conviction of a Constable in the Indápur Táluka, the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 6th February, but received on the 9th, observes that every one will rejoice at it. All officials are proud of the department to which they belong, and are therefore indulgent to the faults of their subordinates. This is one of the causes why people are unable to obtain redress from the oppression of the police; but this resolution has made it clear that Government has never countenanced, nor will in future countenance, any deliberate infraction of law. The *Mitra*, therefore, earnestly begs all police officers to be always on the alert, lest they entirely lose the confidence of Government.

Says that there was no justification for levying the License-tax.

A correspondent of the same says that the crops have been utterly destroyed by the combined operation of an excessive rainfall, disease, rats, and locusts, and that from all accounts famine prevails everywhere. To impose the License-tax at such a juncture is very cruel. In affording relief to the distressed people Government exacted labor from them, and that at a cheaper rate. Besides, the public works which were started during the famine will ultimately benefit Government. There was, therefore, no justification for levying the License-tax. Finally, the writer requests the Famine Commissioners to suggest remedial measures, as they must have seen with their own eyes the awful condition of the people at Sholápur.

Exhorts the people of this country to encourage her industrial progress.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 5th February, but received on the 9th, in a long and somewhat incoherent article, says that our poverty is mainly attributable to the inordinate consumption of the Manchester goods in India. The wealthy merchants of Manchester profess to be actuated by humane motives in advocating the enactment of a Factory Act for India; but their real object is to ruin the young and rising cotton industry of this country. It is therefore the duty of every Native to abstain from purchasing English cloth. It also behoves our rich merchants to encourage to the utmost the growth of American cotton in this country. Foreign nations have for centuries been enjoying themselves at the expense of India, but never in any former period of her history did this country sink to its present depth of degradation. Untold wealth is being carried to England on account of Government and commerce, and it seems to be the object of the English people to make slaves of natives. Finally, the writer advises all Aryas to strive their utmost to help the industrial progress of their mother country.

Observes that India should not be charged with the cost of the Afghan war.

A correspondent of the same, who signs himself "A Well-wisher of the World," says that the cost of the Afghan war is sure to exceed the estimate announced by the Secretary of State for India in Parliament, and that such is also the opinion of eminent English statesmen. Besides, the annexation of Afghanistan will be a costly affair, and in no way beneficial to India or England. There is also no ground for supposing that the Russian advance will be checked by this measure. The present warlike policy of the Indian Government is sure to prove disastrous in the end, and it is therefore unfair to throw its cost on India. Government may think that India is not so poor as she really is; but actual observation will disabuse them of that idea. If the present unjust system of taxation is persisted in, either the British Government will have to abandon the country, or the natives will have to seek for their living elsewhere.

Advises the people to resort to Arbitration Courts.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 9th February, in an article on Arbitration Courts, says that under former Governments all causes were disposed of in these courts, but since the advent of the English, people have got into the habit of resorting to the public tribunals for the adjudication of even trifling suits. In a

meeting held at Ahmednagar for the purpose of giving information to the Famine Commission, Mr. Wedderburn distinctly stated that the income from stamps and court fees in this presidency left a clear gain of five lacs of rupees to Government after providing for the expenses of all the judicial establishments. This sum may be said to be taken out of the pockets of the labouring population. If, therefore, justice could be equally well obtained without paying this large amount to Government, the cheaper method should be adopted. Mark how careless we are of our own interests, although philanthropic foreigners like Mr. Wedderburn are always pointing out the way to our good. It is very often said that the decrees of Arbitration Courts are useless, since they have not the power of executing those decrees. To this we reply that our wise rulers have already made a provision for filing the award in the regularly established Courts, which possess the power of executing decrees. Again, it may be urged that professional practitioners will lose their vocation if Arbitration Courts are multiplied *ad libitum*. This view is erroneous. No reasons can be given for dispensing with the services of Vakíls before arbitration tribunals. Whatever grounds may be alleged for the employment of Vakíls before the regularly established Courts are equally valid in the case of arbitration tribunals.

Prays Government to attend to the commercial interests of this country, which it has hitherto neglected in its attempt to conserve those of England.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 31st January discusses the question of the decline of the commercial prosperity of England, and says that India has in no way contributed to it. The annual returns furnished by the custom's authorities show that the consumption of English goods in India has been steadily increasing for several years, and, besides, the Government of India is too careful of the interests of their own countrymen to sacrifice them to those of the unhappy country which they govern. The real causes of the dullness of English trade are to be found elsewhere. America has been regularly gaining ground, and produces goods cheaper and of a superior quality, which are gradually driving English commodities from the markets of the world. Again, the greediness for gain, which has recently become the characteristic of English manufacturers, has led them to produce goods of inferior quality, and this has led to their diminished consumption. The poverty of India is mainly attributable to the neglect of the commercial interests of India by the British Government. The *Shubha Suchak*, therefore, earnestly hopes that Government will in future attend carefully to her interests.

Disapproves of the Factory Act.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 13th January, in an article on the proposed Factory Bill, says that Acts are being multiplied as rapidly as newspapers; but that while some of the latter cease to exist, some of the former continue to harass with unabated vigour. Strictly speaking Government interference in the private concerns of society is, as a general rule, injurious, and no valid ground has been assigned for bringing forward this measure. A reduction in the number of working hours in the case of operatives employed in the Indian mills will result in a diminution of their wages. This will only aggravate their distress, since their present remuneration hardly suffices to keep body and soul together. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple and the Supreme Government are both opposed to any legislation on this subject, but have been obliged to yield to the dictates of the Secretary of State. This high authority has again been influenced by the interested representations of the merchants of Manchester, who believe that this measure will increase the expenses of production, and thus enable them to augment the consumption of their goods in India. We, therefore, humbly pray that Government will deeply consider the subject before finally passing this mischievous law.

Complains of the bad conduct of the Master of Vernacular School No. 1 at Thána.

A correspondent of the *Násik Writta* (19) of the 8th February, but received on the 9th, writing from Thána, says that it has been already made public that the reckless Head Master of the Vernacular School No. 1 deprived a pupil of a free studentship because he refused to cook for him. It is now stated that the same lad has been expelled from the school as the Head

Master believed him to be the author of a petition which had been made against him, and of an alleged falsification of the catalogue. The boy thereupon appealed to the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thána Subdivision, who advised him to migrate to some other school. Is this a proper answer? Is this just? The correspondent hopes that the higher eductional authorities will be pleased to take notice of this case.

Disapproves of the efforts of the Manchester merchants to get the import duties on cotton cloth abolished.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 7th February, but received on the 9th, alludes to the persistent efforts of the merchants of Manchester for the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India; and observes that no sooner did the Secretary of State for India announce in Parliament that there would be a surplus in the Indian budget, than the Manchester merchants felt as if nectar were poured into their mouths. They reiterated their demand for the abolition of the duty, and sent deputations to urge their claims before that official. The Government of India have intimated their intention to appoint a commission to report on the subject. As a matter of fact this duty is paid by the Natives of India, and since they are willing to bear it, it seems odd that our rulers should attempt to do away with it on the representation of third parties. There are stronger reasons for doing away with the duty on opium, and Government ought to abolish it first. That the duty on cotton goods causes any loss to the English merchants is a mere myth and has no foundation in fact. Fine cloth is not produced in India, and its consumption will not increase even after the abolition of this duty, because the bulk of the people wear rough cloth, which is made here. This measure will therefore cause an unnecessary loss to the Indian revenues. Besides, the time is inopportune. Government has imposed new taxes in order to recoup itself for the expenditure incurred during famine, and the proceeds of these taxes have been appropriated for purposes not originally intended. It is therefore sheer unjustice to sacrifice so much revenue.

Gives a few instances of the bad temper of European officials.

The *Satdharma Dipa* (43) for the month of Margashirsha of the Sháliwan year 1800 contains an article on the extraordinary temper of English officials and their ignorance of the vernaculars. The writer says that English officials often exhibit such gross ignorance of Marathi, that they commit the most ludicrous mistakes through misapprehension. As an illustration in point, it is mentioned that a certain man complained to a European Magistrate of having been injured by a neighbour's bull. Upon this the Magistrate sent for the owner and desired him to find bail. The Shirastedár and the owner understood that the bull was to be produced. The mistake occurred because the English word bail is similar in pronounciation to the Marathi word बैल, which means bull. The mistake was not discovered until the bull was actually placed before him as directed, and then, instead of quietly passing over the error, he used opprobrious epithets to the Shirastedár for having misunderstood him. These officials fancy themselves to be perfect masters of the language after having passed a couple of easy examinations, although their knowledge is very scanty indeed. They usually make fearful mistakes in ordinary conversation, and if any native should endeavour to correct them he is abused for presuming to know better. They are also notorious for their violent tempers. The late Mr. Ayerst, of the Civil Service, who was nicknamed अरिष्ट (calamity) for his violent temper, was once going to Alibág to hold the monthly sessions there. As an act of courtesy, the Bháu Sáheb Biwalkar of that station, a gentleman of high birth and great wealth, sent his palanquin and bearers to fetch him. About mid-way the party halted, and on one of the bearers happening to yawn, Mr Ayerst at once administered a slap in his face. A similar occurrence took place under similar circumstances when a certain old gentleman came to act as Police Superintendent at Alibág. These instances show the ill-breeding and unmannerliness of those persons, who from their high positions ought to know how to behave better. It is no honor to serve persons of such character; one is obliged to do so solely in order to earn a livelihood. Until an improvement takes place in this respect there will be no mutual sympathy between the Governors and the governed.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 9th February states that the undermentioned rumours are being extensively circulated in the town of Surat and that foolish persons believe them. The police is earnestly requested to direct its attention to these idle rumours. 1.—A Russian glass vessel containing a force of five thousand men with ammunition has arrived at Bombay. The British Government objected to her entering the port; but she has anchored in the harbour in spite of the prohibition. She remains under water and seldom comes to the surface. Many more such vessels are coming after her. Under these circumstances the Governor of Bombay obtained reinforcements by telegraphing for them. 2.—Four hundred armed Afghans have appeared at Ankleswar. They set fire to two houses and plundered a few shops. 3.—Government has resolved upon selling all the forts situated between Poona and Ahmedabad. It has been decided to sell the fort of Surat for two lacs of rupees. The Bhadra of Ahmedabad has been already sold. It has been also determined to dispose of the telegraph office, the hospital, and the municipal buildings at Surat. 4.—Government asked the Dewa-Mámletdár in the Deccan to state the possible duration of British rule. He replied that the English people would have to decamp from this country within six months. After this answer was given, Government imprisoned him; but he has escaped from the prison in a miraculous manner. (The *Guzerat Samáchár* (64) of the 8th February, but received on the 10th, publishes a conversation between an uncle and his nephew, in which the latter says that it has been publicly announced that the Telegraph Office, the Adálat, and the Record Office at Surat have been sold; and that it has been decided to sell the fort. The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 10th also mentions some of the above rumours.)

Mentions some idle rumours prevailing in Surat and requests the attention of the police to them.

The same states that a steamer plies daily between Surat and Bhávnagar under a contract made with her owners by the Bhávnagar Darbár. This steamer touches the port of Gogha daily. A fee of three rupees is exacted from her if she enters the port after five o'clock in the evening, as a recompense to the custom's clerk and peons for their being present in the port on her arrival. Her owners consider this fee unjust, and it is therefore probable that they may discontinue sending the ship to this port. If this comes to pass, the people of Gogha will lose the convenience which they now enjoy. It behoves the custom's authorities to abolish the fee in the interests of the people. On Monday last, the steamer anchored exactly at half-past-five, p.m., and yet the peon did not come on board until an hour latter. This caused considerable delay to the passengers bound for Bhávnagar. The authorities concerned should direct the peon to be punctual in future.

Requests the abolition of the anchorage fee levied on a certain steamer calling at the port of Gogha.

The same observes that the Mill-owners of Lancashire charge the Mill-owners of India with over-working their operatives and thereby injuring their health. Though the people here do not admit the truth of this accusation, the Factory Act has been passed; and, hence, it is useless to say anything more on this subject. But the charge preferred by the Lancashire Mill-owners may well be retaliated on themselves. They have published a report for the last year which shows that they ill-treat their operatives. If a workman happens on any day to perform less work than he usually performs, he is at once dismissed. He his fined for petty faults and turned adrift in times of distress. He is required to give one month's notice if he wishes to leave the service; but his master can dismiss him at a moment's notice. Dismissals of workmen frequently occur and besides other objectionable practices prevail. Were anything of this kind found to exist here, a more stringent Factory Act than the one recently passed would be enacted. The Mill-owners of Lancashire, however, belong to the ruling race and there is therefore no use in saying anything against them.

Says that the Mill-owners of Lancashire appear from their own statement to tyrannise over their operatives and raise a false cry against the treatment of Indian operatives.

A correspondent of the same reports that great distress prevails in the Olpád Táluka. The furnished ryots are leaving their homes and are migrating to the Gáekwád's territory in search of employment. They are much reduced in

Reports the prevalence of distress in the Olpád Táluka.

health and are ill-clad. The writer requests Government to open public works for their relief from the local funds.

Says that beggars are accumulating in large numbers in the town of Broach and requests the Collector of that district to open relief-works for their benefit.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 13th February, writing from Broach, states that the number of beggars has of late considerably increased in that town. They go about all day and night begging for food. Several of them die daily from starvation; but the public is not aware of this mortality. The people now-a-days do not feel any sympathy for them, but seem rather to be disgusted with their appearance. The writer requests the Collector of Broach to open relief-works for their benefit.

Regrets that the objections raised by the Honorable Murárji Gokuldás, to clause 22 of the Kurrachee Compulsory Vaccination Bill, were disallowed.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 14th February regrets that the objection taken by the Honorable Murárji Gokuldás, to clause 22 of the Compulsory Vaccination Bill, were not allowed, and that the clause was passed in its original shape. The people of this country entertain a strong prejudice against vaccination; and it is unjust to punish them for their false notions. The English people are free from them, and yet such heavy penalties are not to be found in the English Acts. The reply given by the Honorable Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Murárji was not satisfactory. He observed that it was not improbable that similar heavy punishments might be introduced soon in the English law on the subject. It is not just that what may be done hereafter in England should be done now in India. There also exists a vast difference between the sentiments of the English public and those entertained by the people here, and it cannot be said that what suits the former suits the latter also. It is to be regretted that the highly laudable object of compulsory vaccination should be marred by a few defects in the law. If they were removed, the Act would prove highly beneficial to the people.

Disapproves of the rumoured revival of the Income-tax, and recommends the continuance of the License-tax after certain modifications.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 8th February, but received on the 10th, notices a report that Government intends to revive the Income-tax, and harps upon its unsuitability to the people of this country. The tax in question suits the people of England, but not the people of India. When the assessors over-assess Englishmen, they resolutely seek and obtain redress. The majority of the people here do not know how to obtain redress against over-assessments, and consequently do not get it. With the exception of the Honorable Mr. Dosábái Frámji there is not a single officer who knows how to assess people fairly, without inflicting any loss on Government. Hence, at the last imposition of the Income-tax, a loud complaint was raised against it in all parts of India, excepting Bombay, and a suggestion came from all quarters to abolish it. The late lamented Lord Mayo and several other experienced authorities, for these reasons, condemned this tax; and hence it is not right to revive it. The License-tax has already given rise to complaints and ought to be abolished. But to meet the expenses of the Afghan war a new direct tax will have to be devised presently. It would not, however, do to substitute the Income-tax for it; for the substitution would only make matters worse. It would be well, therefore, to make an improvement in the License-tax itself. The main defect of this impost is that it exempts from its operation Government servants and rich people, and includes in its provisions persons who earn so small an income as one hundred rupees a year. The highest limit of the tax is fixed at 200 Rupees. This should be considerably increased, and persons whose annual income amounts to rupees five hundred should be altogether exempted. With these modifications the tax will be shorn of most of the points against which objections have been raised.

Observes that it is not the import duties but the adulterated condition of the Manchester cotton goods which prevents these goods from

With reference to the request of the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the Indian import duty on cotton goods, and the reply of the Secretary of State thereto, the *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 10th February observes that there are no good reasons for the abolition of the duty in question. The Man-

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successfully competing in the Indian market with the productions of the latter country.

chester merchants say that it prevents their productions from successfully competing with the fabrics turned out by the Indian mills. But this statement is false. The real cause of the Manchester goods not being liked in India, is that they are largely mixed with rice, gruel, and other objectionable substances, which increase their weight considerably and make them less durable. An experienced cloth merchant here assures us that the adulteration in this cloth is about sixty per cent, and that it loses as much in weight on its being washed. The cloth turned out by the Indian mills is not so adulterated, and is therefore stronger and more liked by the people. The merchants of Manchester know this full well, and yet purposely make misrepresentations. They are influential, and hence the Secretary of State has to attend to their complaints. It is a pity that no one informs this officer that the real cause of the Manchester goods not finding a sale in India is their adulteration. The Manchester merchants, for a long time, committed frauds in their productions, and cheated the people of India. The latter have now become aware of those frauds, and therefore do not purchase their goods. When Lord Cranbrook knows the real state of the case he will be able to tell these merchants that it is their own fault that their goods do not find a favorable market in India. The *Jáme Jamsed* exhorts the Mill-owner's association in Bombay to memorialize the Secretary of State, and to send some pieces of Manchester goods to him in support of the assertion that they are largely adulterated. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 8th February repeats some of the remarks expressed by the *Times of India* of the 6th instant in disapproval of the abolition of these import duties). (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 9th February expresses sentiments somewhat similar to those advanced by the *Jáme Jamsed.*)

Disapproves of the notification of the Abkári Commissioner prohibiting possession of more than a gallon of country-liquor without a license.

The *Satya Mitra* (61) of the 9th February also expresses its disappoval of the notification issued by the Abkári Commissioner in which the possession of more than a gallon of country-liquor without a license is prohibited. The *Mitra* considers the notification a harsh measure, probably intended to discourage the use of country-liquor and to encourage that of European liquors. It would not be surprised to see this measure remain in force in spite of protests, as it is of the same kind, as many Acts which have been passed under Lord Lytton's administration of late years.

Municipalities.

Observes that the Municipality of Bombay has worked satisfactorily since the municipal franchise was conferred on the rate-payers.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 9th February, in an article on the Bombay Municipality, says that since the rate-payers have been allowed to send their representives to the corporation, the municipal administration of Bombay has been conducted in the most economical manner, and that there is now none of that confusion and extravagance which prevailed in Mr. Crawford's time. The rate-payers of Calcutta also enjoy the same privilege; but much disorder prevails in the municipality of that city, because the Municipal Commissioner possesses vast and undefined powers as compared with the same official in Bombay. As an instance, of the advantages of conferring the municipal franchise on the rate-payers, the writer mentions the discussion which has recently taken place with reference to the acceptance of the tender for the drainage contract. The Native members of the Town Council are for accepting the lowest tender and therefore they are on the side of economy; while the European members agree with the Municipal Commissioner in wishing to accept the highest tender and are on the side of extravagance. It is hinted that the Native members are willing to accept the tender of Nágu Sayáji and Co., on account of race feeling, but the charge cannot be sustained. If the charge of partiality can be urged at all, it is more applicable to the European members. It is alleged that the drainage works cannot be properly carried out by Native contractors, and that European contractors, like Messrs. Glover and Co., are the only fit persons to execute them. This is a new discovery. We did not know until now that

Messrs. Glover and Co. were the special creation of providence, or that native contractors were utterly incapable, The main drain of Bombay, which was constructed only a few years ago by Messrs. Glover and Co., has now become perfectly useless, owing to faulty construction. This does not bear out the boasted high engineering skill of that firm.

Approves of the conduct of the Native members of the Town Council in the matter of the tender for the drainage contract, and hopes that His Excellency the Governor in Council will decide the question with due attention to the interests of the rate-payers.

With reference to the recent discussion in the Town Council of Bombay, on the subject of the acceptance of a tender for the construction of drainage works, the *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 9th February observes that the conduct of the Native members of the Council was just and praise-worthy. The tender of Messrs. Nágu Sayáji was much lower than that of Messrs. Glover and Co., and it is for the interest of the rate-payers that the former should be accepted. The European members did not state any valid grounds for the acceptance of the higher tender, and hence their recommendation is objectionable. The decision of the Native members who formed the majority, was not, however, carried into effect, in consequence of a clause in the Municipal Act by which it appears that the Council has authority only to approve or disapprove of the acceptance of a tender by the Municipal Commissioner, but has none to direct that officer to accept a particular tender. This provision in the law has brought to a standstill the drainage question, the decision of which now rests with His Excellancy the Governor in Council. The *Mitra* hopes that His Excellency will decide it with due attention to the interests of the rate-payers, and will cure the defect in the law without curtailing the authority of the council.

Native States.

States that Rewáshankar, the Vakíl of the Bháyáds of the Darbár of Bhávnagar, is said to have been unjustly dealt with by the authorities of that State.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 6th February, but received on the 9th, observes that in spite of the complaints of the ryots of Bhávnagar against Mr. Shámalbhái, that gentleman has been appointed Diwán and has commenced to annoy one of his opponents. Trawádi Rewáshankar is a Vakíl of the Bháyád Garásiás of Bhávnagar. About three years ago he published a book, entitled "Bhávnagar Julumprakásh, which contained strong accusations against Mr. Shámalbhái and other kárbháris of that State. He also placed before the Political Agent of Káthiáwár, during his last visit to that State, several complaints from his client against the Diwán. This conduct of the Vakíl seems to have excited the wrath of the Diwán. It is said that a few days ago some servants of the Darbár suddenly visited the house of Rewáshankar, bound him, drove out of the house the rest of the inmates, and searched it in the presence of a merchant who is a friend of the Diwán. At this search a seal and a Government paper were found. The Vakíl is imprisoned, but does not know the nature of the accusation against him. He demands that enquiry into his case may be made by the Political Agent himself. This occurrence has spread a dread among the people of Bhávnagar, who have ceased to complain against the Diwán. (The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the same date, but received on the 19th, states that Rewáshankar telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that the Bhávnagar Darbár and Mr. Shámalbhái had set fire to the properties of his clients. Upon this His Excellency ordered the Darbár to make an enquiry into the complaint; and the latter desired Mr. Widayárám, the Judge, to conduct it. It was founded that the complaint was false, and the complainant has been therefore sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and fine of one thousand rupees. The people of Bhávnagar consider this punishment as unjust, as the enquiry into the case was not properly conducted by the Judge. (The *Guzerat Mitra* (46) of the 9th February describes this case and makes remarks similar to those of the *Deshi Mitra* quoted above). The *A'rya Mitra* (53) of the 9th February makes observations similar to those made by the *Hitechchhu*).

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States that the Treasury of the Navánagar State has a balance of only two annas, and censures the Kárbhári for this state of things.

The same regrets that the condition of the Navánagar State Treasury has become so bad that there is no money in it. It is said that the Jám once sent an order on the Treasury for 750 koris, and on the payment of this sum there was a balance of two annas only. Another draft for 150 koris was received and honored by getting a State debtor to pay it. The annual revenues of the State amount to 70 lacs, but the debt is 80 lacs. This state of things speaks ill for the Kárbhári and the Jam. The *Hitechchhu* has been complaining about the wretched financial condition of this State for several years past, but without success. The future looks very gloomy.

Asks the Ráná of Porbandar to cease to levy one kori on every bag of corn imposed by him about a year ago.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 4th February states that in the last famine the British Government suggested to the Native Princes that they should abstain from collecting the duties on corn imported into their respective States. In accordance with this suggestion the Ráná of Porbandar discontinued the collection at the port of Porbandar; but at the same time levied a new duty of one kori on every bag of corn exported from that port to inland provinces or imported into it from the same quarter. Three koris make a rupee; and consequently the new duty was rather heavy. But since the impost at the port was abolished, the people did not complain much of the new burden. Now famine has ceased to exist, and the Ráná has revived the duty at the port; but has not discontinued the new duty. In these days of great scarcity the latter is felt by the people as a heavy burden. It behoves the Ráná, therefore, to abolish it in the interests of his subjects.

Reports the prevalence of distress and fever in Káthiáwár, and points out the necessity of adopting immediate measures to alleviate them.

A correspondent of the *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 9th February says that great distress prevails in Káthiáwár. The heavy and untimely rains of the last year destroyed the crops. Fever has also appeared in that province. There are no made roads nor other means of communication to bring corn from out-side. The failures in Bombay have made the money market of Káthiáwár very tight. A great scarcity of corn, amounting almost to a famine, and the use of grass-seeds and other inferior food, have given rise to fever, which has carried away nearly one-seventh of the population. For the survivors the writer recommends that the Native Chiefs of the province should be made to afford relief. The *Loka Mitra* reviews the above circumstances, and exhorts the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to request the Chiefs to set about the task of giving relief to the distressed. The correspondent thinks that the prevalence of the distress and epidemic did not come to light before this, because the officers of the Political Agency depend upon the Native States for information, and the latter do not discharge their duties satisfactorily, and because the new Vernacular Press Act has gagged the vernacular press, which would otherwise be the means of making such communications.

Miscellaneous.

Locusts have done great injury to the crops in the Rádhanpur, Pátan, and Sidhpur districts.

The *Guzerat Mitra* (46) of the 9th February states that for nearly one month locusts have settled in the Rádhanpur, Pátan, and Sidhpur districts, and have done great injury to the crops. The year before last wheat was sold at 12 Annas per maund in Rádhanpur; but this year the same quantity costs Rs. 3. The Bhils of the last-named district feed themselves upon locusts in the absence of corn.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 18th February 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 22nd February 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Sudarshan	Sholápur	Weekly ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
67	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
68	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
69	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
70	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
71	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
72	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
73	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 17th February, in discussing the incidence of the land-tax, says that a respectable gentleman of Gilhána, a village in the Dápoli Táluka, has sent a table in which the areas of certain fields in the village are given and a comparison is instituted between the amount of assessment actually levied and that which ought to be levied according to the test by which the Government assessment on land is calculated. The figures given are from the report for 1878 of Mr. Harrison of the Survey Department. From this table it is concluded that the land-assessment never falls short of one-fourth of the total produce of a field and in some cases it approaches even to one-half. This result is very different from the authoritative statement made by the Honorable Mr. Gibbs in the Legislative Council when he stated that Government never demanded more than one-seventh of the produce of any field. Mention is also made of a large area being assessed at the rate levied on garden land, although, as a matter of fact, garden produce is raised only on a small portion of it. Again, cases are mentioned where uncultivable land is assessed as cultivable. The *Indu Prákash* earnestly requests the attention of Government to the injustice perpetrated by the Survey Department on whom the responsibility of setting the land-tax rests.

Gives instances of over assessment in the village of Gilhána in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

The *Mahárashtra* (5) of the 13th February, but received on the 16th, in an article on the Finances of India, states that Parliament well knows the exceeding poverty of the Natives as well as the dreadful privations which they have to suffer; but it is very strange that any plan calculated to improve the condition of the people is at once scouted in that assembly. Mr. Fawcett did his best to prevent the cost of the Afghan war from being thrown on India; yet it was determined by a large majority to saddle this country with the charges of that expedition. But whether the Natives could bear this drain on their resources was not even discussed or thought of. To apply a surplus for purposes not originally intended and then to levy additional taxes to replace the sum so misappropriated is a measure the injustice of which is apparent even to the meanest understanding. We are, however, a conquered people and must quietly submit to any treatment to which our rulers may subject us. Amidst all these trials, there is one consolation. We have a well-wisher and an advocate in Mr. Fawcett, who often brings to the notice of Parliament the abject condition of the Indian population. Here the writer refers to Mr. Fawcett's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on Indian Finance, which is to come on for discussion on the 28th Instant, and observes that if the motion passes the policy of mercilessly recovering taxes from a people who are utterly unable to pay them will, it is hoped, be abandoned. Finally, an encomium is passed on Mr. Fawcett for his disinterested efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the Natives of India and regret is expressed that they have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

Makes some observations on Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Select Committee to enquire into Indian Finance.

A correspondent of the same says that robberies and dacoities are happening everywhere in the Khatáw Táluka and that consequently the minds of the people are unsettled. Some persons are thinking of migrating to places where life and property are secure; but if every one were to act upon this principle whole villages would become desolate. The police authorities are doing their best, but have hitherto failed to arrest the progress of the evil. The corps have been this year altogether destroyed by locusts, and therefore the people are unable to pay the land-tax. The work of recovering it, however, is steadily progressing. Famine has already made its appearance, and people can only be saved by the timely opening of relief-works. The labouring population has taken to committing mischief for want of employment.

States that crime has increased in the Khatáw Táluka in consequence of the distressed experienced by the ryots.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 12th February, but received on the 16th, refers to the prevailing disorder throughout the country, and says that the Hindus are an unhappy race and ill-fate is persuing them mercilessly. The cause

Complains that robberies happen in Sátára.

of this is to be found in their being subject to foreign rule. Here the writer refers to the murder of a courtesan which happened about a month ago in Sátára, and regrets that no trace of the murderer has been discovered. It is also stated that a Hindu lady living in the house of one Pandit in Mangalwár Peth had all her ornaments forcibly taken from her and that her very life was threatened. This occurrence has created quite a panic in the city. Murders, robberies, and thefts are everywhere on the increase and the police is unable to cope with the evil. Old persons declare that anarchy reigns here as in the Mogul period and that our rulers do not care for the destruction of life and property. This is undoubtedly foolish but it behoves Government to take immediate measures to restore quiet in order to disabuse the public mind of such false notions.

Gives several instances wherein outsiders have been employed on higher pay in the Sátára Collector.

The same, in another article, refers to the systematic manner in which men from other districts have been appointed to posts in the Sátára Collectorate, and says that this practice is reprehensible and calculated to create discontent among the old and well-tried servants of Government who are residents of the district. In justification of this statement, the writer gives thirty instances of outsiders having been brought into the district of Sátára on higher pay. This district is not behind other districts with respect to education and able and well-trained men are to be found in abundance. Besides, when Government servants find that they have no chance of obtaining promotion in the public service, they are apt to become indolent in the discharge of their duties. They are also likely to resort to the vicious habit of receiving bribes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Pedder will put an end to the practice above complained of.

States that crimes are on the increase, and requests Government to put them down with a strong hand.

The same, in a short leader, refers to the functions of the Reporter on the Native Press, and says that since that officer has nothing else to do, it is not likely that he will fail to bring to the notice of Government the numerous accounts of the unsettled state of the country about which so much information has been published in the vernacular newspapers. At the same time it is impossible to imagine that Government would deliberately refuse to pay attention to such statements through press of work. Whatever may be the real state of affairs, the British Government at any rate is not an irresponsible authority like the former rulers of this country, and it knows full well that the strength of Government lies in the contentment of its subjects. It is therefore the bounden duty of our Government to devote its attention to the restoration of peace throughout the country.

Attributes the dacoities happening in this Presidency to the poverty of the people, and suggests a remedy.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 16th February, in an article on decoities, says that since the commencement of English rule the belief has existed that one could travel from Banares to Rámeshwar with perfect safety, but within the last few months the security of life and property seems to be greatly imperiled. Robberies are happening everywhere and people are resorting to the old method of burying their valuables under ground. The origin of the unsettled state of the country is to be found in the general poverty of the masses. When human beings are famishing they disregard laws however rigorous and lose all sense of shame. The Kolis, Bhils, Rámoshis, and other wild tribes who never had the benefit of education and who have not yet lost their native ferocity have taken to creating disturbances, because owing to the complete cessation of public works and the rigorous nature of the forest laws they have been denied all honest means of earning their bread. Docoities are happening in Mahárashtra and have commenced in the Carnatak and it is said that weapons are largely used in the attacks. It is true that Government and the police are doing their utmost to put a stop to this state of things; but mere punishment will not deter people from acquiring lawless habits. Some means must be discovered of giving them steady employment. The various trades and industries by which the multitude obtained its living in times past have ceased to exist under British rule

and until they are revived, no improvement will take place in the condition of the people. The *Arunodaya* trusts that the efforts of Government will be directed to this end.

Does not think that the Honorable Mr. Gibbs deserves so much praise as is lavished upon him.

The same refers to a meeting recently held at Surat for the purpose of presenting an address to the Honorable Mr. Gibbs on his retirement, and observes that he has done nothing to deserve so high an honor as this and other assemblies are lavishing upon him. It is true that he has discharged the duties of a member of council in a pretty satisfactory manner and that his nominations to subordinate judgeships have been impartial. It must, however, not be forgotten that he unfairly gave rapid promotion to certain individuals. Upon the whole, these popular proceedings are calculated to lower the high standard of excellence which it should be the aim of Government officials to attain.

Says that the Clerks in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges should not be allowed to remain in one court for a lengthened period.

The *Jagan Mitra* (12) of the 17th February, in a communicated article, says that much harm is being done by retaining the Clerks in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges in the same locality for a lengthened period. One often hears of cases in which injustice has been perpetrated by them; but since the ryots have to transact business with the same officials, no one is bold enough to expose their malpractices. A short time ago, transferences of subordinate judges were made and the reasons which induced Government to resort to this measure apply with equal force to changes among their clerks. Even the transfer of vakíls from one court to another is desirable. The writer considers that many fraudulent transactions arise on account of vakíls being allowed to practice in the same court for a long time and observes that such is also the opinion of Mr. Wedderburn.

Asks Government to open relief-works for the distressed people.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 7th February says that in former times people had money to buy food during the prevalence of famine, but now such is not the case. When people ask for bread, the authorities tell them that the population has very much increased under British rule and that an effort should be made to check this tendency. This advice is not creditable to our rulers. It is their duty to look after the welfare of their subjects. The English public blamed the authorities here for not having taken precautionary measures during the last famine. They should therefore be on their guard and avoid making similar mistakes in the future. Government should open relief-works wherever famine is prevailing this year, and should not be stingy in giving help. It is discreditable to throw the burden of supporting famine-stricken people on the bounty of the public, particularly when a special tax has been imposed for affording relief during famine.

Says that the Famine Commission should make personal enquiries from the ryots.

The same of the 14th Instant, in an article on the Famine Commission, says among other things that the Commissioners should make personal investigations and should not rely upon the explanations which may be furnished to them by the officials here; because the latter might submit coloured statements in order to obtain the favour of Government. As an illustration in point, the writer refers to the scene exhibited last year at Dhankawadi, near Poona. Every care therefore should be taken to obtain information from the people themselves as to their actual condition.

Disapproves of the Factory Act.

The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 15th February, but received on the 19th, in an article on the proposed factory law, says that the people of England are kind, and that the liberal manner in which they came forward to subscribe for the famine in Madras proves the correctness of this opinion. How is it then that our grievances are not redressed. Perhaps, the retired Indian officials mislead public opinion in England by false statements. The trade of England has been steadily declining and the cause of it is to be found in the competition of Europe and America. This the English merchants are unable to prevent,

and hence they have turned their attention to crushing the rising industries of India in order to find a market for their own goods. Again, labor in India is very cheap and this enables the merchants here to compete successfully with their rivals in Manchester. The latter cannot bear this and hence they are endeavouring to put obstacles in the way of the former. Here the writer refers to the commission which was appointed three years ago to enquire into the condition of the operatives in the Bombay mills, and observes that the report then made conclusively proved that there was no ground for regulating their working hours. Again, the labourers themselves do not complain at all. Why then should Government interfere? Is it because India was created for the special behoof of the merchants of Manchester? The laws, which the various Indian Governments are enacting on the English model and at the instigation of English merchants, are doing infinate mischief. They are pauperizing the country, increasing the criminal population and making the earning of subsistence extremely difficult. This state of things is detrimental to the interests of the governors and the governed. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will put a stop to any further legislation in this direction.

Makes observations on the stringency of the forest laws and describes an occurrence in connection with it.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 14th February, but received on the 16th, in an article on forest conservancy, says that the inhabitants of Khadkála petitioned the Commissioner, Central Division, to the effect that the forest laws were too stringent and unsuited to the country and that if their rigour were not relaxed, they (the people) would have to act in opposition to them and submit to the consequences. That official replied in a severe tone that Government would not listen to threats and that it would have its laws obeyed. The result was that a large number of people assembled together and forcibly cut some trees from the adjoining jungle. Seventy-five persons were charged before the Mámletdár with committing this offence, and it subsequently transpired that similar occurrences were likely to happen in the neighbouring villages. Upon this the Mámletdár, fearing that a disturbance might take place, telegraphed to the Assistant Collector of the subdivision to come to Khadkála. The latter, after his arrival, made a minute enquiry into the affair and released all the accused. On his way back to the railway station, he was met by a large concourse of villagers who begged him to enquire into their complaints. He quieted them by telling them that their grievances would be brought to the notice of Government; and thus what might have been a disturbance was avoided. In commenting upon the above circumstances, the *Shiwáji* says that discontented subjects are more dangerous than a foreign enemy. It is never safe to rely entirely on one's strength in the belief that the ryots are harmless. A certain collector is said to have asked whether it was necessary to burn land in order to make it fit for raising crops. He was told that there were few places where this operation was not required. The gentleman misunderstood the answer which he thought was to the effect that there was no necessity for burning land. The *Shiwáji* attributes the rigorous nature of the forest laws to this misunderstanding and observes that the Indian officials are the chief source of the miseries of the people.

Thinks that the Famine Commission will not be able to discharge its duty satisfactorily.

The *Karnátak Wártika* (30) of the 9th February, in an article on the Famine Commission, says that sufficient care has not been exercised in selecting its members, since some of them have no idea whatever of an Indian famine. Besides, the time during which the commission is to sit is utterly inadequate for the immense work which has been devolved upon it. Again, it is very strange that the Commissioners have not thought fit even to glance at the Southern Maratha Country where famine prevailed in its greatest intensity. It would have been much better, the *Wártika* considers, if Government had entrusted the duty of reporting on the famine to the collectors and their assistants in the famine-stricken districts.

Observes that the rumoured Income-tax may not be imposed.

The same, in its issue of the 16th instant, says that the expenditure of the Afghan war will considerably exceed the estimate made by Lord Cranbrook, and that the famine which is now raging in different parts of India will cost a considerable sum, and that, at least, four krores of

rupees will be required for these two purposes. The Income-tax seems to be looming in the distance. But Government has already once experienced the dissatisfaction which it created, and besides its yield will not suffice to meet these charges. The people are reduced to the very verge of distitution and they look to Government to save them.

Recommends the frequent transfer of Shirastedárs of European officials.

The *A'rya Warta* (32) of the 15th February, but received on the 16th, in an article on Shirastedárs, says that although the present generation of European officers are well informed and industrious, yet the importance of their Shirastedárs has not declined and the ryots find it as necessary as ever to keep them pleased. They are, as a rule, a corrupt class, and it is well understood among natives that a Shirastedárship is a stepping stone to wealth. Although the above may be an exaggerated statement, yet there can be no doubt that a suspicion exists in the public mind of their misconduct as public servants. Transfers of Subordinate Judges are often ordered on this ground and the same principle should be acted upon in the case of these officials. The writer considers that transferences should also be made among the Deputy Educational Inspectors and their clerks.

Complains that the local authorities of Bassein have taken no notice of the distressed people who are flocking to that station.

A correspondent of the *Vasai Samáchár* of the 16th instant says that a few days ago about three hundred people came to Bassein in quest of food, and that more are still coming. They have been without food for two or three days but no notice seems to have been taken of their condition by the local officers. The writer hopes that Government will adopt timely measures for their relief.

Disapproves of the refusal of Mr. Pollen to grant Kikábhái's application to prosecute Inspector Motilál and others for giving false evidence in the notorious Surat trial.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 16th February disapproves of the refusal of Mr. Pollen, the acting Judge of Surat, to sanction the prosecution of Inspector Motilál and others for giving false evidence in the notorious Surat trial. The *Mitra* observes that Mr. Pollen's remarks were well considered; but he would have done better had he given effect to them by refusing permission to the police to prosecute Motirám Jamnádás and others for perjury. This, however, he did not do. They were poor people and he gave permission for their prosecution; while he has refused to give a similar sanction in the case of Inspector Motilál and others who are rich. Mr. Pollen says in his decision that the delay in presenting the application for prosecution raised a doubt in his mind as to the good faith of the applicant. But he seems to have forgotten that several months ago Mr. Gulábdás, one of the accused in the Surat editor's case, made a similar application, and that he then showed a disinclination to accede to it. This unwillingness on his part led to greater attention being paid to the preparation of the second application, and hence the delay. He is not right in questioning the bona fides of the applicant, since those who presented the application assured him of the same. He has, therefore, in raising a doubt on this point done double injustice to the applicant. It was Mr. Pollen's duty to discourage the getting up of false cases by the police, but he has failed to discharge it. This is by no means satisfactory. However, granting for the sake of argument that, the applicant made delay in presenting the application, and that his good faith was questionable; are these sufficient reasons why he should refuse sanction? Mr. Pollen ought to have remembered that the first application was refused by him on the ground of want of sufficient details, that his finding covered about one hundred sheets, and that the voluminous case had to be gone through in order to glean the particular false statements made by the witnesses; that the applicant had suffered four and a half month's imprisonment before trial, and had been ruined in his attempt to obtain justice; and that he (the judge) himself had gone into the district to examine the courts subordinate to him. He ought also to have borne in mind that the crime of perjury has of late increased, and that it needs to be put down with a strong hand. Upon the whole, the sessions judge has, certainly, not done right in refusing sanction to the application made by Kikábhái. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the same date also disapproves of Mr. Pollen's refusal to sanction the prosecution in the above-mentioned case. It

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observes that the applicant Kikábhái and the co-accused had unnecessarily received great injury at the hands of the perjurers, and suffered great loss of money through their misdeeds. The applicant was, therefore, quite right in wishing to get his persecutors duly punished by law—the only course open to him to get redress for the injury done to him. The Judge's refusal to give sanction is an undeserved disappointment to him as well as to the law abiding native public. (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Reports the annoyance caused by certain Caubulese who have appeared at Surat, Ankleswar and Navsári.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 15th February, but received on the 17th, states on the authority of correspondents from Surat, Navsári and Ankleswar, that a week ago about 150 Caubulese appeared at the last-named place. They plundered some of the neighbouring villages, and induced some inhabitants of Ankleswar to purchase false pearls representing them as real ones. The Surat correspondent states that six days ago about fifty Caubulese came and encamped near Kánkrákhádi, outside the town of Surat. On the 10th instant they plundered some tradesmen of their goods and money. During the day they move about, selling false pearls for real ones. They purchase articles from shopkeepers and pay only a portion of the price of the articles purchased, and then try to decamp. When the shopkeepers make an attempt to stop them and demand their money, they are attacked. These things have spread terror among the people. The correspondent from Navsári says that on the 12th instant four Caubulese murdered two Kunbi girls at a place between that town and Sachin for their ornaments. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 16th February notices the appearance of these Caubulese at Surat, Broach, Ankleswar and Bhávnagar, and requests the authorities concerned to take precautions against their doing harm).

Approves of the decision of Mr. Pollen in refusing sanction to the application made by Kikábhái for prosecuting Inspector Motilál and others for giving false evidence in the notorious Surat trial.

The same of the 18th February admits the propriety of the reasons given by Mr. Pollen, the acting Judge of Surat, in refusing sanction to the application of Kikábhái Parbhudás for permission to prosecute Inspector Motilál and others on a charge of giving false evidence in the notorious Surat editor's case. The *Jáme Jamsed* observes that Mr. Pollen has done right in not permitting to be exhumed this now-forgotten case, when there exists no longer any public necessity for it. Soon after the decision of the Surat editor's case there was a rumour that the accused in that case wanted to prosecute those who had given false evidence against them. The *Jáme Jamsed* then told them that, not only a court of justice but the still higher tribunal of public opinion had declared them not guilty, and that they should rest satisfied with this decision. The persons who had persecuted them and misled Government deserved punishment; but that question ought to be left to the discretion of Government. It is to be regretted that this advice was not followed.

Requests Government to abolish the recent increase made in the duty on opium.

The same of the 19th February is concerned to find that this year the opium revenue is less than what was realised in past years, notwithstanding the increase of 50 Rs. per case in the duty levied on this drug. The authorities believe that this decrease has been caused by smuggling. Even accepting that version, it cannot be proved that it is the sole cause of the decline. The traders consider that the reduction in the revenue has been caused by the increase in the duty itself. They had predicted this result and had communicated their fears to Government. They realized little profit from the trade before, and prayed that the duty might be lowered. Compared with former years, passes for a considerably smaller number of cases of Malwa opium were taken out this year, and hence a smaller quantity was exported to China. Again, poppy-plant is raised in China in considerable quantities, and the Chinese authorities have been unable to put down the cultivation. Though the drug produced in Bengal and Malwa is superior to that produced in China, there is a competition between them, and hence it behoves the autho-

rities to reduce the duty to the original level in order to secure the market of China for the Indian drug.

Asks the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay to publish detailed and full accounts of the Bank's management.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 16th February advises the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay not to distrust the soundness of its present management. The Bank holds a reserve fund of more than 22 lacs of Rupees, and the Honorable Mr. Balfour has secured the good opinion of the public by his sound management, and large profits have been made by the concern even in these hard times. The distrust is, however, attributable to the foolish impatience of the shareholders, as well as to the mistake committed by the Directors of the Bank in not publishing full accounts of their administration. Some of them have the reputation of being reckless speculators, and their presence on the board of management has naturally created a distrust in the minds of discreet persons. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, a former director, got the Bank to advance large sums to Messrs. Nicol & Co., Mr. Kesowji Náik, another director, induced it to lend large sums to his son to enable him to carry on extensive gambling transactions. With such facts and in the absence of any knowledge whether the other directors have similarly taken loans from the Bank, it is no wonder that distrust prevails about the Bank's management.

Requests the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the petition of the ryots of the Ankleswar Táluka to remit the land-assessment for this year, &c.

The same, in a leader, headed, "Public feeling in Guzerat," requests Government to show due consideration to the ryots of the Ankleswar Táluka with respect to their petition in which they request that the collection of the land revenue may be deferred to a more convenient time on account of their poverty. It is hoped that Sir Richard Temple will direct his attention to the adoption of measures for mitigating the effects of the scarcity prevailing in Guzerat and the Deccan. Does His Excellency know what is said about his administration by the people of the mofussil who have suffered from two successive famines? They say that Government will not fail to extort from them the last pie of the land-assessment so long as there is left in them even a drop of blood. This is done in order to enable Sir Richard Temple to show to the Supreme Government that all the land revenue has been recovered. This is, undoubtedly, false; but the petition of the Ankleswar ryots has presented a good opportunity for proving the falsehood of such rumours. Again, there are reports among the people of Surat, Ankleswar and Broach, that a certain collector recommended to Government the remission of the land-assessment as the ryots were too poor to pay it; but the Government has censured him for making such a recommendation. It is also stated that Government has paid no attention to the complaint made by the Collector of Broach about the difficulty of realizing the assessment, and that, consequently, the Mámledár of Broach has been sent to Jambusar to recover the arrears of revenue in that Táluka; that the more the ryots complain the more pressure is put upon them by the Revenue Department for the realisation of the assessment; and that Mr. Chunilál, the District Deputy Collector, has issued orders to adopt precautionary measures for the due recovery of the land-tax. It is desirable that an enquiry should be made into the truth of these allegations; and in case they are proved to be correct, remedial measures should be adopted. The existence of such complaints increases dissatisfaction among the ryots, which is by no means desirable. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

Censures the Police of Bombay for not apprehending the murderer of Mulibá Umáji.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 16th February alludes to the trial of the two cartmen who were charged at the last criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court with having murdered one Mulibá Umáji, and observes that the accused have been declared innocent, and the case against them is said to have been got up by the police. The question then arises, where is the real murderer? It does not speak well for the Police of Bombay that the criminal who murdered an innocent person on a moonlight night in a populous part of the town should still be at large. For some time past the detective branch of the police has been unable to trace the perpetrators of several crimes. It behoves Sir Frank Souter to remove the causes of the incompetency of the department of which he is the head.

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The same observes that the schedule filed recently on behalf of Nursey Kesowji in the Insolvency Court of Bombay shows that his debts amount to two krores of rupees. These heavy liabilities prove him to have been a reckless speculator who has managed to ruin innumerable people. He does not deserve any mercy, and ought to be punished for the misery inflicted by him on numerous households. The ruined persons have no means of prosecuting successfully their destroyer. There is a report that Government has undertaken to prosecute him. It is hoped that this report is true, as Government alone can successfully bring him to punishment. If Government entrusts the prosecution to the public prosecutor, it ought to be decided at once whether Mr. Cleveland, who is a partner of Mr. Hearn, the public prosecutor, should be any longer connected with the defence of Kesowji Náik, the father of Nursey. Common sense says it would not be right; but if the law decides otherwise the legal decision should be made public. (Some other papers of this and the past week express similar sentiments).

Wishes that Government should undertake the prosecution of Nursey Kesowji, who has by his reckless speculations ruined innumerable persons.

The same is glad to learn that the people of Surat and of Broach are collecting funds for the purpose of raising a memorial in honor of the Honorable Mr. Gibbs on his approaching retirement from office. It is true that the honorable gentleman has made some mistakes; but, on the whole, his career has been brilliant and praise-worthy. Though he now and then pointed out the defects and shortcomings of the natives, he did not fail to praise them for their virtues whenever he had an opportunity of doing so. There can be no doubt that he is a friend of the natives.

Is glad that a memorial fund is being raised in honor of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs who is shortly to retire from service.

The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the 13th February, but received on the 16th, in a short leader, headed, " A specimen of justice," severely censures, in its usual humorous style, the Police of Násik and Mr. Baines, a Magistrate of that town, for failing to act with due discretion in a criminal case. There is a merchant at Násik whose annual income is fifty thousand rupees. His eldest son manages his affairs, and is the leading member of the community. An enemy of his accused him of having stolen plantains worth only eight annas. The police thereupon apprehended him, put handcuffs on him, and carried him through the bazar with ropes tied round his arms. The Magistrate, Mr. Baines, refused to release him on bail. The whole town is severely and loudly complaining of this conduct of the authorities. This is the same magistrate who sentenced a thief to two years' imprisonment for stealing the fowl of a European gentleman. The readers must cry shame upon such cruel treatment.

Severely censures Mr. Baines and the Police of Násik for acting with indiscretion in a certain case.

With reference to Lord Cranbrook's recent promise to the merchants of Manchester to abolish gradually the duties on cotton goods imported into India, the same observes that the real cause of imposing the license-tax is not known as yet, but an attempt is made to confer a benefit on these merchants from this impost. The abolition of these duties will impose on India a new burden of a krore and a half per annum, while there is little probability of the Manchester merchants being benefited. When so much poverty prevails in this country that its people find it difficult to earn even a bare livelihood, they cannot, certainly, find money to make large purchases of Manchester cloth.

Disapproves of the promised abolition of import duties on European cotton goods.

Municipalities.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (57) of the 12th February, but received on the 17th, complains that in these times of great scarcity the Municipality of that city has increased the duty levied on corn brought into the city not only in carts but in small quantities by the poor on their heads. It has also imposed a certain tax on every caste-dinner where more than hundred persons are present. Of the above

Deprecates the imposition of a tax by the Municipality of Ahmedabad on small quantities of grain brought by poor people on their heads.

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taxes, the one on head-loads is the most objectionable and the corporation ought to abolish it at once.

Native States.

Makes some observations on the trial and punishment of Rewáshankar Shiwrám Trawádi by the Bhávnagar Darbár on certain criminal charges.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 13th February, but received on the 16th, again alludes to the apprehension and punishment by the Bhávnagar Darbár of Rewáshankar Shiwrám, the Vakíl of the Bháyáds of that State. It says that a certain Bháyád telegraphed his complaint to the Bombay Government. It was supposed that the said Rewáshankar had sent this telegram. He was accordingly charged with having sent a false telegraphic message, and after his arms had been pinioned was put under arrest. In his absence, and after driving his wife and mother from the house, the police searched the building in the presence of two merchants who are acquanted with Mr. Shámalbhái. In this search an old seal and a stamped-paper were discovered. Within eight hours from his apprehension, Rewáshankar was tried and sentenced by Mr. Widyárám to three years' imprisonment and a fine of rupees one thousand for sending a false message. He was then placed before a magistrate on a charge of having been in possession of a false seal and stamped-paper, and on the commitment by that officer to the higher court, Mr. Widyárám sentenced the accused to three years' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. These proceedings, observes the *Hitechchhu*, raise the following questions:—Why was the first charge not first inquired into by a magistrate, as was done in regard to the second charge? Why were not both accusations enquired into at the same time? Why did Mr. Widyárám enquire from first to last into the first charge alone? All these improper proceedings make it easy to imagine what must be the popular view of them; what annoyance the people of Bhávnagar have suffered; what fear must be entertained by *bona fide* complainants against the Bhávnagar administration; and what fate is awaiting them.

States that the Diwán of Navánagar has increased the debt due by that State, and asks him to reduce it.

The *Gujarát Samáchár* (64) of the 15th February, but received on the 18th, notices the report which recently appeared in the *Hitechchhu* newspaper (45) that once there was little or no money in the Treasury of the Navánagar State, and observes that the State debt has increased during the present Diwán's administration. The *Samáchár*, therefore, requests Mr. Khárkar to improve the financial condition of this State.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 25th February 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CEN TRAL PRESS.

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REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 1st March 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ...	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75

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No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
38	The Gangá Lahari	Násik	Weekly	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
*67	„ Dúniádád	Nadiád	Do.	75
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
	CANARESE.			
72	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
73	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
74	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies printed. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the Sub-Judge of Farákábád has been unjustly treated and prays His Excellency the Viceroy to grant him a pension.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 23rd February refers to the case of Pandit Harsai, the late Sub-Judge of Farákábád, and says that if the statements contained in his petition be true, he is in no way guilty. The Pandit was appointed Munsiff in 1858, and ever since he has discharged the duties of his office in the most exemplary manner. No one nominated before him to a sub-judgeship was invested with the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court, and Mr Saunders himself has borne testimony to his abilities in his annual report of 1877. It is sheer folly, therefore, to imagine that a worthy gentleman like Pandit Harsai would strike his superior officer in his own house without great provocation. Mr. Saunders has a special favourite in one Salmat Ulla, whose brother held the post of Nazir in the court of the Pandit. This man was removed from his appointment by the sub-judge, and the origin of the fracas is to be found in this fact. The Pandit has been dismissed on an *ex parte* investigation and has not had an opportunity of exculpating himself. This is most unjust; even ordinary criminals are not condemned without a trial. In the present case a gentleman in the position of a sub-judge has been utterly ruined. He has been dismissed from the service without a pension. Such treatment is calculated to lower the office of sub-judge in public estimation, and to cast a stigma on the fair fame of the English Government for justice and impartiality. The English journals have abstained from commenting upon this case on account of the obvious injustice which has been done to the Pandit. It is unnecessary to say what would have been the result if a European had been in his place. The *Opinion* trusts that His Excellency the Viceroy will allay the discontent which has been engendered, by conferring a pension on the petitioner.

Says that the merchants of Manchester need not be afraid of the competition of Indian mills.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 24th February, in an article on the mill industry of Western India, says, among other things, that mills have been multiplied within the last ten years, and that every one expected great benefits to ensue from them. But this expectation is doomed to disappointment. The merchants of Manchester have been looking on jealously ever since this industry took root here, and they are now doing their utmost to crush it altogether. But if they only knew the real state of affairs, they would have no cause for anxiety. To start a cotton mill in India is three times more expensive than it is in England. Again, the monthly cost of keeping up a mill, containing thirty thousand spindles and five hundred looms, is twice as much here as it is in England. The repairs to the machinery and the buildings are also very costly, as compared with the corresponding charges in England. It is true that labor here is very cheap; but it must be remembered that one English operative does as much work as three native workmen. Besides, the cotton from which fine cloth is made does not grow in this country. Upon the whole, therefore, the advantages are on the side of England, and it is absurd to think that Indian mills can successfully compete with those of Manchester.

Observes that Government does not now fulfil the promises it gives.

A correspondent of *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 19th February, but received on the 23rd, in a somewhat incoherent letter, says, among other things, that our present rulers are wise, thoughtful, and ingenious, and that therefore their conduct should be above suspicion. If they had carried out even one of the numerous promises which they have made during the last twenty-five years, we should have had nothing to complain of. We are, however, a conquered people, and should have remained satisfied had our rulers left us sufficient means of earning our livelihood. But even this is denied to us. Agriculture has become unprofitable on account of the heavy Government assessment. The people are unable to trade for want of capital. Besides if any industry begins to prosper, the merchants of England are immediately ready to crush it, and our Government supports them in their attempts. If our rulers were only to pay a little attention to finding employment for the people, no complaints would be

made against them. No one contends that our governors should not look to their own interest; but to act solely with that object will in the end prove disastrous. In conclusion, the writer advises all natives to be up and doing and not to rely on Government for their livelihood.

Observes that the disturbed state of this Presidency is traceable to the inability of the people to obtain a livelihood by honest means.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 21st February, but received on the 23rd, refers to the ravages committed in the Sátára district by one Hari Ramosi, a bad character, and says that wherever he goes he robs the people of every thing which they have. He has a large number of followers, who are as desperate as himself; and it is said that they have taken to this kind of life in consequence of their inability to earn a livelihood by honest means. In former times the Ramosis and Mángs were not allowed to leave their villages without permission: and much mischief has resulted from the abolition of this rule. Here the writer says that the increase in the number of thefts, robberies, and dacoities which has been observable of late is attributable to the fact that the masses have no employment. But it is difficult to create work for them, as our Government is in league with the merchants of Lancashire in stopping the growth of all industries in this country. The English people know well that the stability of a Government depends upon the contentment of its subjects; and it is therefore surprising that our rulers are inattentive to this maxim. Eminent English statesmen are engaged in devising plans for stopping the progress of Russia; but if they were to devote their attention to the welfare of their Indian subjects, there need be no fear of Russian aggression, and India would always be preserved to England.

Says that the Famine Commissioners did not do well in not collecting information from private parties when at Sholápur.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 16th February refers to the visit of the Famine Commissioners to Sholápur, and says, among other things, that when those gentlemen went to see the Ekruká Tank the road along which they passed was cleared of the beggars who were lying there, in order to prevent the Commissioners from getting a sight of them. Again, when they inspected the spinning-mill they were accosted by cultivators, who wished to make them acquainted with their grievances; but this was prevented by the police. They departed after obtaining the information collected by Government officers, and the public did not know what transpired. From this the object which the Commissioners had in view in visiting different stations is not very clear. If the time passed in seeing tanks and mills had been spent in hearing the evidence of the cultivators the result would have been more beneficial.

Charges the merchants of Manchester with being the cause of the frequently recurring famines of India.

The *Jálgáon Samáchár* (35) of the 23rd February refers to the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and says, among other things, that English merchants have in no way conferred any benefits on India. On the contrary, they have crushed all industries in this country, and almost the whole population has therefore become agricultural. Even cultivation has become unprofitable. At one time it was determined to effect a permanent settlement of the land revenue; but this was frustrated by the efforts of the merchants of Manchester. It may therefore be safely advanced that they are the cause of the famines which frequently occur in India. Again, it is said that these merchants dislike war and compel English statesmen to make peace at any price. This policy has given a shock to the greatness of England, and her prosperity is declining as the people are forgetting the art of war. The importance of a country depends on its capacity to contend with its equals in arms; but the merchants of Manchester are of a different opinion. Their desire is to bring all the cotton of the world into England and to supply the whole world with cloth.

Observes that a public enquiry ought to have been made by Sir George Couper's Government into the charge

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 23rd February alludes to the case of the Sub-Judge of Farákábád, and remarks that it is highly improbable that he committed an assult on a European gentleman in his own house and surrrounded by his own servants. On the other hand, considering the

of assult, preferred by Mr. Saunders against the Sub-Judge of Farákábád.

ill-feeling which existed between the two, there is a great probability of Mr. Saunders' having adopted towards the Sub-Judge the conduct of which the latter complained. And yet Sir George Couper has, without making a public enquiry, dismissed the Sub-Judge from service without even granting him a pension. In this a distinction has been made between Europeans and natives, which is justly condemned from every quarter. However, there is no hope that the petition made by the Sub-Judge for his restoration will receive attention from the authorities.

Observes that the demand of Manchester to abolish the Indian import duties on cotton goods ought not to be complied with.

The same also contends that the demand of the merchants of Manchester to abolish the Indian import duty on cotton goods is not just and ought not to be complied with. It observes that the financial condition of this country is not flourishing. The payment of the expenses of the Afghan war from the Indian treasury has considerably disturbed the equanimity of the public mind. The people in different provinces are suffering from poverty and starvation. The so-called balance in the treasury is nothing else than an insurance fund against famines, raised by the imposition of the license-tax, and to be reserved for mitigating the evils of future calamities. Again, the demand of Manchester is as unjust as would be a demand from the tea-planters of China and India for the abolition of the duty levied in England on tea. It is true, Government does not wish to abolish the import duty on cotton goods at once. But it is not the less true that it wants to do this gradually, and is waiting for better times than the present; and even this thought is harassing.

Hopes that the European soldier who caused the death of a native at Ráwalpindi will be dealt with according to law.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 27th February observes that the celebrated Fuller case does not appear to have produced the satisfactory effect that was expected to follow from it. Notwithstanding the great noise which it created at the time, instances have since occurred of natives having died from assaults committed on them by Europeans, the cause of death being attributed to a diseased spleen. A native recently died from an assault committed on him by a European soldier at Ráwalpindi. Some of the Anglo-Indian papers attribute the death to a diseased spleen, and say that mercy should be shown to the aggressor, and that he should be declared not guilty, or get a light punishment. The *Samáchár* hopes that the court will inflict on the soldier such punishment only as he may be found to deserve.

Approves of the recommendation of the *London Times* to effect a reduction in the Armies of the Native States.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 26th February thinks that their is nothing wrong in the recommendation again made by the *London Times* for the reduction of the armies of the Native Princes. The rectification of the North-West Frontier will enable Government to reduce its own forces; but this cannot be done so long as the armies of the native princes are large. Though these armies are ineffective, due consideration of political matters will show that there is a necessity for their reduction. For, under an able commander, they might prove a source of danger to the British rule. Their reduction will enable the British Government to reduce its own army and thereby effect a saving in the present large military expenditure.

Observes that a reduction of the Armies of Native States will prove beneficial to those States themselves.

The same of the 27th February observes that the Native States themselves will derive benefit from a reduction of their armies as recommended by the *London Times*. Excepting Sindia, the Nizám and the Sikh Chiefs, the chiefs possesses armies which are ill-clad, ill-armed, and not at all disciplined. They are a rabble, and do not even deserve the name of armies. This was proved by the retinues of the chiefs who come to the Imperial assemblage at Delhi; and all who witnessed that sight were right in entertaining the opinion that it would be better for those princes to keep a few well disciplined soldiers instead of a rabble of men. It would be still better for those princes to entertain armed police which most of them do not now possess. A saving would be effected by this measure, and the money

so set free cannot be employed to better purpose than in the construction of railways, canals, roads, wells, and tanks, and in the maintenance of educational institutions and efficient judicial establishments.

Considers that the reply of Government to the petition on the subject, of the storage of Mawrá liquor, is not satisfactory.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 27th February observes that a satisfactory reply has not been received from Government to the petition made by influential Pársi gentlemen of Bombay, praying that no hindrance may be placed in the way of persons wishing to store mawrá liquor for their own private use. The reply states that the Collector of Bombay will issue licenses to well-known and respectable native gentlemen and that then they will be able to store as much liquor as they like. This answer in itself shows that all persons who wish to store the liquor for their private use will not be able to get the license, and proves its own impropriety. The *Sowdágar* hopes that the question will not be allowed to drop until a more satisfactory reply is obtained from Government.

Regrets that the use of the Town Hall of Bombay was denied to a public meeting convened to protest against the construction of the Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur on the narrow-gauge.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 23rd February regrets that the people of Bombay have been again denied the use of the Town Hall. The building was required for a meeting convened to protest against the construction of a Railway on the narrow-gauge from Ahmedabad to Pálanpur, and a requisition to this effect was addressed to the Sheriff. The Government did not this time give a flat refusal; but the delay in giving permission was so great as to be equivalent to it. Consequently, the Chamber of Commerce withdrew the application, and the meeting was held in the rooms of the chamber. Hence, the question has been revived whether the people have any right to the Town Hall. The hall was especially built for public meetings. Formerly a public meeting was held in this hall for protesting against the license-tax, and yet last year Government denied the use of same building for the same purpose. In 1877 a meeting was convened in the Town Hall against the construction of a narrow-gauge Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur, and yet Government has now by its great delay practically refused to give the building for a similar purpose. Thus, the prohibition against public meetings for political purposes is a new thing, and ought to be removed. If the right of holding meetings in the Town Hall cannot be recovered easily, a suit ought to be filed by the public for its recovery. This public building ought to remain in the possession of the Municipality. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) and the *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the same date, and the *Akhbare Sowdágar* (49) of the 21st February, but received on the 24th, make similar observations).

Does not understand why India should ask England to give her a loan of two krores of rupees.

The same, in alluding to the compliance of the Home Government with the request made by the Indian Government for a loan of two krores without interest, observes that different reasons have been assigned by different parties for this request. Whatever be the real cause, the demand for the loan shows, once more, that ministers say one thing and do another. Tyrannical taxes were imposed on the plea that two krores of rupees were to be raised as an insurance fund against faminies, and it was promised that this money would not be diverted to any other purpose. This sum was subsequently treated as a balance, and the expenses of the Afghan war were met from it. Now England is asked to give a loan of two krores of rupees as the treasury is empty. If the Indian treasury had so much of a balance as to be able to meet the cost of the Afghan war, what necessity was there for demanding a loan?

Would rather have the present license-tax instead of the income-tax.

The same, in alluding to the rumours prevailing in various quarters that the income-tax will be imposed next year, observes that there does not appear to be any ground for such a supposition. The budget is not yet published and a case has not been made out for reviving the tax. The license-tax is in many respects better than the income-tax. It has, however, a few defects. It is imposed on traders and artisans who earn eight rupees

a month and are called upon to pay one week's earnings. All Government officials and men belonging to the liberal professions are exempted from its operation; and besides rich persons are taxed very lightly. These blemishes have given rise to much discontent. If the changes indicated above are adopted Sir John Strachey's financial policy will be freed from all objections.

Observes that the mercantile community of Bombay disapproves of the construction of a Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur on the narrow-gauge.

The same alludes to the construction of a Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur on the narrow-gauge, in spite of the protests of the mercantile community of Bombay and the orders of the Home Government, and observes that this proceeding has considerably disturbed the public mind. The Bombay merchants are sorry to find that the Bengal civilians envy the great emporium of Bombay, and therefore obstruct free and rapid communication between it and Rajputána and the North-West Provinces. The public meeting held in Bombay on the 21st instant has pretty accurately expressed the feelings entertained on the subject. (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the same date expresses approval of the proceedings of the meeting).

Says that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay should be prohibited from obtaining loans from that institution.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 23rd February observes that the loans made to Mr. H. Maxwell and Mr. Kesowji Náik have caused a loss to the Bank of Bombay although the extent of it is not known. This makes it desirable to enact a law that a Director of the Bank of Bombay should not be allowed to obtain a loan from it. A similar provision exists in the case of the Bank of England, and it should be adopted here in order to prevent similar losses in future.

Exhorts Government and the charitable public to give relief to the distressed ryots of Káthiáwár, Gujarát, the Deccan, &c.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 23rd February states that in several villages in the Deccan dacoits have been committing ravages; and it is said that on their apprehension they openly admit that starvation goaded them on to break the law. The untimely rains of last year have created distress in many parts of the country. This distress is likely to increase. It therefore behoves the Government and the public to supply means of subsistence to the suffering people.

Disapproves of the recommendation of the *London Times* for the reduction of the Armies of Native States.

The same observes that however strong the reasons advanced by the *London Times* for a reduction in the Armies of Native States, the suggestion is absurd and untimely. It is an old suggestion, and nothing is known as to what has induced that journal to revive it. Though these armies are large, their strength is merely nominal. The Native Princes are unable to make any use of them and maintain them simply for show. Their feelings would be hurt if they were asked to reduce them. On the other hand, the British Government would not derive any advantage from the reduction. The time for doing this is also not opportune. The Princes have always evinced great eagerness to take advantage of every opportunity of proving their loyalty to the paramount power. Of their own accord they offered their forces for employment in the Afghan war, and the Government accepted the offer and has employed them accordingly. Thus the mutual confidence which at present exists ought not to be disturbed. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 22nd February, but received on the 24th, and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 26th February express somewhat similar sentiments.)

Recommends a reduction in the powers entrusted to the police.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 24th February mentions several cases of ill-treatment, like the one which recently happened at Násik, where handcuffs were put on a respectable person by the police, and observes that such cases occur from the excessive power entrusted to the police, and hopes that Government will take steps to reduce it. It also recommends that chief constables should be held responsible for protecting prisoners from ill-treatment by their subordinates.

The *Duniádád* (67) of the 18th February, but received on the 23rd, states that the vice of gambling has increased in the town of Nadiád. Government has been several times informed of this, and prayed to apply the Gambling Act to this town as well as to Umreth where also the vice prevails. But it is to be regretted that nothing has been done in this matter. The writer then mentions that a gambler suddenly died at Nadiád while at play, and it is rumoured that his associates murdered him. The police is requested to enquire into the matter.

Prays Government to take measures to suppress gambling at Nadiád and Umreth.

The same complains that the road between the towns of Nadiád and Kapadvanj is not in a good condition. It becomes so bad in the rainy season that carts and even foot-passengers cannot pass over it without great inconvenience. The local fund authorities are requested to repair it at once.

Asks the local fund authorities to repair the road between Nadiád and Kapadvanj.

Municipalities.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 20th February, but received on the 23rd, severely censures the Municipality of that town for giving up the duty levied on Europe articles and for making up the loss so caused by increasing the duty on corn. Corn was already dear, and the increase in the duty has raised its price still higher. The consequence is that several poor but respectable people are obliged to eat less than will satisfy their hunger. The lavish expenditure of the municipality compels it to take the wrong course of increasing the burden on the poor. There was no need to remove the wooden and plain iron lamp posts and to supply more expensive ones; to make a garden in the bazar; to construct an ornamental fountain; and to water the roads more than once a day in the cold season. The Commissioner of the Division is found fault with for not attending to the complaints of the people of Ahmedabad against certain municipal taxes. The *Hitechchhu* also observes that whenever new taxes are to be imposed, a public notice should be given as to what taxes are proposed to be levied, and the constituents should be asked to make objections, if they have any to advance, against any of them. Nothing of the kind has hitherto been done by the Municipality of Ahmedabad, and consequently some of the taxes are unsuited to the people.

Severely censures the Municipality of Ahmedabad for increasing the duty on grain.

The same has heard that the Municipality of Ahmedabad has resolved to levy a fee on dinner parties held in the lanes of that city. If this report be true, it is not improper to say that the corporation has no right to levy a fee, as the vacant ground on which the dinner parties are held belongs to the residents in the lane, and not to the Municipality.

Observes that the Municipality of Ahmedabad has no right to levy fees on dinner parties held in the lanes of that city.

Railways.

The *Duniádád* (67) of the 18th February, but received on the 23rd, states that on the last full moon, the carriages of a certain train at Nadiád were over-crowded with passengers, and great suffering was caused thereby. The writer censures the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for this treatment of the passengers, and advises them to desist from such a course.

Censures the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities for putting too many passengers into their carriages.

Native States.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 20th February, but received on the 23rd, observes that the I'dar State has a debt of about four lacs of rupees. Considering

Recommends a curtailment in the expenditure of the I'dar

State, in order that its debt may be soon paid off.

the revenue and expenditure, it does not appear that the debt will be ever paid off during the time the State remains under the management of the British Government. Yet expenditure is increasing, and steps should be taken to prevent this.

Observes that Vakíl Rewáshankar has been deservedly punished by the Bháunagar Darbár.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 23rd February gives the substance of a communication in which the writer mentions the circumstances under which Vakíl Rewáshankar was tried and punished by the Bháunagar Darbár for sending a false telegram to His Excellency the Governor and for keeping in his possession a seal of the Bháunagar Court. The correspondent also observes that the people of the State consider the punishment inflicted on the Vakíl to be just and mild. The *Mitra* remarks, in conclusion, that it has full confidence that neither the Thákor nor Mr. Shámalbhái will commit injustice in this or any other case.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 4th March 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 8th March 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ...	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
38	The Gangá Lahari	Násik	Weekly ...	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly ...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
72	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
73	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
74	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 24th February, in an article on the Armies of Native States, says that they are scattered over so vast an area that a concentration of them in one locality without the knowledge of the British Government is impossible, and hence no danger need be apprehended on this score. It is also a notorious fact that the various powerful dynasties, which ruled in India in former days, were ruined by internal dissensions. There never was unanimity among Indian Chiefs, and it is simply absurd to imagine that they would now combine to upset the British rule. The real power of Native States is centred in the political officer appointed by the English Government to watch over its own interests, and most of the holders of Native States are either minors or without heirs. These persons usually have no desires beyond those of personal enjoyment. No fear need, therefore, be entertained. Again the Government of India has admitted that the levies of Native States are not a whit better than ordinary police. How are they then likely to contend against the forces of the British Government? If, notwithstanding these considerations, our rulers are determined to abolish those armies, it is quite clear that they have no confidence in their loyalty, although Lord Lytton expressed himself differently at the Lahore Darbár. We are very sorry that the *London Times* has taken up the cudgels against the Native States. That distinguished journal undoubtedly expresses the views of the English Cabinet, and there is, therefore, no authority left to whom an appeal for justice can be made. It seems to be the opinion of our rulers that it is their business to protect the Native States against foreign aggression, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for them to keep such huge armies. To this the native princes would reply that since the British Government acknowledges that they have always been loyal, there is no justification for depriving them of their ancient hereditary rights. In conclusion, the *Indu Prakásh* earnestly hopes that Government will be pleased to abandon the idea of reducing the armies of Native States. (Several other newspapers express somewhat similar sentiments.)

Disapproves of the alleged intention of the British Government to reduce the armies of Native States.

A correspondent of the same of the 3rd March, writing from Bhiwndi, in the Thána Collectorate, says that thieves and robbers in that town have become so bold that they commit ravages in the light of day. From this the condition of the surrounding country can be more easily imagined than described. Several traders have employed men to protect their goods while passing from one place to another, but this precaution has not proved of any use. It is not safe to move out of one's house after five in the evening. Thefts and robberies often occur. The people are in a great state of anxiety for the security of their lives and property.

States that thieves and robbers in and about the town of Bhiwndi have become very bold and commit ravages even during the day.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 2nd March, in an article on the New Irrigation Bill, gives the substance of the evidence of General Dickens before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, from which it appears that the Orissa and the Midnapur canals have been failures in a financial point of view. The compulsory water-rate levied under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act, has been productive of much mischief, and has caused infinite annoyance to the people. The Bombay Irrigation Bill is framed on the model of that for Bengal, and if the experience derived from the working of the former Act be as stated above, the same results may be safely anticipated here. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will abandon the project of carrying this Bill through the Legislative Council.

Objects to the compulsory water-rate which it is proposed to levy in this Presidency.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 27th February, writing from Indápur, says that the sufferings of the people in the Bhimthadi and Indápur Tálukas were dreadful during the last two years on account of the famine, but that this year the state of things is worse. People

Requests Government to grant remission of the land revenue in the Indápur and Bhimthadi Tálukas, and to

The Latin Pamphlet (1) of the 34th March, written from Brussels to the Marquis of Navas Santos, says that they are constituted very so as to in fact have become so bold that they commit treasons in the light of day. From this the conditions of the surroundings could be more easily instituted than described. Several leaders have employed men to protect their goods while Spain was split by civil war. It is not easy to find out a man's power when he is engaged in the country. Treasons by the people are rarely punished by the authorities, even when the evidence is strong. People have just two years to become so used to this way of life as to be unable to imagine any other.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph (2) of the 31st February writes from Brussels to say that the Spanish Government has instituted a new tribunal to deal with treasons. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will be able to take steps to punish those who are found guilty of treason. Many people have been executed for treason in the past few years, and it is time that the law was enforced.

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open relief works for the distressed ryots.

were then able to borrow money from sowkárs to meet their wants, but now this is impossible, as the sowkárs themselves have nothing to spare inasmuch as they have not received any payments from their debtors. The kharif crops were altogether lost, and the yield of the rabi crops was very small, as sowing operations were contracted from want of bullocks, and as the rats have destroyed what little was produced. This condition of the fields was witnessed by Mr. Káshináth Náráyan Dewal in January of the current year. He saw agriculturists leaving their homes. When questioned as to the cause of their abandoning their homes, they replied that they were unable to meet the Government assessment, that the sowkárs refused to lend money, that there was no food for them to eat, and that they were, therefore, compelled to seek for employment elsewhere. The land revenue was partially remitted under similar circumstances between the years 1871 to 1875, and it is very strange that this humane policy has been of late given up. The amount which remains to be collected from the Indápur Táluka alone is two lacs and a half. If the agriculturists are granted a remission for the famine years, and if this year's revenue is partially remitted, there is some chance of the population being saved. In conclusion, the writer requests Government to open relief works as soon as possible.

Makes remarks on the death of a native at Ráwalpindi.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 3rd March says that death does not happen by itself, but is brought about by some proximate cause. This is an established fact, and is agreeable to experience. Now, if a native dies from a beating, the beating must be considered to be the proximate cause of the death. This, however, must now be allowed to be a mistake. By the ingenuity of European doctors such a death is attributed not to the beating but to some internal disease. Thus a loop-hole is made for the escape of the guilty party. What a capital device? What can be said of the righteousness of a person who is not like others liable for the consequences of his own act. Some people declare that this exemption is the peculiar glory of the Christian religion. A native recently died at Ráwalpindi from blows given by a European soldier, and the native's diseased spleen is at once spoken of. It remains to be seen how the Judge decides the case.

Censures the Sub-Judge of Vita, and praises the District Judge of Sátára for the disposal of certain cases.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 27th February, but received on the 3rd March, states that the Sub-Judge of Vita in the Sátára Zilla, fined a witness Rs. 100 for belching while giving his evidence; and that as the man was unable to pay this sum, he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. On appeal, the District Judge cancelled the order of the Sub-Judge as being utterly opposed to law, and ordered the man to be released. Again, the same Sub-Judge fined another witness Rs. 40 because he failed to attend at the proper time. In this case the Appellate Court remitted three-fourths of the fine, and would have remitted the whole, but that the witness did not succeed in proving the illness which he alleged as the cause of his absence. In commenting upon these two cases, the *Mitra* observes that all Sub-Judges should be extremely careful and considerate in passing orders; because, if such cases of over-severity were to occur often, the sufferings of the people would be great, particularly in these hard times, and the high respect which is entertained for the administration of justice would suffer in the estimation of the public. Mr. Mactier deserves great praise for the admirable manner in which he has disposed of these two cases.

Hopes that Government will not close the salt mine recently discovered in the Sháháda Táluka.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 2nd March states that a salt mine has been discovered in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, and that it is the opinion of the doctors that the salt is of good quality. The authorities have, however, prohibited the people from access to it. This is not right. Government will not in any way lose by opening this mine to the public, while some people will be benefited by getting employment. The policy of closing salt works which Government has systematically pursued of late, has caused the importation of salt in large quantities from foreign countries, while means exist for producing salt here in abundance. We, however, have no right to find fault with our rulers who are

wise and far-seeing; but it is to be hoped that Government will at least allow the mine to be worked.

Thinks that the Deccan Riot's Commission, the Commission about the Mill-operatives of Bombay, and the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Expenditure, have conferred no benefit on the country.

The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 22nd February, in an article on Commissions, states that they are usually appointed to collect information about the country and its people. It is also their business to suggest measures by which the condition of the people may be improved, and a feeling of cordiality created between the governors and the governed. The writer alludes to the Deccan Riot's Commission, to the Commission appointed to report on the condition of the mill-operatives in Bombay, and to the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to report on the expenditure of the Indian Government; and adds that they have in no way benefited the country. The *Satya Sadan* is unable to discover the object which Government had in appointing them, and considers that the money spent on them was simply wasted.

Objects to the cost of the Afghan war being thrown on India.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 22nd February, in an article on War, quotes from a certain essay published about the time of the Franco-German war, in which the evils of war are noticed, and it is stated that modern civilization is a sham, and that the superiority of the moderns over the ancients in point of humanity is by no means clear. In justification of this statement, it is mentioned that the weapons used in the present times are infinitely more destructive than those used in ancient days. The Afghan war is compared to the Franco-German war, and it is stated that the policy of the British Government is not consistent with the Christian principles, by which the British nation professes to regulate its conduct. It is also utterly opposed to justice to throw the cost of this expedition on India, because it has been carried on for the benefit of England, and not for the advantage of India.

Says that taxation depends on the policy of Government.

The same, in its issue of the 1st March, notices a discussion which has been going on in the columns of the *Dnyánodaya* (8) and the *Subodha Patriká* (10) in which the former maintains that the taxes which the people have to pay have been levied on account of their ignorance; while the latter contends that the two facts have on connection whatever with each other, and that increased or diminished taxation depends entirely upon the policy of Government. To this the *Dnyánodaya* replies that taxation and ignorance are intimately connected; because if the subjects of a Government were educated, they would know their own rights and would prevent the imposition of taxes by the strength of their own knowledge. The *Násik Writta* believes that the contention of the *Dnyánodaya* is utterly opposed to all experience. The people in England are not ignorant like the natives of India, and yet they have to bear a heavy load of taxation, of which they are always complaining. The imposition of taxes rests with the powers that be, and they act exactly as they please. A good Government listens to the complaints of its subjects, but a bad one proceeds in a reckless course. Upon the whole, therefore, increased or diminished taxation is the result of the policy which a Government adopts.

Hails the volunteer movement as a means of reducing the military expenditure.

The *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 2nd March alludes to the volunteer movement, and says that it seems to be the intention of the English Cabinet to invest the Indian Government with authority to form volunteer corps consisting of Europeans and Eurasians only. This plan will greatly help Government to reduce expenditure by diminishing the strength of the European army, and thus the necessity for imposing the income-tax which appears to be imminent, will be avoided.

Makes remarks on the policy of the British Government.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 28th February, but received on the 2nd March, in an article on the condition of the agricultural classes, says that their destitute condition is attributable to the stringency of the forest laws, and the prohibitory order with respect to the grazing of cattle. These

measures do not benefit Government, while, at the same time, they inflict an incalculable injury on the cultivators. Such treatment is not creditable to our rulers. They seem to look to their present advantage and do not care for ulterior consequences. Owing to the increase of taxation and the diminished produce of land, the ryots are obliged to seek the assistance of sowkárs, who take advantage of their ignorance and strip them of all that they have. Our present system of administering the law is not able to cope with this evil, and, therefore, the ryots should be encouraged to resort to arbitration. Whatever revenue former Governments raised from their subjects was given back to them in some shape or another. The policy of the British Government is just the reverse. It is true that we enjoy at present complete security of property, but that in itself is not so great a benefit as it might be, inasmuch as people have no property to lose. In conclusion, the *Shiwáji* admits that our Government has the good of the natives at heart, but the policy which its officers pursue is different.

Requests Government to open relief-works for the distressed Kolis of Kubalthal and other villages.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 6th March, under the head "Local," states that great distress prevails among the Kolis of Kubalthal, Jetalpur and other villages, and that they plunder travellers. Some women were going from Nabá to Bárej a few days ago, when they were attacked by these people who also carried off the rabi crops standing in the fields. Their distress is likely to increase in the approaching hot season. It will be well, therefore, to open relief-works at once for their benefit.

Observes that the female children of concubines ought not to be admitted to the ordinary female schools.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 2nd March observes that Government should not have revived the question of admitting the female children of concubines into the ordinary female schools. A few years ago the people of Mysore objected to this practice; and, thereupon, Government consulted many persons, and decided to exclude them from these schools. This decision satisfied the public; and there was, therefore, no cause for re-opening the question. If the number of the female children of concubines is sufficiently large, separate schools should be opened for them. But they ought, on no account, to be admitted to the ordinary schools, as association with them would contaminate the morals of girls of respectable parents. The danger is particularly great when this association begins at a very early age.

Prays Government to drive away Afghan strangers.

The same states that Afghans have appeared in almost all the cities and towns of Gujarát. They go about selling false pearls. Complaints have been received from many places that they commit thefts. It is said that they carry with them arms secreted on their persons. It is also stated that in a certain táluka some of these strangers were placed before a Magistrate on a charge of dacoity. On his passing upon them a sentence of imprisonment, they threatened to kill him. He had not sufficient police to protect himself from these lawless prisoners; and he, therefore, altered the sentence to a fine of Rs. 300 on each of them. They, however, refused to submit, and the Magistrate then had to reduce the fine to Rs. 75 each. The *Mitra* prays Government to drive away these unruly strangers.

Says that the Wághars of Kadikálol are said to sell their female children in consequence of the distress prevailing among them.

The same has heard that great distress prevails among the Wághar Rajputs of the small town of Kadikálol, situated twenty miles north of Ahmedabad and belonging to the Gáekwár. Their sufferings are so great that they sell their female children. Sometimes the girls sell themselves for a small quantity of corn. Persons of the higher castes buy them, make them work as servants, and take advantage of their helpless position. The *Mitra* censures these persons for their wrong conduct, and exhorts them to bring up the unfortunate girls in a moral course of life.

In alluding to the decision of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, confirming the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment passed on the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* (45) for publishing a libel on Mr. Giles, the *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 2nd March observes that it has a very high opinion of Mr. Izon, and has no cause to be dissatisfied with his finding. But even though the accused was guilty of the crime with which he was charged, the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him is very severe. A fine of two hundred rupees would have been sufficient in the case. It is true that a newspaper has no right to take notice of the private character of any individual; but if any paper commits the offence through ignorance or misapprehension, a mild sentence is all that is necessary. The severe punishment which has been inflicted in this case is likely to give rise to a notion in the public mind that the authorities wish to put down newspapers. Perhaps, this notion may be wrong; but people cannot be found fault with for entertaining it.

Considers that the sentence of imprisonment passed on the Editor of the *Hitechchhu* newspaper of Ahmedabad for libelling Mr. Giles, is rather severe.

The same briefly describes the great distress which prevails among the people of Káthiáwár, in consequence of the failure of crops, and exhorts the public to start a relief fund in aid of the distressed. The famine which prevailed during the last two years, the general depression of trade and commerce, and the recent failures have made the people of Gujarát unable to give sufficient private charity to the sufferers. Government also is unable to cope successfully with the evil which prevails over an extensive tract of country. Moreover, it is engaged in a war on which it must spend krores of rupees. It behoves the charitable public, therefore, to raise a relief fund in aid of the distressed and to lessen their sufferings. (The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 26th February, but received on the 2nd March, makes a similar appeal, and praises the Thákor and people of the Limbdi State for giving relief to the distressed of that State.)

Exhorts the charitable public to start a relief fund in aid of the distressed people of Káthiáwár.

The same notices the remark made in the Bombay Administration Report for 1877-78 that the Surat Arbitration Court "has apparently been got up to serve private interests, and has, therefore, not been popular," and observes that this view is not correct. This court works in the same way as similar courts in the Deccan. It has been opened by respectable and leading men of Surat. A few Vakíls were against its opening, apparently as their own interests were imperilled. Notwithstanding this, it has worked for the last five months and has conferred benefits upon the people, as shown by its last year's report, published in the last number of the *Gujarát Mitra*. What reason has Government then to say that this court has not been popular? The reports of Government are founded upon the reports made by its district officers, who, in their turn, depend upon the persons by whom they are surrounded, for the information they require. To the knowledge of the *Gujarát Mitra* not a single Government official of the place has ever visited the court, or has ever made any enquiries about it. Again, there is nothing known of any person or persons deriving profit from this institution. If Government will but kindly publish the names of these persons, steps will be taken to expose them and drive them away. But in the absence of such information, the remark made by Government does not deserve weight. In conclusion, the *Mitra* asks the founders of the court to obtain an explanation from Government about the remark in question, and thus to remove the slur cast upon them.

Contradicts the remark made in the Bombay Administration Report for 1877-78 that the Arbitration Court at Surat "has been apparently got up to serve private interests, and has, therefore, not been popular."

In alluding to the re-appearance in Bombay of Wilson's circus, the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 1st March, but received on the 3rd, observes that it is desirable that the police of Bombay should give attention to its management. Last year a large tent was pitched on the esplanade. On the day of the last performance lotteries were to be drawn, and they attracted thousands of people. The crowd was so great that it was feared that some

Asks the police of Bombay to prohibit the proprietors of Wilson's circus from advertising lotteries, and from erecting high and unsafe seats.

In affirming to the decision of the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, confirming
the sentence of six months, simple imprisonment pas-
sed on the Editor of the Hindustan (42) for publishing
a libel on Mr. Giles, the Calcutta Weekly Notes (43) of the
3rd March, makes a similar observation. The Statesman (44) of the 28th March, however, takes a totally
different view. (The Statesman (45) of the 30th September, 1881, states the Queen Victoria Memorial Administration Report
for 1881-82 that the Queen Victoria Memorial Committee has
not been formed;
Contradicts the statement
made in the Bombay Ad-
ministration Report for 1881-
82 that the Queen Victoria
Memorial Committee has been
formed;
Contradicts that statement
by stating that the Committee
has not been formed;
Explains the apparent
contradiction between the
two statements by stating
that the Committee has been
formed but has not yet met;
Expects that the Committee
will meet shortly;
Points out that the Committee
has been formed for more than
a year and has not met;
Points out that the Committee
has been formed for more than
a year and has not met, and
that the Governor of Bombay
is President of the Committee;
Points out that the Governor
of Bombay is President of the
Committee, and that he is in
Bombay;
Points out that the Governor
of Bombay is President of the
Committee, and that he is in
Bombay, and that they
frequently meet;
Points out that it was stated
some

serious accident might happen. Some of the seats also were as high as fifteen or twenty feet. Too many people were made to sit upon them, and some of the planks gave way and the persons sitting on them fell down, though, fortunately, few were dangerously hurt. This year the arrangements with respect to seats are the same as those of last year, and it is to be hoped that the police will insist upon due precautions being taken to ensure the safety of the public. The practice of advertising lotteries is illegal, and should be prohibited.

States that the report of the Famine Commission should be published at the earliest date possible, and that a change in the amount of the land assessment and the mode of recovering it should be made, after a compromise has been arrived at between the ryot and his sowkár, as has been done in the case of the ryots of the Ahmednagar Zilla.

The same of the 3rd March observes that the Famine Commission will be presently dissolved. Mr. Caird will then go to England, and the other members will rejoin their respective posts. Each will record his opinion about the enquiries they have made, and a report will be prepared and submitted to Government, which will publish it when it thinks right to do so, after recording its decision on the subject. Thus, it will be a long time before the report is placed before the public, which should, however, be informed of the result as soon as possible. The evidence which the Commissioners have been collecting has been withheld from the public, but this ought not to have been done. The *Samáchár* is glad to hear that the Commission and the officials of the Ahmednagar Zilla have succeeded in bringing about a compromise between the ryots of that district and their creditors. The debtors are to pay half the debts, and the creditors have consented to give them a release in full. This arrangement is as satisfactory as could be made under the circumstances. It will be well if a similar compromise is arrived at between the ryots of the other districts of this Presidency and their sowkárs. But to make it beneficial to the ryots, a change is required in the amount of the land assessment and in the mode of recovery. The *Samáchár* hopes Government will not fail to do this.

Does not approve of the appointment of Mr. Ravenscroft to the Bombay Executive Council.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 5th March does not approve of the appointment of Mr. Ravenscroft to the Bombay Executive Council. The Honourable Mr. Gibbs was the Judicial Member of Council, and by filling up the vacancy by an Officer who belongs to the Revenue branch, injustice has been done to many worthy members of the judicial line. It is true that His Excellency the Governor discharges the duties of his office very ably; but notwithstanding this, it happens that when a difference of opinion arises in the enactment of laws, Revenue Officers show an inclination to consider the interests of Government rather than those of the people. They also evince a desire to throw off the jurisdiction of the High Court, as is to be seen from the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act drafted by the Honourable Mr. Hope. Moreover, for sometime past, harsh revenue laws have been enacted at the inspiration of Revenue Officers. Under such circumstances, it was not desirable that there should be two Revenue Officers in the Bombay Executive Council. But since Mr. Ravenscroft's appointment is not likely to be cancelled through the opposition of the press, it is hoped that due attention will, in future, be paid to the voice and interests of the people in the enactment of revenue laws and in the transaction of revenue work. If this hope is realized Mr. Ravenscroft's appointment will prove beneficial.

Regrets that the Madras Government has decided to admit the female children of concubines to the schools attended by the girls of respectable persons.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 6th March regrets that the Madras Government has sanctioned the admission of the children of concubines to schools opened for the female children of respectable persons. The association of the former with the latter cannot but be productive of evil results, and respectable persons will, therefore, refuse to send their daughters to school. Already there exists a dislike of female education; and to overcome it, Government spends thousands of rupees. Under such circumstances, it does not befit the paternal British Government to raise hindrances to the spread of female education. For the sacred cause of education, the Madras Government will, it is hoped, cancel the ruling in question.

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and to overcome it, Government should transfer the powers. Under such circumstances, it does not help the General British Government to raise difficulties to the spread of female education. For the social cause of education,

Whereas there exists a dislike of female education; therefore, before we send their daughters to school, and irresponsible persons will, of the former with the latter cannot put be pro-duction of irresponsible persons. The association children of consumptive to schools opened for the female children of consumptive to the schools and the female education is removed by the help of irresponsible persons

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The Bombay Secretary (14) of the 7th March does not approve of the appointment of Mr. Ironside to the Bombay Executive Council. The Honourable Mr. Chipps was the choice of the Council, and by filling up the vacancy by an Officer who belongs to the Revenue branch, minister has done good to many worthy members of the Judicial line. It is true that His Excellency the Governor disapproves the duties of his office very ably; but notwithstanding this, it behoves that when a difference of opinion arises in the enactment of laws, Revenue Officers show an inclination to consider the interests of Government rather than those of the people. They also evince a desire to throw off the imputation of the High Court, as it is to be seen from the Bombay Revenue jurisdiction Act drafted by the Honourable Mr. Hope. Moreover, for sometime past, certain revenue laws have been enacted at the instigation of Revenue Officers. Under such circumstances, it was not desirable that there should be two Revenue Officers in the Bombay Executive Council. But since Mr. Ironside's appointment is not likely to be cancelled through the opposition of the press, it is hoped that due attention will, in future, be paid to the voice and interests of the people in the enactment of revenue laws and in the transaction of revenue work. It this hope is realized Mr. Ironside's appointment will prove beneficial

The Madras Secretary (13) of the 6th March regrets that the Madras Government has sanctioned the admission of the children of consumptive to schools opened for the female education of irresponsible persons. The association of the former with the latter cannot put be productive of any evil results, and irresponsible persons will, therefore, refuse to send their daughters to school. Whereas there exists a dislike of female education; and to overcome it, Government should transfer the powers. Under such circumstances, it does not help the General British Government to raise difficulties to the spread of female education. For the social cause of education, the Madras Government will, it is hoped, cancel the ruling in question.

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The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 2nd March, in a leader, headed, "A case of overcautiousness," observes that Mr. Cooper has not done well in deciding that the prosecution has not made out a *primâ facie* case against Kesowji Náik and others. With due deference to the Senior Magistrate of Police, it may be observed that the evidence was sufficient to make out a *primâ facie* case against Kesowji. In making this remark the *Rást Goftár* does not mean to say that all the witnesses produced against him were trustworthy, or that a fraudulent intention was proved against him, or that he was guilty; or that a jury would condemn him on the evidence. In a case like the present, minute enquiry is not made in the Police court. In the Sessions court it would be seen how much support there was to the evidence produced against him; and he would have had an opportunity to prove its falsity. In short, the case made out by the prosecutor against Kesowji is, until he proves his innocence, sufficient to commit him to the Sessions; and Mr. Cooper has, in dismissing the case, exercised more caution than was necessary, and has, thereby, done injustice not only to the prosecutor but to the public which has been considerably agitated by the failures of the mills.

Observes that there was sufficient evidence to commit Kesowji Náik to the Sessions, and that Mr. Cooper has not done well in dismissing the case.

The *Yájdan Parast* (52) of the 2nd March contains a communication, the writer of which complains that injustice has been done to Mr. Barrett, the Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School. He is an intelligent and accomplished scholar, and has been connected with the Educational Department for the last sixteen years. His juniors have been promoted over him without any adequate reason. When Colonel Waddington returns from England, Mr. Barrett will have to revert to his permanent post. The treatment to which he has been subjected is calculated to discourage old and efficient servants of Government.

Complains that Mr. Barrett of the Elphinstone High School has not received permanent promotion in his sixteen years' service.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 26th February, but received on the 2nd March, praises Captain H. L. Nutt, Assistant Political Agent in Káthiáwár, for showing no antipathy to the natives, and for introducing improvements in the districts under his charge. He is particularly eulogized for holding agricultural shows wherever he goes, and for thus improving the breed of cattle and horses. The writer mentions the cattle-show held at Songad by this officer at a great sacrifice of comfort to himself.

Praises Captain H. L. Nutt for taking great interest in the improvement of the districts in his charge.

The same briefly points out the advantages of a railway in Káthiáwár, and observes that the present time is opportune for constructing one in that province. Great distress now prevails, and if the work is commenced at once, it will serve as a relief-work to the suffering ryots; and Government will be benefited as labor is very cheap. In conclusion the *Samsher* prays Government to begin the work at once.

Prays Government to commence the construction of a railway in Káthiáwár.

Municipalities.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 26th February, but received on the 3rd March, says that the inhabitants of Sátára suffer very much from want of water from February to the commencement of the monsoon; and requests Mr. Pedder to settle the Kás project before he leaves his present appointment. By so doing his name will be perpetuated among the inhabitants of Sátára.

Requests Mr. Pedder, the Collector of Sátára, to arrange for bringing water into that town from the Kás lake.

In alluding to the refusal of the Bombay Town Council to accept the tender of Mr. Bulkley for the construction of drainage-works, the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 7th March observes that the Council has not done well in not accepting it as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner. If it is nearly of the same amount as that of Mr. Nágu Sayáji, and if there is no doubt of Mr.

Advises the Town Council of Bombay not to construct the drainage-works departmentally, and to call for new tenders.

Bulkley being able to execute the contract satisfactorily, the majority in the Council which hitherto insisted upon accepting Mr. Nágu's tender, can have no good reason to adhere to their previous resolution. If the former is more advantageous than the latter, it ought to be accepted. But the Council has not accepted it; and it is said that the question of constructing the drainage-works departmentally is to be settled at the next meeting. The *Samáchár* hopes that the works will not be executed departmentally. It will be better to call for new tenders, and accept the most advantageous among them.

Complains of the heavy expenditure of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the heavy taxation which it causes.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (57) of the 26th February, but received on the 3rd March, censures the Municipality for increasing the taxes and wasting the Municipal funds. The Corporation had once an income of about forty thousand rupees; but it now gets two lacs and a half. This large revenue is frittered away in maintaining an expensive establishment, and in constructing unnecessary works. There was no necessity to re-place wooden and brick pillars by ornamental iron pillars, and to lay out a garden in Káranjá. Besides, several items of expenditure which were formerly met from the resources of Government, have now been transferred to the Corporation; and this has been done without any protest. Of late the Corporation has abolished the duties levied on Europe goods, and has increased other duties. Again, corn brought by poor people on their heads is taxed, and thus they are deprived of the chance of earning even a miserable pittance. In conclusion, the *Samáchár* trusts that the lavish expenditure which now prevails will be stopped, and that the duties referred to above will be abolished.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 11*th March* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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Report on the Navigation of the Thames.

G. W. KINKAIDA.

Office of the Director of Traffic Inspection.
Report, 11th March 1879.

Balfley point will fail to execute the contract satisfactorily. The majority in the Council which intended to open negotiations upon receiving Mr. Nigh's tender, can have no good reason to adhere to their previous resolution. If the former is more advantageous than the latter, it ought to be accepted. But the Council has not accepted it: but it is said that the direction of constructing the chairmanship-works will not be settled at the next meeting. The Chamberlain hopes that they will be ready to call for new tenders, and accept the most advantageous among them.

The Metropolitan Board (Mr.) of the South Eastern, but received on the 3rd March, confirms the Municipality for increasing the taxes and lowering the Municipal funds. The Corporation had once an income of about forty thousand tuboos; but it now gets two lacs and a half. This large revenue is diffused in maintaining an expensive establishment, and in constructing unnecessary works. There are no funds in hand to re-place wooden and brick bridges by ornamental iron bridges, and to pay one a garden in Kalandy. Besides, several items of expenditure which were formerly met from the resources of Government, have now been transferred to the Corporation: and this has been done without any protest. Of late the Corporation has applied the duties levied on Europe goods, and has interested other duties. Again, corn brought by boat people in small, and thus they are obliged to pay a heavy octroi on their goods in transit. In consequence, the Chamberlain trusts that the levied expenditure which now pro- vails will be stopped, and that the duties levied to upon will be abolished.

Reported on the Native Press.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 15th March 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ...	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
38	The Gangá Lahari	Násik	Weekly ...	248
39	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád ...	Do. ...	75
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
72	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
73	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
74	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Attributes the inability of the ryots of the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies to get over the last famine without external aid to the absence of a permanent land settlement.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 10th March, in an article on the Concealment of Truth, says that it is no wonder that the lower officials hide from the public the real state of the country, because they have to act according to the orders of their superiors, and if they dare to go against them they have to suffer for their disobedience. But such conduct on the part of Government is really inexcusable. It cannot for a moment be maintained that our rulers are unacquainted with facts which are within the observation of ordinary cultivators. They must, therefore, be presumed to distort facts to suit their views and plans. It is, therefore, the duty of every loyal native to bring to the notice of Government its own shortcomings as well as the grievances of its subjects. After these preliminary remarks, the writer observes that there has been much misrepresentation about the late famine crisis. When high prices prevailed in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies two years ago, the same state of things obtained in Lower Bengal, but while the former Presidencies had to seek external help, the latter did not require it. What was the cause of this difference? Some persons attribute it to the existence of canals and means of communication there, and to the absence of them here. This, however, does not satisfactorily account for the phenomenon. The superior condition of the people of Lower Bengal is undoubtedly attributable to the permanent settlement, but this is not acknowledged by the authorities of these Presidencies.

Disapproves of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 9th March, in an article on the Import Duty on Cotton Goods, repeats many of the arguments which have been used on previous occasions, and observes that it is the tendency of modern English legislation to remove obstacles for the advancement of commerce by abolishing import and export duties. Now it is the contention of the merchants of Manchester that the duty on cotton goods imported into India is opposed to this policy. But it has been explained both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State that this duty has been levied solely for purposes of revenue, and that such duties exist also in England. It was also stated in 1875 by Lord Northbrook that if it was determined to abolish any duties irrespective of financial considerations, the transit duties on sugar and other articles have the prior claim. Again, those who maintain that the duty on cotton goods acts like a tax on the purchasers of English cloth should remember that while this duty is not felt at all, the license-tax and the land assessment are considered very oppressive by the people. Besides it would be extremely difficult to invent a new tax to make good the loss to the revenue which the remission of the duty would cause. The masses have become utterly destitute owing to the heavy weight of taxation and constantly recurring famines, and to impose additional taxation on them at such a juncture to please the merchants of Manchester is not a politic proceeding. The *Opinion*, therefore, trusts that Lord Lytton will act in this matter as his predecessor Lord Northbrook did.

Disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Ravenscroft in the place of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs as a Member of the Executive Council.

In alluding to the recent appointment of a Member of the Executive Council, the same observes that up to this time an impression prevailed that one of the Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay was to be selected from the Revenue and the other from the Judicial branch of the Civil Service. Every body, therefore, expected that a Judge of the High Court would be nominated to fill the vacancy about to be caused by the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs. But the appointment of Mr. Ravenscroft shows that that impression was wrong, and it does not seem likely that the members of the Judicial branch of the Civil Service will in future be promoted as a matter of course. It is asserted that the opposition which the Judges of the High Court offered to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is the reason why so distinguished a

body of public servants have been slighted. Sir Barrow Ellis and other Revenue Officers wished to deprive the High Court of a portion of its jurisdiction, but the powerful and weighty arguments urged by the Judges compelled the former to make material alterations in their Bill. The revenue element in the Government is very strong. His Excellency the Governor enjoys a world wide reputation for his knowledge of revenue affairs. Mr. Ashburner has always been a Revenue Officer, and there was, therefore, no ground for breaking the rule of appointing a Judicial Member to succeed the Honourable Mr. Gibbs. Upon the whole Government has not acted wisely, and the *Opinion* advises the Judicial Officers and the public to make a representation on the subject to the Secretary of State for India.

Requests English statesmen to direct their attention to the reduction of Indian expenditure and taxation.

The same in another article observes that India at one time may have been a country of surpassing wealth, but it is now in an utterly wretched condition. Government officials and others however represent that she is happy and gradually increasing in riches, but this statement is very wide of the truth. There can, however, be no doubt that as India is declining, England is rapidly augmenting her wealth. Here the writer institutes a comparison between the income-tax returns of England and those of the North-West Provinces, both of which are equal in point of population, and observes that England is infinitely more wealthy than India, and that there is no country in the world which is her equal in this respect. It does not, therefore, become her to throw on a poor country like India such needless charges as the cost of the Afghan war, and to crush her by the weight of taxation. If English statesmen were to direct their attention to the reduction of the public expenditure and of the heavy taxation which it causes, they would do their duty nobly and lay the teeming millions of India under deep obligations.

Prays Government to adopt immediate measures to put down Hari Rámoshi and his band who are committing depredations in the Indápur Táluka.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 13th March, writing from Indápur, states that the news of Hari Rámoshi having attacked three villages in this táluka has been already published. Since then he has been committing depredations in the villages of Saráfwádi, Nháwi and Rui, and one does not know what mischief he may commit before the authorities are able to put him down. One Virchand Gujar, while travelling from Pomalwádi to Indápur, met this daring robber who asked him to mention his caste. The former replied that he was a Maráthá. Upon this Hari Rámoshi charged him with telling a lie, and immediately punished him by cutting his ear. This man is now lying in the hospital at Indápur. A postman, while carrying the daily post from Indápur to Pomalwádi, had to return on account of news having been received of these robbers lying in wait for him. The police force is not sufficiently strong to cope with these marauders. Hari Rámoshi writes threatening letters to the authorities. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that Government will take immediate measures to restore peace, otherwise incalculable harm will be done to the inhabitants.

Makes certain remarks about some forests in the Bhor State.

A correspondent of the *Maháraṣhtra Mitra* (5) of the 6th March, but received on the 9th, says that he has been travelling in the territory of the Chief of Bhor, and that during his rambles various strange facts came to his knowledge. While moving in the Sudhágad Táluka he noticed that much country liquor was produced there, some of which is consumed in the locality while the rest is smuggled into the adjoining British territory. People are said to carry bottles in their carpet bags. This practice inflicts a loss alike on the British Government and the Chief of Bhor, and it is necessary to take measures to stop it. This táluka abounds in forests and timber is found in abundance. Sufficient care, however, is not exercised in the preservation of the jungle, and the inhabitants are allowed to cut trees at their pleasure. Great damage has resulted in consequence. In the Prachandgad Táluka also there are extensive forests, but they have been taken possession of by the British Government, and the English system of management has been introduced. This measure will cause great injury to the inhabitants. The land in this part requires to be

burnt before it can be made fit for raising crops, and cultivators have already begun to experience great difficulty in procuring wood and dry leaves. It is to be hoped that Government will relax the stringency of the forest laws in this respect. The postal arrangements in this State are unsatisfactory.

Requests Government to adopt immediate measures to put down Hari Rámoshi who is committing depredations in and near Narsingpur.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 12th March, writing from Narsingpur says that, owing to the famine which has prevailed in these parts for the last three years, rich persons are not to be found at all, while ordinary people have managed to eke out a miserable existence by selling all that they had. In the meantime Hari Rámoshi has helped to increase the miseries of the inhabitants. Followed by a large gang he attacked the houses of Kondibá Dole and Rámchandra Wyánkatesh of this town on the 1st March, and after inflicting hurt on the inmates took away all the valuables. Had the villagers been allowed to keep arms, this occurrence would not have taken place. Government is requested to adopt immediate measures to put down this dacoit.

Complains that salt has been heavily taxed unnecessarily.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 7th March, but received on the 10th, in an article on Salt, says that it is absolutely necessary to human life, and various diseases are produced if it cannot be obtained in sufficient abundance. To make such a commodity dear, and thereby to increase the sufferings of the people is a measure, the enormity of which can be easily conceived. Government undoubtedly wishes for the welfare of its subjects, and yet it causes great misery by enhancing the price of one of the prime necessaries of life. Even the salt-works in the Native States have been closed, and it has thus been made dear where formerly it was cheap. We wish prosperity to our rulers, but they should not endeavour to increase the revenue of the country at the risk of endangering the lives of its inhabitants. The present policy may result in an increase of income to the State, but ultimately the consequences may be serious. When the new Salt Act came into force, the fishermen who used to obtain their living by selling salted fish lost the means of earning their livelihood. It was also stated that Government intended to open shops where salt was to be sold at a trifle over its cost price, but nothing of the kind has been done. Perhaps the officers of the Salt Department did not carry out the measure as it would cause a loss to the revenue.

Describes the reduced condition of the village of Soregaon in the Sholápur Collectorate as typical of the present condition of the ryots of that part of the country.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 16th February gives the statistics of the village of Soregaon in the Sholápur Collectorate, as an illustration of the present condition of the people. Fifteen years ago there were 250 inhabited houses in this village, but now there are only 50. Similarly it had a population of 1,500 souls fifteen years ago, but now it has only 285 inhabitants. There are now no shops nor oilmen's mills. Metal pots are not to be found in any house, nor any store of grain. The cultivable land amounts to three thousand acres; but of this only 750 acres were sown this year. Six hundred of these did not yield any produce, while the remainder produced about a candy and a half of grain. Now the question arises, how can 285 people subsist on this quantity for a year, and from what source can they pay the Government assessment? The land revenue of this village at one time amounted to Rs. 1,600, and this sum was paid gladly for a space of thirty years. At the last revenue survey the tax was doubled, but was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2,600. Of this sum only Rs. 400 were recovered. Again, the question arises whether it is better to get Rs. 1,600 without protest, or to double that sum and realize only Rs. 400. The interests of the governors and the governed are identical, but what would our rulers do if villages became desolate? Government wishes to increase the boundaries of existing forests, and it seems as if this object is near accomplishment.

Describes a number of dacoities committed in the Sholápur District.

The same of the 9th March states that a gang of robbers have committed dacoities at four places in the Málsiras Táluka, but that the particulars are not known. The police station at Nirnimbgaon was also attacked, and the sepoys were denuded of their coats and weapons. A dacoity

is said to have been committed at Chákáti, but nothing certain is known about it. In the village of Pángaon, in the Bársi Táluka, the house of one Deshpánde, a stamp vendor, was robbed of the proceeds of the sale of stamps. In Mangalwedha a band of dacoits attacked a house where there was a large dinner party, and took away the silver pots which were used on the occasion. The village of Dhámri, in the Poona District, was visited by robbers who plundered the Márwáris of all their valuables. Three sepoys are said to have been hurt, and the revenue instalment which was deposited with a Márwári by the Patel was taken away. The band consisted of hundred and fifty armed men. In mentioning these and other occurrences, the *Kalpataru* remarks that the villagers supply provisions to these invaders in order that they may not ill-treat them. There is no military force in the neighbourhood, and the police is unable to cope with these lawless bands. Government seems to be unaware of the real state of affairs, and perhaps, the local authorities may be making misleading representations.

Advocates the representation of India in the English Parliament.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 7th March, in an article on the Representation of India in Parliament, says that our Sárwajanik Sabhás have been exerting themselves in order to attain this object, but their endeavours have hitherto unfortunately proved fruitless. The eminence to which England has attained in the present age is entirely owing to her admirable system of parliamentary government. It has also been productive of much happiness to the people. This being so, there is no reason why the same privileges should not be accorded to the people of India. All the English colonies enjoy representative government. But if the British Government is unwilling to go so far, it might at any rate allow the natives to send their representatives to the English Parliament. The salt tax has increased the mortality among the people. The Disarming Act prevents the public from protecting itself against wild animals. The License-tax has given a shock to our trade from which it will never recover; and the Stamp Act has impoverished the population generally. Under such terrible trials to whom can the people appeal for redress? Our Sabhás exist merely in name, and have no assured political status. The vernacular press is gagged, and no means exist for ventilating our grievances and getting redress for them. If any benevolent member of Parliament takes up the cause of the natives, there is not much chance of his obtaining a hearing, and besides such men are extremely few. The moment a Bill has received the assent of the Governor General it becomes law, whether it is for the benefit of the natives or not. Government here looks only to the interests of Europeans. For all the alleged evils from which this country is suffering, the *Waibhaw* conceives that the representation of natives in the English Parliament is the only sovereign remedy.

States that distress prevails among the ryots of the Dhandhuka Táluka.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 13th March, writing from Dhandhuka, states that this year there was a complete failure of crops in this táluka, and that, consequently, great distress prevails among the ryots. Many of them have come to the táluka town in search of relief, but do not get any, and one or two deaths from starvation daily occur among them. Small villages have been almost deserted.

Observes that the Famine Commission should have examined cultivators and witnesses from among the general public.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 9th March states that two members of the Famine Commission recently visited Surat, and took the evidence of the District Judge, the Sub-Judges, the Deputy Collectors, and some Vakíls, and then left the station. They ought to have given notice of their intended visit at least a fortnight before their arrival, and should have encouraged the attendance of witnesses from the general public. They should also have examined some cultivators, as the latter alone possess any practical acquaintance with famines and their causes. But these gentlemen did nothing of the kind; and, hence, it is feared that the evidence collected from officials alone will not prove of much service.

Disapproves of the censure alleged to have been passed by Government upon the conduct of three gentlemen of Surat in connection with the late riot.

The same in a leader headed, "The Reproach and Advice to the Respectable Three," says that it has heard from a good source that the authorities of Surat wrote to Government that Narottamdás Narsinhdás Nagarshet, Dwárkádás Lallubhái and Khán Báhádur Barjorji Merwánji Fraser had a hand in the late Surat riot. Accordingly, they were called to Mr. Pratt's bungalow on the 22nd ultimo, and he told them that they should always assist, but should never oppose, Government. They are said to have quietly heard the advice. But the *Mitra* does not understand what part they took in inciting the late riot. The two former convened a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Government against the license-tax and the latter permitted it to be held in his bungalow. In this they did nothing against the law. If they had not convened that meeting, the people of Surat would have become more excited than they were by the distribution of the license-tax forms. Again, these gentlemen exerted themselves to induce the traders to open their shops; but the latter foolishly did not listen to their advice, and the riot happened which has done so much injury to this town. It is to be regretted that Government has not instituted enquiries to discover the true causes of the riot, and has censured the abovementioned innocent gentlemen. (The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the 13th March expresses somewhat similar sentiments in its usual style).

Does not admit the justice of the sentiments expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the deputation from the British Indian Association on the subjects of the duties on cotton goods and the expenditure on the Afghan war.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 11th March, in noticing the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association, observes that the reply and the form in which it was given were not expected from such a personage as His Lordship, and that he has disappointed the public. Former Viceroys always attended to two rules in giving replies to such representations as the abovementioned. They admitted the justice of the representation when there was any ground for it, and promised to give relief. They also either passed over, or mildly pointed out what they thought was an error in the representation. It is to be regretted that later Viceroys have been gradually departing from these good rules, and that Lord Lytton has copied them. His Lordship reminded the deputation that landed property similar to that held by the Zemíndárs of Bengal from the British Government, is retained by the State in other provinces in its own hands. These words of His Lordship will not produce a good effect on the minds of the people. It would have been well had His Lordship not uttered them. They have brought the good name of Government into disrepute, and have produced a bad effect not only on the minds of the Zemíndárs of Bengal but of all the landed proprietors of this country. The sentiments expressed by His Lordship in regard to the duties on cotton goods are not satisfactory. Not only the natives of this country but English writers also have given satisfactory proofs that these duties do not afford any protection to the cotton industry here, and that they ought not to be abolished on the ground of protection. The duties on Manchester goods of the same kind as are produced here have been already repealed; and there can be no good reason to remove the duties levied on Manchester goods, the like of which are not manufactured in India. It will be an injustice to this country to abolish the duties on the latter goods, and to impose a new tax to make good the loss so incurred. But His Lordship has, without advancing a good reason, advocated this objectionable policy, and speaks of giving effect to it at the earliest suitable opportunity. Lord Lytton's reply in regard to the expenditure on the Afghan war is also opposed to the sentiments entertained on the subject by the people of this country as well as of England. The Afghan expedition is an upshot of the rivalry and disputes between England and Russia. This opinion is held not only by people here but also by discreet people in England. And yet His Lordship observes that this country ought to pay the expenditure on this war, and that it would be disloyalty to refuse it. His Excellency also observed that England has conferred a great obligation on India by promising to advance a loan without interest. Lord Lytton is both learned and kind-hearted, and, consequently, entertains these

views with good intentions; but it is doubtful whether similar sentiments will be produced by His Lordship's reply in the minds of the people of this country. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the same date expresses similar sentiments).

Requests Government to avoid a war with Burma as far as possible.

The same of the 12th March, in noticing the state of affairs in Burma and the dispatch of troops to that country, observes that the British Government has justly interfered in the matter of the massacre perpetrated by order of King Theebaw. However, attempts should be made to avoid a war. India wants peace as she has recently suffered from famines, and besides, has had to pay new taxes and the cost of the Afghan war. It is not possible that England, which has refused to pay the expenditure on this war, which is justly chargeable to her, will bear the cost of a Burmese war. Lord Lytton has taken a wrong view of a similar prayer in regard to the Afghan campaign. The people of India are impressed with the necessity of not brooking an affront to the British Indian Government. They, therefore, object to the payment of the expenditure on the present war with Afghanistan or on a war with Burma, not from any disloyal motives, but from their inability to bear the burden.

Advocates the immediate repeal of the Cotton Frauds' Act.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 8th March, but received on the 9th, observes that the working of the Cotton Frauds' Act which was revived at the bidding of the Secretary of State for India, and in the face of opposition from the mercantile community of Bombay, the Bombay Government, the Government of India, and the cotton dealers in England, has shown that this law should be at once repealed. To discover frauds in the cotton exported to foreign ports, Government has entertained a department, and for meeting its cost, has imposed a duty of two annas on every bale exported from Bombay. Last year the income derived from this source amounted to a lakh of rupees, while the expenditure during the same period has been a lakh and a half. Thus there has been a clear loss of half a lakh, which ought not to be allowed in the present times when economy is exercised even in works absolutely necessary. The *Sowdágar* hopes that the Bombay Government will not fail to give its attention to the above facts, and trusts that the higher authorities will be asked to sanction the repeal of the Act at once.

Regrets that Mr. Cooper refused to grant a warrant for the production of the account books of Kesowji Náik.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 9th March, in a leader headed, "The Final Discharge of the Mill Directors," expresses regret that the Senior Magistrate of Police of Bombay has dismissed the charges brought by Mr. Mathurádás Lowji against Kesowji Náik and others. The prosecutor applied for a warrant to obtain and examine the account books of Kesowji. His object in making this application was to supply the deficiency in the evidence on account of which the Magistrate dismissed the case. Mr. Cooper wanted him to prove that Kesowji and other Mill Directors knowingly assisted Nursey in the commission of frauds, or that they had received benefit by aiding him. The prosecutor intended to produce this proof from the account books of Kesowji and his son. But the Magistrate said that he did not think it right to attach the books on the grounds stated by the prosecutor. But this plea for refusing compliance with the application is not right, inasmuch as the prosecutor deposed in his evidence that he had personally examined those books and produced some statements from them. When he had done so much he cannot be said to have made the application on mere suspicion.

Requests Government to protect the people of Gujarát from the tyranny of the so called Afghan merchants who commit thefts when an opportunity offers.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 9th March observes that the news from Gujarát shows that Afghans have appeared there. They give themselves out as pearl merchants, but do not fail to commit thefts when they find an opportunity. They committed a robbery at Bilimora, in the Gáekwád's territory, and left the place before the mounted police came from Navsári. It is said that a band of them attacked the people of Párdi, plundered the Government treasury of that place, and killed two police officers. Whether

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the last report be true or false, it behoves both the British Government and the Gáekwád's administration to take precautionary measures about the movements of these unruly strangers.

Requests Government to publish at once the evidence collected by the Famine Commission.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 9th March, in alluding to the completion of the work of collecting evidence by the Famine Commission, observes that a report will be framed upon this information, and a resolution will be passed upon it by Government before any measures are adopted in regard to the mitigation of famines. A good deal of time must elapse before this is done, and one must wait patiently. But the objectionable feature in regard to the collection of this evidence was that the work was carried on privately, and that the public is ignorant of the nature of it. Government did not do right in concealing the information, as it vitally affects the public and ought to be subjected to the test of public discussion. Government will, therefore, do well to publish it as early as possible. The necessity for its publication is heightened by the great scarcity which prevails in the country, particularly in Káthiáwár and some parts of the Deccan. Under such circumstances the publication of the evidence will be highly useful to the public in the suggestion of measures for the mitigation of distress. The publication of the report of the Commission and the Government Resolution thereon should also be expedited.

Complains that the distressed Bhils of Magdallá and other villages plunder ships bound for Surat.

The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the 13th March, in its usual style, observes that some Bhils of the villages of Magdallá, Dánti, Bhimpor, &c., who suffer from scarcity of food, plunder ships bound for Surat. Recently they plundered two ships, one of which contained grain and belonged to a Khárwá or sailor of Bhávnagar. The latter was on its way from Bombay to Broach, and was pounced upon on the day of the Holi festival. The case is being enquired into by the Customs authorities. Government is requested to adopt measures to put down these lawless people.

Advises Government to reduce the salaries and pensions paid to Civilians, in order to effect a reduction in the State expenditure.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 5th March, but received on the 9th, in a leader headed, "How to Practise Economy," observes that it is right to reduce the State expenditure in the present condition of the country when famine prevails and trade is low. Government has stopped the execution of public works as a matter of economy; but thereby great distress has been caused to the labouring classes in these hard times. It has also dismissed some low-paid subordinates with a similar result. These things ought not to have been done, and economy should have been practised in another direction. The Home papers to whose suggestions Government pay some respect, recommend a reduction in the military expenditure. It is true that the people are loyal and that the paramount Government has nothing to fear from the feudatory native princes, as there is no union among them, and as their own subjects do not wish them to become independent on account of their misgovernment. But the Russian designs on this country make it urgent that a sufficiently large army should be ever in readiness to frustrate them, and hence, it is by no means advisable to effect any reduction in the existing military expenditure. The salaries and pensions paid to Civilians have received a great augmentation within the last decade, and are very exorbitant. They may, therefore, be safely reduced with advantage to the State.

Requests Government to afford relief to distressed people in Ahmedabad.

The same states that famished people move about the streets of Ahmedabad, piteously begging for bread, but they do not get any. The people of the city are not able to earn enough for their own maintenance in these hard times, and are, therefore, unable to afford help. Government is requested to do something for the relief of these sufferers.

Prays Government to post police parties on the roads for the protection of travellers.

The same states that in consequence of distress some Kolis have murdered a Baniyá at a place about sixteen miles distant from Ahmedabad. Government is, therefore, requested to post police parties on the roads for the protection of travellers.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (57) of the 6th March, but received on the 11th, after praising the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Ahmedabad and Poona, for getting doubtful points in the Civil Procedure Code settled by a reference to the High Court, observes that there are, however, few Judges who take the trouble of making a reference in such cases. The *Samáchár* then requests the Judge of the Court at Ahmedabad to get the following point settled :—The Code enjoins that the lock on the outer door of the house of the person whose property is to be attached should not be removed. This provision is evidently made to protect from loss persons whose property is to be attached, but who have gone to other places after locking their houses. It, however, cannot be believed that it is intended to apply to those also, who, in order to cheat their creditors, lock their houses, and live with their relations or friends in the neighbourhood. The attempts of such persons to defraud their creditors ought to be thwarted.

Prays the Judge of the Small Cause Court of Ahmedabad to get a doubtful point about attachment of property settled, by a reference to the High Court.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 10th March disapproves of the intended extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts. It is proposed to invest these courts with power to decide claims up to 5,000 rupees, with liberty to the parties to appeal to the High Court when the claim exceeds Rs. 500. The public is not informed of the reason which has induced the authorities to make this proposal. However, it must be remembered that the proper dispensation of justice depends upon the ability of a Judge, and as all Judges are not of equal ability, a right of appeal should be left to the parties in every case in order to obtain justice. The abovementioned proposal makes the appeal lie to the High Court. This also is not right, inasmuch as parties will have thereby to incur much expense in order to obtain redress. It would be well if the District Judge were clothed with powers to decide the appeals.

Does not approve of the proposal to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts.

The same also does not concur in the remark made in the last Administration Report about the Surat private arbitration court that it "has apparently been got up to serve private interests, and has, therefore, not been popular." This court, observes the *Prakásh*, has been established by disinterested gentlemen, under the presidentship of Mr. Sayad Alamkhán, the Nawáb of Belá, and they manage it not only without any profit to themselves, but at a sacrifice of money and time. There is no reason, therefore, to distrust their management. The court has within the last five months decided claims amounting to 25,000 rupees; and this shows that it is liked by the people. Government makes an assertion contrary to this, and the grounds of it ought to be placed before the public. The annual administration reports are prepared from information furnished by the district authorities, who are not so careful of the public interests as Mr. Wedderburn. The people believe that the reason of the Government entertaining an unfavourable opinion about the court is that it causes a loss in the income derived from the stamp duty, and thus is disliked by certain avaricious persons who suffer a loss from its working.

Contradicts the assertion made in the last Administration Report that the Surat private arbitration court "has been apparently got up to serve private interests, and has, therefore, not been popular."

Municipalities.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 10th March, in alluding to the question of the drainage of Bombay, observes that until lately the Europeans formed the majority in the Municipal Town Council, but that since the last election the case is reversed, and the native element preponderates. This state of things has entirely disconcerted the European members, who are endeavouring in every possible way to thwart the wishes of the native members. As an illustration in point, the writer refers to the discussion which ensued about the acceptance of the tenders for the drainage contract, and states that the native members were for accepting the tender of

Advises the Municipality of Bombay to get the drainage works done cheaply and well, and without regard to race distinctions.

Messrs. Nágu Sayáji and Co., while the European members were for accepting that of Messrs. Glover and Co., which was higher than the former. The opposition was led by Mr. Grant, who maintained that the powers of the Town Council were limited to the acceptance or rejection of the tender which had been approved by the Municipal Commissioner; and he recommended Messrs. Glover and Co. on account of their having satisfactorily constructed the Prince's Dock. This, however, can hardly be considered as a valid reason, since Messrs. Nágu Sayáji and Co. have successfully performed many heavy works in and about Bombay. Besides, their tender was less than that of the other firm by three lakhs, and it was not right to throw away so much money recklessly. The European members still clung to their opinion and insisted upon the contract being assigned to the European firm. When, however, their opinion did not prevail, the Municipal Commissioner brought forward the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. for the approbation of the Town Council. This also was rejected and the Europeans then declared in an angry tone that they would have nothing to do with the question of drainage. Under these circumstances the *Indu Prakásh* advises the Town Council to have the work done cheaply and well, and without regard to race distinctions.

Again asserts that it is not discreet to construct the drainage works in Bombay departmentally.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 13th March observes that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has committed a serious mistake with respect to the drainage works. In the first place it has not done well in resolving to construct these works, as many people are of opinion, and this opinion is confirmed by actual experience, that drainage will injure the health of the people of Bombay. In the second place the Corporation has not done right in resolving to construct the works departmentally, inasmuch as it cannot be a matter of certainty that they will not cost more than the estimated amount. It is true that the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Engineer have assured the Corporation that they will complete the works satisfactorily and within the estimate. But the assurance is only oral, and there is no guarantee that the estimate will not be exceeded. Again, Mr. Walton has estimated at 15¾ lakhs of rupees, the cost of that portion of the works for which tenders were recently invited. This sum exceeds slightly the amount of the tender of Messrs. Nágu Sayáji and Co. And yet it was shown by the Municipal authorities that the amount of Mr. Nágu's estimate was so little that he could not be reasonably expected to construct the works satisfactorily! It seems better, therefore, that the tender of Mr. Nágu should be accepted, and that the probability of spending more than the estimated amount by working departmentally should be removed. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the same date expresses similar sentiments, and observes that the Municipal Act prohibits the Corporation from executing departmentally any work which costs more than five thousand rupees).

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 18*th March* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Poona, 18th March 1878.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,

To

G. W. KITTRIDGE,

Reporter on the Native Press.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter No. 1,078, dated the 15th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and of the enclosures noted in the margin, on the subject of the Municipal Act.

2. I am directed to request that you will favor Government with your opinion on the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. H. SANDEMAN,

Secretary to Government.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th March 1878.

From

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

To

The Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, a copy of a letter No. 1,077, dated this day, from Messrs. Khan Saheb and Co., the Municipal Contractors for scavenging, and of the enclosures noted in the margin, on the subject of the Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Commissioner has no objection to offer to the proposal of Messrs. Khan Saheb and Co., and he recommends that the Municipality be authorized to accept the offer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. MACKENZIE,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

From

Messrs. Khan Saheb and Co.,

To

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,

We have the honor to inform you that we are willing to undertake the scavenging of the Fort and Suburbs of Bombay for the period of five years from the 1st April 1878 to the 31st March 1883, on the following terms:—

1st. That we shall be allowed to remove all the manure from the stables, &c., free of charge.

2nd. That we shall be allowed to sell the manure to any person we may think proper.

3rd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dirt, &c., from private premises:—

For a bullock cart load	Rs. 1-8-0
For a donkey cart load	Rs. 0-12-0
For a head load	Rs. 0-4-0

4th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dirt, &c., from Municipal premises:—

For a bullock cart load	Rs. 1-0-0
For a donkey cart load	Rs. 0-8-0
For a head load	Rs. 0-3-0

5th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 5-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 2-0-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

6th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from private premises:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 10-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 4-0-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

7th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from Municipal premises:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 7-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 3-0-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-6-0

8th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Hospitals:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 3-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-0-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

9th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Hospitals to private premises:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 5-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 2-0-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

10th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Hospitals to the Municipal Dhobies' Ghats:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-6-0

11th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Hospitals to the Municipal Cemeteries:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 6-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 2-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

12th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Hospitals to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 8-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 3-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-12-0

13th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from private premises to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 12-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 5-0-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-12-0

14th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Cemeteries to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

15th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Dhobies' Ghats:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 2-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 0-12-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

16th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Cemeteries:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 2-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 0-12-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

17th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Hospitals:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 2-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 0-12-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-4-0

18th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to private premises:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

19th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

20th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

21st. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

22nd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

23rd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

24th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

25th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

26th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

27th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

28th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

29th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

30th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

31st. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

32nd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

33rd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

34th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

35th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

36th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

37th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

38th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

39th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

40th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

41st. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

42nd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

43rd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

44th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

45th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

46th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

47th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

48th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

49th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

50th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

51st. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

52nd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

53rd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

54th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

55th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

56th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

57th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

58th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

59th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

60th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

61st. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

62nd. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

For a horse, camel, bullock or cow	Rs. 4-0-0
For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

70th. That we shall be allowed to charge the following rates for the removal of dead animals from the Municipal Towers of Silence to the Municipal Towers of Silence:—

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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
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For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

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For a donkey	Rs. 1-8-0
For a dog	Rs. 0-8-0

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 22nd March 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ..	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ..	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly ...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád ...	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
	CANARESE.			
74	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
75	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
76	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 17th March, writing from Násik, says that the Acting Educational Inspector of the North-East Division has been practising petty oppression in the case of Mr. Bháskar Limaye, the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Násik Sub-Division. This conduct of Mr. Jacob has been animadverted upon before, but he has entirely disregarded all suggestions. His proceedings are characterized by great harshness, and in his treatment of school-masters he confounds the innocent with the guilty. It is to be hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will direct his attention to the conduct of this Officer, and thus put an end to the sufferings of poor and harmless subordinates.

Takes exception to the proceedings of Mr. Jacob in the case of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Násik Sub-Division, who is under suspension.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Sholápur, mentions the occurrence of dacoities which have been already reported, and says that Government has notified that villagers will not get more policemen for the protection of their villages than they already have. On the contrary, they (the policemen) are liable to be taken away if their assistance is required elsewhere. People must defend themselves as well as they can, and any one found supplying provisions to robbers will be punished. Now, no one willingly gives them supplies, and it is done only through fear of ill-treatment. Upon the whole, these times are very trying. It is to be hoped that Major Daniel will soon put an end to the prevailing state of lawlessness. Strange rumours are rife in the city, and at such a juncture Government and its subjects should unite in putting down these troublesome people.

Requests Government to lend help to villagers to protect themselves from dacoits, and to put them down.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 16th March gives the substance of the address of the British Indian Association and the reply of the Viceroy to it, and observes that His Excellency stated that he was extremely solicitous to ascertain the opinions of the people on every question affecting the public welfare. There was, therefore, no ground for His Excellency to be angry with the representations made in the address. If they were incorrect, it would have been enough to have expressed an opinion to that effect; but it hardly became an official in the high station of the Governor General to treat with contumely those who had come to seek for redress. His Excellency stands in the position of Her Imperial Majesty in India, and if the subjects are not to lay their grievances before him, one does not know where else they should go. The tone of the reply will deter others from coming forward to acquaint the authorities with the real state of affairs. Two members of the Legislative Council formed part of the deputation, and the rest were the most respectable and opulent people in Calcutta. If such influential individuals in the foremost city in India were put to confusion and shame, it is easy to imagine how residents in the mofussil will be treated by the authorities.

Disapproves of the tone of the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Deputation from the British Indian Association.

The same publishes the substance of the speech delivered by Sir Richard Temple to the Volunteers in Bombay, and says that from the statements made by His Excellency with respect to the defences of this city it appears that, it is not so exposed as it was formerly, and that now it is pretty secure from an invasion by sea. This will, undoubtedly, gladden the hearts of the inhabitants; but the *Opinion* still considers that Bombay is not so well defended as it ought to be. It would be well, therefore, if His Excellency were to direct his attention to this subject.

Says that the defences of Bombay require strengthening.

The same gives the substance of the speech delivered by Sir Richard Temple at the recent distribution of prizes in the Grant Medical College, and states that His Excellency advised the students to do their utmost to disseminate the knowledge of medical principles which will encourage habits of cleanliness and tend to diminish mortality among the people. His Excellency

Requests Government to give more encouragement to the graduates of the Grant Medical College than has been hitherto done.

further added that there was plenty of employment to be had in this way, and also that it was likely to increase. The *Opinion* does not consider this advice to be of much value, because Government does not give sufficient encouragement to medical graduates. Formerly two or three graduates obtained Government posts every year as a matter of right. This is now no longer the case. Men are imported from England to fill appointments in the Medical Department, and those educated here find it difficult to obtain even the posts of Assistant Surgeons. If His Excellency really desires his wishes to be fulfilled, he should try to throw open the higher appointments to native graduates.

Is glad that Government intends to exempt the poorer classes from the operation of the license-tax.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 17th March says that our Government is on the point of directing its attention to the investigation of the causes which have led to the impoverishment of its subjects. If this be true, our rulers deserve great praise. The masses were in great trepidation on account of the rumoured revival of the income-tax. This rumour, however, was unfounded, and the question of exempting the poorer classes from the operation of the license-tax is under consideration. Although this information has not come from a reliable source, yet there can be no doubt of its general correctness, and it should gladden the hearts of all people.

Makes remarks on the financial statement of the Government of India.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 16th March gives the substance of the financial statement of the Government of India, and observes that the figures for the current financial year are only provisional, and that the final accounts have still to be made up. The flourishing condition of the finances is, however, a matter for congratulation, and we trust that this state of things will continue, and that the anticipated surplus for 1878-79 and subsequent years will be applied to the reduction of the national debt, and thus to the diminution of the taxation which it causes. But the present policy of Government would seem to indicate that this hope is not likely to be realised. No sooner was it felt that there would be a surplus this year, than it was determined to effect a reduction in the import duty on cotton goods to the extent of twenty lacs for the benefit of the merchants of Manchester. This proceeding may appear right to our rulers. But it is doubtful whether the accounts henceforth will show a surplus regularly every year. Besides, what has become of the proceeds of the license-tax? It is not just to mix up the income from this source in the general accounts of the empire, and then to declare that there is a surplus, and to apply it for purposes for which it was not originally intended. It should have been kept apart and might have been appropriately applied to the diminution of the national debt. Such a course would have enabled Government to borrow funds for famine relief when such a calamity occurred. Our rulers are eminent in the art of Government, and we are, therefore, bound to consider their actions as infallible.

Makes some remarks on the Bill relating to Vakíls and other legal practitioners.

The same, in commenting upon the draft Bill relating to Vakíls and others, now pending in the Council of the Governor General of India, observes that it should be carefully considered by those whose interests are affected by it. If it is passed and made applicable to this Presidency, the entrance into this profession will be rendered extremely difficult, and the independence of advocates will be considerably curtailed. The provision by which power is given to various officers to suspend or punish practitioners for misconduct, is of doubtful utility, and will make them entirely subservient to the Judges before whom they may practise. This change will altogether destroy the respectability of the profession, and may prove dangerous to the proper administration of justice. Again, the schedule of fees to be levied on the compulsory annual renewal of sanads, seems to be contrived with the view of increasing the revenue, and not of improving the profession itself. This is not right. It does not become Government to grab at money at every opportunity. It would have been much better to have made this class subject to the license-tax instead. (Several newspapers express somewhat similar views).

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 14th March, but received on the 17th, in alluding to the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft to the Executive Council, asks why the claims of the Civilian Judges of the High Court to promotion have been passed over on this occasion? Is it because they are unfit, or are unwilling to act according to the dictates of Government? The former accusation is simply absurd; and if their independence has been the cause of their supersession, then such an observation detracts from the merits of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft. Some persons assert that the opposition which the Judges offered to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill has led to their being subjected to this slight. There is, however, no ground for this statement. Most likely the appointment has been made, because Mr. Ravenscroft has interest in high quarters; but it would have been well if Government had publicly stated the reasons which have induced it to make this nomination. If a High Court Judge had been appointed to fill the post, Government would have secured the services of an able lawyer; while Mr. Ravenscroft as Chief Secretary would have given all the assistance in his power. It is to be hoped, however, that our new Councillor will not let the public feel the loss which it is about to suffer by the departure of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs from India.

Disapproves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft to the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 15th March, but received on the 20th, in discussing the question of the prevailing high prices, attributes them to a variety of causes. In the first place the rainfall has diminished in quantity within the last twenty-five years, and besides whenever it is plentiful, it comes in torrents, and often does great damage to the crops. The soil is also amenable to the same laws to which human beings are subject, and as the latter become old so the former deteriorates in productiveness. Again, land is not allowed to lie fallow as it used to be in former days. It is cultivated every year, and hence its productive powers are declining. Besides, the heavy Government assessment, the immense increase of taxation, and the diversion of trade into foreign channels, have helped to bring about the impoverishment of the agricultural classes, who, for want of means, are unable to increase the resources of their land. The enormous exportation of corn from India is also one of the principal reasons why it has become dear. All these causes have contributed to bring about the high prices which prevail everywhere in India.

Gives reasons for the high price of corn in India.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 14th March, but received on the 17th, in alluding to the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft to the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, observes that up to this time one member of Council has always been selected from the Judicial and another from the Revenue branch of the Civil Service. This rule has now been evidently set aside. Strictly speaking, Mr. Justice Kemball ought to have been nominated to the vacant post. As a general rule Judicial officers and the Judges of the High Court particularly are considerate and independent, and a desire to do justice is uppermost in their minds. The selection of a gentleman from this line, therefore, would have been more advantageous to the country than the selection of one from the Revenue branch. Here the writer says that the people should appeal to the Government of India against the exclusion of the judicial element from Government. The present appointment seems to be made in the Gaikawádi style. Now, we do not in the least mean to compare Sir Richard Temple to Malhárráw Gaikawád or the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft to Balwantráw Ráhurkar or Dámodarpant Nene; but this appointment has certainly been the means of shaking the confidence of the public in the justice of Government. In conclusion, the writer considers that the present policy is calculated to damp the aspirations of Civil Servants who have accepted judicial posts, and also to bring about an ill-feeling between them and those who belong to the Revenue Department.

Disapproves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft as the successor of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs in the Executive Council.

A correspondent of the *Násik Writta* (19) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, states that whenever an allusion is made to the British Government by natives in conversation, they usually say many hard things of it, and declare that it is worse than that of the Mogul. The origin of this feeling is to be found in the fact that the taxation which the people have to bear is excessively heavy for them. Although this statement is true, and the people have become utterly destitute, yet no blame rests with our Government, whose policy is entirely characterized by wisdom. The milkman draws as much milk as he can from his cow, and it would be absurd if he did not do so. Similarly, the English rulers will extract as much wealth as they can from their poor subjects, and if they did not do so, their conduct would be repugnant to human nature. It would be impossible to expect them to care for us, and at the same time allow us to keep what we have. They will continue to enjoy themselves at the expense of the natives, and will only cease to do so when the resources of the country fail. It is, therefore, not right to condemn them for their behaviour. In commenting upon the above, the *Násik Writta* observes that the correspondent seems to be truly loyal, but he has unnecessarily reflected on Government in showing his loyalty. Our rulers are certainly not as good as those who existed in ancient times, yet they are not so foolish as to reduce their subjects to utter beggary. They will leave some substance to them for their own benefit.

Makes observations on the government of the country.

The *A'rya Warta* (32) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, says that the vernacular schools in the chief stations of the different Collectorates are held at very inconvenient hours, and that it would be better if their time were assimilated to that of the English schools. Mr. Jacob has the reputation of being a very painstaking and careful Inspector, and it is to be hoped that he will make the requisite change in his division.

Wishes that the vernacular schools at Zilla towns should be held at the same hours as English schools.

The *Surya Prakásh* (44) of the 15th March, but received on the 16th, contains a long communication, in which some defects in the Civil Procedure Code are pointed out. The decision given by the Bombay High Court on a reference from the Ahmedabad Small Cause Court, printed at page 532 of the Indian Law Reports, M. C. Volume 2nd, shows that a Small Cause Court cannot give effect to its decree when the person against whom it is passed, removes with his moveable property out of the court's jurisdiction, and settles within the jurisdiction of another court. Some instances of the decree-holder incurring great expense and experiencing difficulties in executing it, are also mentioned; and the writer suggests that remedial measures should be taken to remove these imperfections.

Points out a few defects in the Civil Procedure Code.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 16th March also disapproves of the recent reduction in the import duties on cotton goods. The immediate abolition of the duty on goods made of yarns of No. 30 and under, will paralyze the cotton industry of this country. English cloth is superior in finish, though less durable than similar cloth produced here, and people buy it notwithstanding its being a little dearer than the country cloth. It has been made cheaper by the abolition of the duty in question, and will now command a better market, and the manufacturers of country cloth will suffer. The natural result of this state of things will be the closing of many Indian mills. The abolition of the duty will entail a loss of 20 lacs of rupees. The people consider the measure as disadvantageous to them, while our governors believe it to be otherwise. The latter will, probably, consider the former as too ignorant to understand the scope of the measure properly.

Disapproves of the recent reduction in the import duties on cotton goods.

The same in alluding to Her Imperial Majesty's projected visit to Italy in May next, prays Her to take that opportunity of visiting Her Indian Empire. The Indian subjects of the Crown are over-anxious to see and do homage to their Royal Mistress in person. The Heir Apparent's

Prays Her Imperial Majesty the Queen to visit Her Indian Empire.

A correspondent of the Malay Mail (31) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, states that mention is made on the 17th, states that mention is made

Makan operations on the Continent.

to the British Government by natives in connection, they usually say many hard things of it, and declare that it is worse than that of the Mogul. The origin of this feeling is to be found in the fact that the reaction which the people have to bear is excessively severe for them. Although this statement is true, and the people have reason to complain, yet no blame rests with our Government, whose policy is entirely characterised by wisdom. The millions they owe as much milk as he can from his cow, and it would be absurd it he did not do so. Similarly, the English rulers will extract as much wealth as they can from their poor subjects, and it they did not do so, their conduct would be reprehensible to human nature. It would be impossible to expect them to care for us, and at the same time allow us to keep what we have. They will continue to enjoy themselves at the expense of the natives, and will only cease to do so when the resources of the country fail. It is, therefore, not right to condemn them for their pernicious conduct. In commenting upon the above, the Malay Mail points out that the correspondent seems to be fairly loyal, but he has unnecessarily reflected on Government in showing his loyalty. Our rulers are certainly not as good as those who existed in ancient times, yet they are not so foolish as to reduce their subjects to utter beggary. They will leave some substance to them for their own benefit.

Natives and the Government.

The Malay Mail (32) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, says that the vernacular schools in the chief stations of the different Collectorates are held at very inconvenient ports, and that it would be better if their time were assimilated to that of the English schools. Mr. Jacob has the intention of going a very businesslike and in this direction.

English schools.

Be held at the same hours as schools in Malay towns should

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Defects in the Civil Procedure Code.

The Ganjam Mills (36) of the 16th March also disapproves of the recent reduction in the import duties on cotton goods. The immediate abolition of the duty on goods made of yarns of No. 30 and under will benefit the cotton industry of this country. English cloth is superior in finish, though less durable than similar cloth produced here, and people buy it notwithstanding its being a little dearer than the country cloth. It has been made cheaper by the abolition of the duty in question, and will now command a better market, and the manufacturers of country cloth will suffer. The natural result of this state of things will be the closing of many Indian mills. The people consider abolition of the duty will entail a loss of 50 lacs of rupees. The people consider the measure as disadvantageous to them, while our governors believe it to be otherwise. The latter will, properly, consider the interest as too important to understand the scope of the measure properly.

Disadvantages of the recent reduction in the import duties on cotton goods.

visit to India has shown Her Majesty that Her Indian subjects are very sincere and liberal in the reception which they give to their rulers, and there can be no doubt that they will be more liberal in doing homage to the Sovereign Herself. It is to be hoped that Her Majesty will gladden the hearts of Her Indian subjects by granting this prayer.

Disapproves of the nomination of Mr. Ravenscroft in place of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The same also disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Ravenscroft as successor to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. This nomination has transgressed the rule hitherto followed of supplying the vacancy of a Judicial Member of the Council by appointing a person belonging to the same branch of the service, and has done injustice to the officers of the Judicial line. It has also driven away from the Legislative Council the little independence which was shown by the Judicial Member of the Executive Council. Moreover, it is said of Mr. Ravenscroft that he is not accessible to petitioners, and that he does not hear their complaints personally. He is reported to be not hard-working. He is also open to the influence of the Manchester merchants, as was shown by his advocacy of the Cotton Frauds' Act. It would have been better had the vacancy been filled up by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Hope, as he is not amenable to any influence, and holds the opinion that India should be governed in the interests of her own people, and not of those of the people of Manchester. In the appointment of Mr. Ravenscroft, Sir Richard Temple has carried out his own views. The work of the Legislative Council will now go on smoothly, as there will be no opposition from the official members, and the non-official, with the exception of the Honourable Mr. Murárji Gokuldás, are incompetent to offer any.

Makes observations on the financial statement for 1879-80.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, notices the financial statement for 1879-80. It is glad that the rumoured income-tax has not been imposed ; but is sorry, at the same time, that a reduction has not been made in any of the existing taxes. It is also to be regretted that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, the budget resolution announces the immediate abolition of the duty on cotton goods, by which an annual income of twenty lacs of rupees has been surrendered. Had Government given up that amount from the license-tax by exempting poor people from its operation, it would have conferred a real benefit on this country. It also appears that the loss by exchange during the current year will amount to four krores of rupees. It is not impossible for Government to avert this ; and yet, strangely, the authorities do not appear to be engaged in adopting measures for its prevention. If the exchange question is satisfactorily settled, the license-tax may be done away with, and a reduction may well be made in the other taxes to the extent of two krores of rupees. In conclusion, the *Samáchár* prays Government to direct its immediate attention to the question of exchange. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 16th March, in noticing the budget, makes remarks somewhat similar to the above, and observes that, on the whole, the arrangements made in it are not satisfactory).

Tries to remove the wrong impression produced by the question of the reduction of the armies of Native States on the mind of the writers of the Maráthi newspapers.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, observes that the Maráthi newspapers misunderstand the much agitated question of the reduction of the armies of native princes, and unnecessarily make strong observations upon it. The *London Times* advocates this reduction, and its opinion is considered to reflect the sentiments of the Home and the Indian authorities. The *Jáme Jamsed* has shown in one of its former issues that, by reducing the armies of Native States both those States and the British Government will be benefited ; that the former will save some money, which may be advantageously expended on the improvement of their respective States ; and that the latter will, on the decrease of the native armies, be able to make a reduction in its own forces. The Maráthi newspapers overlook these advantages, and make strong remarks against the proposal. They say that a reduction of their armies will lesson their importance, and their control over their respective subjects ; and the step will be a breach of the treaties contracted

visit to India has shown Her Majesty that Her Indian subjects are very sincere and liberal in the reception which they give to their rulers, and there can be no doubt that they will be more liberal in doing homage to the Sovereign Herself. It is also to be hoped that Her Majesty will highly value the loyalty of Her Indian subjects by granting this prayer.

The same also disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Krawshott as successor to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Disapproves of the nomination of Mr. Krawshott to the office of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

This nomination has thoroughly set the Indian people against the Government by appointing a person belonging to the same branch of the service, and has done away with all hope in the minds of the people that they will be represented in the Council by one of their own countrymen. It also appears that the loss by example during the present year will amount to four crores of rupees. It is not impossible for Government to grant this; and yet, strangely, the authorities do not appear to be engaged in adopting measures for its prevention. If the example duration is satisfactorily settled, the income-tax may be done away with, and a reduction may well be made in the other taxes to the extent of two crores of rupees. In conclusion, the Committee pray Government to direct its immediate attention to the question of exchange. (The Duke Argyll (25) of the 16th March, in noticing the budget, makes remarks somewhat similar to the above, and observes that, on the whole, the arrangements made in it are not satisfactory.)

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Maratha observations on the disapproval of the nomination of Mr. Krawshott as successor to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Bombay Samachar (23) of the 12th March, but received on the 17th, notices the financial statements for 1879-80. It is alleged that the Government income-tax has not been imposed; but it would, at the same time, that a reduction

between them and the British Government. Both these objections are frivolous. The armies of Native States are so very ill-clad and ill-accoutred that they are a subject of derision with those who see them. No greatness can accrue from possessing large armies of this kind; nor can the rulers suffer by their reduction. Again, it is not proposed to abolish these armies entirely. It is intended to reduce their number to a reasonable figure, and to make an increase in the police force where it is thought desirable. Hence, the step will not lessen the control of the Chiefs over their respective subjects. The contention about the breach of existing treaties is equally flimsy. It is one thing to make an alteration in a treaty, and quite another to break it. The British Government does not wish in the least to break the existing treaties with the Native Chiefs; it simply desires to make changes in them suited to the altered circumstances of the times. These changes are advantageous to both parties as shown above; and it is to be regretted that the Maráthi newspapers do not understand them.

Points out the impropriety of abolishing the import duties on English cotton goods.

The same of the 17th March, in a leader headed, "The Manchester Merchants have at last achieved Success," expresses sorrow at the reduction which has been made in the import duties on cotton goods. For several years past the Manchester merchants have been representing to the Secretary of State for India that, in consequence of the Indian import duties their goods are not able to compete with similar Indian goods, and, hence, they are almost driven out of the Indian market. Public writers in India have on several occasions shown that this representation is false. They have pointed out the true cause of the Manchester goods disappearing from the Indian market. The Manchester merchants adulterate their goods with inferior stuffs, while the same is not done with the cloth manufactured in India; and, hence, the natives prefer the latter. The Manchester merchants knowingly overlook this cause, and point out the duties as the chief obstacle to the sale of their goods. If it is the import duties which impede the sale of English cloth in the Indian markets, as is contended by the merchants of Manchester, what is it that has led the American merchants to oust the English goods from the markets of China and other oriental countries? But they have always avoided giving a direct reply to this question. Successive Secretaries of State for India did not know the real solution, and were misled by the one-sided representation of the Manchester merchants. The *Jáme Jamsed* several times exhorted the people and mill-owners of India to make a faithful representation to the Secretary of State on this subject, but they foolishly disregarded the advice on account of their indolent and dilatory habits, and a further reduction in the import duties has been made by order of the same high authority. The *Jáme Jamsed* is, however, glad that the people of Bombay have become aware, though late, of the necessity of making a representation to Lord Cranbrook, and trusts that this will be done in a thorough and businesslike manner.

Advises Government to disarm the part of Afghanistan conquered by the British arms.

The same of the 19th March advises the British Government to disarm the people of that part of Afghanistan which has been conquered. Government must retain the conquered country in order to secure India from invasion. The people of this territory, particularly the inhabitants of the Khyber, the Bolan and other passes, are accustomed to free-booting. Again, instances have occurred of a few Afghans attacking English troops in their fanatical zeal for religion. For the security of troops and travellers, it is necessary that the Afghans should be disarmed. The work, however, should be done with discretion.

Notices the report that the Bombay Government has decided to recover from the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, the expenditure incurred in the survey of the proposed railway between Kurrachee and Sukkur.

The same of the 20th March states on the authority of a statement made in the *Gujarát Mitra* (46), that Sir Richard Temple spent thirty thousand rupees in making a survey for the construction of a railway between Kurrachee and Sukkur, and applied for the Viceroy's sanction for laying down the line, but that sanction was refused. Lord Lytton refused also to sanction the above expenditure. The Bombay Government then asked the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to recover the above-

Political Agent of Kalimpur to recover the unpaid-
for bandicoots. The Bompey Government then asked the
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The cause of the 30th March stands on the authority of a statement made
by Lord Carnarvon (47) in the House of Lords, to the effect that the Bompey
Government had
decided to recover from the Political Agent of Kalimpur the cost of
bandicoots destroyed in the Government bun-
galows.

The same of the 15th March states the British Government to disarm
the people of that part of Afghanistan which has been
conquered. Government must retain the conquered
country in order to secure trade from invasion. The
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mentioned amount from the Chief of Dhrángadra and other princes of that province, who, however, refused to pay it, as they were in no way concerned with it. The Political Agent communicated this to the Bombay Government, which has, however, desired him again to recover the money from them. If this report be true, the decision of the Government to recover the money from the Chiefs is objectionable; but it would not be right to make further comments upon it until the facts are better ascertained.

Observes that the Indian finances are not in a flourishing condition, and requests Government to adopt immediate measures to prevent the loss from exchange.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 17th March observes that the annually increasing public debt of this country makes it difficult to believe the statement made by the authorities for several years past, that the finances are in a flourishing condition. If the treasury is in a satisfactory state the public debt ought to diminish, or, at least, ought not to be allowed to increase. The budget for the coming year shows that there will be a deficit of three krores and a half of rupees; and the loan of two krores obtained from England will have to be paid off. To meet these sums, a loan of five krores must be raised. The Finance Minister states that the loss in exchange has led to this enormous deficit. Certainly, it behoves the authorities to adopt immediate measures to prevent a similar loss in future.

Regrets that the license-tax has not been improved so as to exempt from its burden the poor people.

The *Rást Góftár* (50) of the 16th March, in a leader headed, "No New Taxes," observes that it is gratifying to find that this year's budget does not propose to levy any new taxes, notwithstanding the increase in the estimate caused by the expenditure of the Afghan war. But this gratification is marred by the absence of any decrease in the existing heavy load of taxation which the poor are unable to bear. The license-tax in its present form is inconvenient and mischievous. It exempts from its operation the rich, while it falls heavily on the poor. It was expected that these mistakes would be avoided in the new year's budget; but this hope has not been realized. The *Rást Goftár* prefers a license-tax to an income-tax; but it does not approve of the license-tax in its present form.

Observes that His Excellency the Viceroy has unjustly censured the deputation from the British Indian Association which recently waited upon him.

The same notices the address of the deputation from the British Indian Association to His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Excellency's reply, and observes that His Lordship has unnecessarily reprimanded the deputation and the Zemindars of Bengal. It is true that they enjoy great advantages, and contribute little to the revenue, as compared with the other races in India; but, notwithstanding these benefits, they are perpetually bringing forward their grievances. The latest instance of this last-mentioned habit is their advocacy of the salt tax. They, therefore, need to be censured for this conduct. But the reprimand given by His Lordship was not deserved. Their complaint about the import duties and the war expenses is just; and it is the complaint of the whole country. The present is not the time for effecting a reduction in these duties, nor is the cost of the war justly chargeable to India. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the same date also disapproves of the reply, but thinks that it is better to know the real thoughts of the Viceroy on the subject, than to have mere sweet and delusive promises such as were uttered by his predecessors in office.) (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the same date and the *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 17th March express sentiments somewhat similar to those put forward by the *Rást Goftár* above).

Disapproves of the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods of a certain kind.

In alluding to the immediate abolition of the import duty on all cotton goods made of yarns of No. 30 and under, the *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 16th March observes that the present was not the proper time for this step, as the expenses of the administration for the coming official year exceed the revenue by a krore and a half of rupees, as a new loan of five krores is to be shortly opened, and as the country has to bear the expenses of the Afghan war, and besides, has to endure the license-tax. The abolition of the duty will give a shock to the Indian cotton industry from which it will perhaps

never recover. It is to be regretted that Lord Lytton has adopted the policy of disregarding Indian interests.

Is grateful to Mr. White and Mr. Lely for adopting measures for the relief of the distressed ryots of the Broach Collectorate.

The *Broach Wartamán* (59) of the 17th March is sincerely grateful to Mr. White, the Collector, and Mr. Lely, the First Assistant Collector of Broach, for exerting themselves to obtain relief for the ryots of that District. Great distress prevails here in consequence of the failure of crops caused by the heavy rain of last year. To alleviate the sufferings of these people, Mr. White paid a large sum from his private purse, and also contributed seven hundred rupees in the subscription list started by him. A report describing the real condition of the different tálukas has been made to the Commissioner, N. D., who has duly considered it, and has ordered the opening of relief-works for the able-bodied, asylums for the infirm, and hospitals for the sick.

Prays Government to prohibit the use of wooden frames in country boats for answering calls of nature, and to order the use of closets.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 6th March, but received on the 16th, states that on the 26th ultimo, a boy aged 12 years, the son of a seaman of a country boat, was drowned in the port of Broach. He was sitting on a frame-work of wood hung at the stern of the boat to answer the call of nature, and fell down from it into the sea, and was drowned. Such wooden frames are hung near the stern of every country boat and they endanger the lives of those who are not habituated to their use. It behoves Government, therefore, to order owners of country boats not to use such wooden frames, and to build closets instead.

Requests Government to exercise strict supervision over those who hold land or allowances for supplying water to cattle as to whether they perform their duties properly.

The same of the 13th March, but received on the 16th, observes that proper supervision seems not to be exercised over persons who hold lands or receive allowances from Government for filling up reservoirs of water for the use of cattle. For instance, Mr. Sheriárji Gándhi of Broach receives some allowance or holds land for supplying water to the cattle. He is the owner of the garden called Kopar. At the back of this garden there is a well, by the side of which runs a road. On this road hundreds of carts pass; but the reservoir there is not filled with water, while the reservoir on the road to Kurshi which is comparatively little used is filled with water. The *Samáchár*, therefore, requests the authorities concerned to compel Mr. Sheriárji to bring into use the other reservoir, and to exercise strict supervision over all persons, who hold lands or allowances for supplying water to cattle, as to whether they discharge their duties satisfactorily.

Asks the Police Inspector of Surat to send to the Chaklá the prostitutes living in parts of the town in which respectable persons reside.

The *Dándio* (69) of the 16th March complains that some prostitutes reside in the localities inhabited by the respectable people of Surat. The close neighbourhood of these women is opposed to decency. They should, therefore, be compelled to reside in Chaklá where other prostitutes are living. The attention of the Police Inspector of Surat is requested to this complaint.

Railways.

Requests the G. I. P. Railway Company to make certain conveniences for passengers at the Masjid Station in Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* of the 18th March complains that, considering the number of passengers who are booked at and for the Masjid Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the station-building is very small, and that there are only two benches in it. The great majority of the passengers who number about two or three hundred daily, have to stand awaiting the arrival of the train. The writer also requests that the mail train should be made to stop at this station. If these conveniences are afforded, the passenger traffic will, in all probability, increase at this station.

Miscellaneous.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 15th March, but received on the 17th, in alluding to the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, says that India is being steadily drained of its wealth by Englishmen, and it seems as if this outflow of wealth from this country will never cease. Whenever a high European official is about to retire from the service, his friends usually collect subscriptions in order to have some memorial of him. On such an occasion various persons subscribe with a view to obtain publicity, and not because they appreciate his merits. The memorial usually takes the form of a statue or a collection of books, and the funds which are required for these purposes have to be remitted to England. It is, however, to be regretted that our people do not give with a free hand when anything is proposed for the benefit of their own country.

Is sorry that funds collected for raising memorials to retiring officers benefit England.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 25th March 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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takes the form of a statue or a collection of books, and the funds which are
required for these purposes have to be remitted to England. It is however
to be regretted that our people do not give with a free hand when enlightened
proposals for the benefit of their own country.

It is pretty that funds collect-
ed for natural memorials to
leading officers remain unex-
pended.

G. W. KOLEKARAV,
Reporter and Native Press.

Office of the Director of Native Instruction,
Poona, 28th March 1874.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 29th March 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 24th March gives the substance of the report of the Commissioner of Customs for Bombay on the yield of the cotton crop for the current and last official years, and says that it is very strange that the destruction caused by rats in the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates has not been noticed at all. According to Mr. Pritchard, the injury caused by these creatures was confined to the districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár; but the information which we have received from various sources forces us to declare our conviction that this statement is not correct. The damage done extended from Poona and Sholápur southwards, and was not restricted to the cotton crop alone, but all food grains suffered equally. Will Government dare to publish information similar to that given in Mr. Pritchard's report with respect to the other crops? It was incumbent on Government to have done so when the Famine Commission was sitting; but this course was unfortunately not adopted. The *Indu Prakásh*, therefore, earnestly prays Government to publish such information even now, and believes that it will be useful, although not so useful as it might have been when the Famine Commission was sitting.

Says that damage done by rats to crops in the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates has not been noticed in the report on cotton for the current and last official years.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 23rd March, in alluding to the address of the British Indian Association and the reply of the Viceroy to it, says that anti-native newspapers, like the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Calcutta Englishman*, and the *Allahabad Pioneer*, are rejoicing at the castigation which the Association received from His Excellency; but they have been unable to find any fault whatever in the address itself. From this it is easy to conclude that it was couched in respectful language suitable to the occasion, and that it did not contain anything calculated to annoy or irritate any one. We are, therefore, at a loss to conceive why Lord Lytton lost his temper. His Lordship did not speak on the spur of the moment, but had ample time for deliberation, as the address was delivered some time before the reply was given, and, besides, the latter was printed. Again, His Excellency had repeatedly expressed a desire to know the opinions of the people over whom he is appointed to rule; and it is, therefore, impossible to account for his strange conduct. Most probably His Lordship was prompted by some one near him to act as he did. We are really sorry that the representative of the Queen should have treated with contumely respectable natives, who had come forward not to represent their own grievances, but to plead the cause of their suffering and destitute fellow subjects. The undignified behaviour of His Excellency on this occasion shows that he had no valid arguments to give for the course adopted by Government. It would have been in better taste if His Excellency had refused to receive the deputation. It would seem as if it was the intention of our rulers to deprive their subjects of the right of petitioning which they at present enjoy. This proceeding will not be approved of in England. In conclusion the *Opinion* considers that all English officials, from the Viceroy downwards, disregarding all personal considerations, should so shape their conduct as to raise their Queen and nation in the estimation of the natives. (The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 24th March, in an article on the same subject, expresses similar views).

Disapproves of the reply of the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association.

The same, in an article on the Import Duty on Cotton Goods, adverts to the appointment of the Commission consisting of Messrs. Hope and Maclean, and observes that there would have been no cause for complaint if some independent European and native merchants had been appointed with them to consider the question. The opinions of Mr. Hope on the customs duties were given to the world on the passing of the Tariff Act and on other occasions; and it would have been better not to have asked him to report on a subject on which he held preconceived ideas. Again, the Commission had not sufficient time to investigate the subject. It submitted its report within twenty-one days from the date of its nomination, and, therefore,

Observes that the reasons given for the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods are not sound.

could not have had sufficient time to obtain the opinions of the various local authorities and private companies whom Government desired it to consult. Moreover it is clear from the last financial statement, and the reply of the Viceroy to the address of the British Indian Association, that the reason which has induced Government to make reductions in the import duties on cotton goods is the resolution of the House of Commons passed on 11th July 1877. In that resolution it was plainly declared that this step was only to be taken if the state of the finances permitted. In the coming year the expenditure is estimated to exceed the revenue by about five krores of rupees. If the cost of the Afghan war and the loss caused by exchange are taken into consideration, no one can say that the Indian finances are in a satisfactory condition. It is true that the income of Government from various sources is steadily increasing; but it must be remembered that the expenditure is increasing at a still greater rate. The deficiency caused by the remission of cotton duties is to be made up in the ensuing year by borrowing, but this process cannot well be repeated often, and a new tax will have to be imposed ultimately in order to make good the permanent loss. Even the Government seems to be aware of this. Finally, the *Opinion* advises the public to petition the Home Government without delay against the abolition of the duty in question.

Finds fault with Government for diverting the proceeds of the license-tax to the expenses of Afghan war.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakúsh* (3) of the 27th March, writing from Indápur, says that the license-tax was ostensibly imposed to afford relief during famine, and that its yield in the poverty-stricken Indápur Táluka alone amounted to upwards of four thousand rupees. This being so, it is truly astonishing that its proceeds should be appropriated to defray the cost of the Afghan war. Had there been no famine, it would not have much mattered if this course had been determined upon. To enter, however, upon an unnecessary war, and to spend on it money originally intended for different purposes, particularly when people are dying of hunger, is a harsh proceeding. But he who would dare to say so would be immediately charged with disloyal and treasonable conduct. However, our duty must be performed at all hazards, and we should not therefore hesitate to inform our rulers of our woes and sorrows whether they pay any attention to them or not. Every one must acknowledge that our present governors are infinitely superior to those who preceded them, and we are thankful to them for the blessings which we enjoy. But we fail to fathom the motives which have induced Government to connive at the great loss of life which is resulting from starvation. In conclusion, the writer begs Government to open relief houses in the different parts of the Indápur Táluka for the sick and maimed, and to commence public works for the able-bodied.

Regrets that natives have not been given a sufficient number of posts in the Civil Service in accordance with the law passed by Parliament.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 24th March, in an article on Loyalty, says that Government has perhaps forgotten the Proclamation of 1818 on account of the long time which has elapsed since its publication, but the same cannot be said of the Proclamation of 1858. Among the promises which have been given in the latter there is one relating to the Indian Civil Service; and it remains to be seen how far it has been fulfilled. Lord Lawrence established nine scholarships to enable natives to go to England and study for the different services and the liberal professions; but the Secretary of State for India, deeming this provision utterly inadequate for the immense population of India, abolished them, and subsequently carried an Act through Parliament by which the Government here was empowered to appoint natives to Civil Service posts. Since then only one native has been appointed in accordance with the spirit of this Act; but his appointment is, unfortunately, still provisional. Even if nine appointments had been made in lieu of the nine extinct scholarships, some satisfaction would have been felt; but it did not please God to induce our rulers to follow this course. In conclusion, the *Suryodaya* requests the English people to fulfil some at least of the numerous promises which they have held out on different occasions to the natives of this country.

The same, in a communicated article, discusses the question of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, and says, among other things, that the revenues of India belong solely to Government, and that its subjects have no right to bring their views forward unnecessarily. Such useless prattle will do good to no one. Besides our Government knows what is best for our welfare. At the same time we should not fail to bring our grievances to the notice of our rulers, but our representations must be such as are likely to be well received. It is quite clear from the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association that any representation on the subject of the cotton duty will not be acceptable to Government.

Advises the people not to annoy Government with the question of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 23rd March, in an article on the Indian Budget, says that we are extremely grateful for the publication of the financial statement, but all loyal subjects will be still more grateful if Government were to consider carefully the criticisms passed on it. According to Sir John Strachey, the increase in the duty on salt in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies has resulted in the diminished consumption of that commodity. This result is attributable to the poverty of the people. But Lord Lytton, in his reply to the address of the British Indian Association, stated that the present taxation was light for a rich country like India. The *Arunodaya* leaves these high authorities to explain these two inconsistent statements. Most probably His Excellency the Viceroy made the statement in order to enable him to justify himself in throwing the cost of the Afghan war on India and in reducing the import duty on cotton goods. The writer also adds that if the license-tax was imposed with the object of meeting the expenditure during famine, there is no ground for making it permanent. Again, the interests of the Bombay mill-owners were ignored when it was decided to reduce the duty on cotton goods. The existence of the Cotton Frauds Act and the Boiler Inspection Act show that the cotton industry in India is unnecessarily hampered, while similar restrictions do not exist in England. In conclusion, the *Arunodaya* hopes that our Government will in future pay more attention to the interests of the people of India.

Tries to show an inconsistency between the statements of the Viceroy and of Sir John Strachey about the condition of the country.

The same, in discussing the question of the cotton duties, observes that when it was determined to abolish them our mill-owners should have zealously set to work to produce cheaper cloth, and so undersell the merchants of Manchester in the Indian market. This hope, however, is not likely to be realised on account of the recent disclosures made with respect to the management of some of the mills in Bombay. The consumption of English cloth in India has been gradually diminishing, and this must undoubtedly cause anxiety to the merchants of Manchester; but their endeavours to crush the rising cotton industry in India, and thereby to benefit themselves, is a heartless proceeding. It is true that they have received help in this matter from Government, but it is strange that our rulers should have ignored the interests of India in framing their policy. They say that they have assumed the government of India in order to make the natives wise, and declare that they are ready to hand it over to them as soon as they are fit to rule their own country. The English people who hold such benevolent views will never act in a partial spirit. It is, however, incumbent on natives to put their own case in a proper light before their governors.

Disapproves of the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods.

The same, in alluding to the lawlessness prevailing in the Collectorate of Poona, and to the alleged capture of Hari Rámosi, says that the remark of the *Bombay Gazette* that these disturbances have been instigated by the Poona Bramhins is really astonishing. We knew that they were in the habit of sending petitions to Government, but we did not know until now that they were capable of committing robberies and expert in handling swords. Has a single Bramhin been found among the numerous captures of dacoits that have taken place? Besides, has any charge

Says that the Poona Bramhins have no connection with the disturbances which are taking place in the Deccan.

been proved against those Bramhins who were apprehended on mere suspicion of having been privy to these dacoities? The *Arunodaya* considers that all these insinuations are false, and believes that the present agitation has been caused by ignorant and destitute people.

Asks Government to give detailed information about the experiments made with respect to the incidence of the land tax.

The same states that Government directed some of its officers in 1875 to cultivate lands in different parts of the Presidency in order to ascertain whether the Government assessment was really exorbitant as was alleged by the ryots. It appears from the report submitted to the Secretary of State for India on this subject that the highest assessment in the Dhárwár and Kánara Collectorates does not exceed one-sixteenth of the total produce of the fields in which the experiments were made. If this statement be correct, there is no ground for grumbling; but, before it can be accepted as satisfactory, it is necessary to have more detailed information. For instance, until we know the area under tillage as well as the expenses of cultivation, the total produce of land and the price at which the corn was sold, no reliable conclusion can be drawn as to the exact incidence of the land tax. Besides, it is absurd to judge of the produce of a field by one year's yield, and it must be remembered that famine prices prevailed during the last two years. It is incumbent on Government, therefore, to lay this information before the public.

Disapproves of the proposed reduction in the armies of Native States.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 21st March, but received on the 24th, in an article on the Armies of Native States, says that the *London Times* often makes crude and ill-judged suggestions about Indian affairs, and that they are calculated to prejudice the English mind against the true interests of this country. It can be proved from various indications that the articles in this journal relating to India are written by Indian officials or the authorities at the India Office. This is not right. It is the duty of a newspaper to examine a question in all its aspects, and its character for impartiality is lowered, if it attempts to mislead public opinion by publishing one-sided statements. The English people are ignorant of the real condition of India, and whatever knowledge they get of this country is conveyed to them through the official channel. It is unnecessary to say that information obtained in this way is calculated to strengthen any cause which the Government wishes to favour. The *London Times* has taken up the cudgels against the armies of Native States, because the Indian officials wish to do away with them altogether. The forces of these States do not deserve the name of an army. Although their number is prodigious, they are a mere rabble, ill-clad, ill-armed, and ill-officered. They are only intended for show. It is, therefore, absurd to imagine that they could for a moment contend with the British army which is trained for war. Besides, if the British Government insisted upon their abolition, it would be breaking the pledge which was given at the time of the Queen's Proclamation that all existing treaties would be rigidly observed. Here the writer gives a variety of reasons which have been repeatedly reported to show that our rulers need not entertain any fear of the armies of native princes. Eminent English statesmen consider that the British Government derives strength from the existence of Native States; and it is amazing that this opinion does not find favour with our present race of officials. During the terrible crisis of the mutiny, all native princes proved loyal to the paramount power. It is, therefore, not right to doubt their loyalty; but the present policy, if persisted in, is calculated to create distrust in their minds where there ought to be none.

Makes observations on the British administration.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 22nd March, but received on the 24th, in an article on the Condition of the People, says that formerly, when stamped paper was not required for filing complaints, idle persons used to give unnecessary trouble to Magistrates. It was, therefore, enacted that all complaints should be written on stamped paper. But this alteration did not result in a diminution of work. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates has been increased of late on account of increased work, and even Honorary Magistrates have been created to help them. Again, civil litigation has become very

expensive, and has often proved ruinous to clients. This was anticipated by Captain Robertson, who was Collector of Poona, immediately after the annexation of the Peshwa's territory, and he invariably advised suitors to settle their differences by arbitration. Mr. Wedderburn holds the same views. The laws for the preservation of forests have deprived the Mahárs, Mángs, Bhils and other tribes of the means of earning their livelihood, and hence robberies and dacoities have increased all over the country. One often hears of ravages being committed in the Poona and Sátára Collectorates, and this has disturbed the public mind. The creation of half a dozen appointments for Europeans is the only advantage which the forest laws have conferred on the country. Our Government undoubtedly wishes for the welfare of its subjects; but the conduct of English officials is calculated to estrange the natives from them, and they do not know the real condition of the country.

Requests the Collector of Ratnágiri to give medical aid to sufferers from fever.

A correspondent of the *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 23rd March says that fever is raging in the Ratnágiri District from Golap to Málvan, and that poor people are suffering terribly from its ravages. Medical aid is not obtainable, and at such a juncture the people look to Government for help. Mr. Crawford, the Collector of the District, is well known to be kind and considerate to the people committed to his care, and it is to be hoped that he will do whatever lies in his power to alleviate their sufferings.

Descants on the advantages of British rule in India.

The *Karnátak Wártika* (30) of the 23rd March says that the different native princes and races of India were at feud with each other in past times, but that, since the advent of the English, changes have taken place for the better, and that now cordiality prevails where formerly there was enmity. For these and other blessings which we enjoy, we are indebted to the benevolent English Government, which has done so much for the security of life and property and the material advancement of India.

Disapproves of the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association.

The *Surya Prakásh* (44) of the 22nd March, but received on the 23rd, notices the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association, in the matter of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods and the expenses of the Afghan war. The observations made by the *Surya Prakásh* in disapproval of the reply, are similar to those made by several of its native contemporaries which have been reported in the last weekly summary.

Disapproves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft in succession to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs in the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 20th March, but received on the 23rd, also speaks disapprovingly of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs. Most of the arguments used are a repetition of those advanced by several of its contemporaries, and they have been noticed more fully in some of the previous weekly summaries.

Believes that the recent abolition of import duty on cotton goods must injure the cotton industry of this country.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 23rd March regrets that the Indian mills have suffered by the interested exertions of the merchants of Manchester. At one time they yielded great profits; but this state of things did not last long, owing to the increase in their number. At this stage the Manchester dealers got a law passed for diminishing by two hours the daily working time of the mill-operatives. They had already obtained the repeal of the five per cent. import duty on coarse cloth, and have recently succeeded in inducing Government to abolish the duty levied on cloth a little superior to it. These steps have given a shock to the mill industry of this country, from which it will not soon recover. The recent abolition of the duty in question has benefited the Lancashire mill-owners only. It has enabled them to resume work which had been stopped by the strike made by the operatives on a proposal to reduce their wages by ten per cent. The operatives also have been benefited, inasmuch as five instead of ten per cent. have been cut from their pay. (The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 27th March expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

The same revives the old complaint that the Sanads or certificates issued by the City Survey Department of Surat are not correct, and are, therefore, untrustworthy documents. It seems that the surveyors who measured vacant lands or lands occupied by buildings, surveyed them after making enquiries from the neighbours, without obtaining documentary evidence then in the possession of the owners. Consequently, many mistakes occur in the measurements entered in the Sanads. When Mr. Newnham was Judge of Surat, a case of dispute about a plot of ground came before him, and he observed that the Sanad contained erroneous statements. A similar case has recently occurred. The land of a certain person was measured in his absence, and a Sanad showing this measurement was issued to him more than six years ago. Recently he discovered the measurement to be wrong, and applied to Mr. Pratt to have it corrected; but this Officer refused to grant the applicant's prayer. The *Mitra* animadverts on this refusal, and observes that all Sanads which contain wrong measurements should be corrected whenever the mistake is discovered.

Observes that many Sanads issued by the City Survey Department of Surat contain wrong measurements, and ought to be corrected.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 25th March is glad to find that the Police of Bombay has ascertained the whereabouts of Nursey Kesowji, the bankrupt who has ruined so many persons in and about Bombay. He is said to be in Goa, and though the new treaty between the Portuguese Government and the British Crown has not been concluded, the Governor General of Portuguese India is said to be desirous of surrendering him, if requested to do so. The *Jáme Jamsed*, therefore, trusts that no delay will occur in bringing this bankrupt to Bombay.

Wishes for the immediate apprehension of Nursey Kesowji.

The same states that locusts have almost destroyed the crops in the State of Pálitána, and that, in consequence, the Chief has remitted a little more than a half of the annual assessment on land this year. Locusts are known to have on many occasions injured the standing crops in British territory, but the Commissioners have never granted remissions of revenue.

Observes that the Commissioners are not known to have ever remitted the land revenue when the standing crops were injured by locusts.

The same, of the 26th March, states that many poor persons in Broach are being starved from a scarcity of food, and feed themselves upon grass seeds. This sort of food has caused diarrhœa among them, and many have died. A similar state of things obtains in Ahmedabad, and cases of suicide through starvation have occurred. Last week a Hindu female drowned herself in a well in Sháhápur from the same cause.

Reports that distress prevails in Broach and Ahmedabad from a scarcity of food.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 23rd March, in an article on Indian Finance, observes that it is in an unsatisfactory state is established by the statement made in the budget, that the insurance fund reserved for future famines no longer exists, and that there is no money for making administrative improvements. This is sad indeed; and it is the more so, since the fund was created by the imposition of the tyrannical license-tax. The Government of India says that its proceeds have been swept away by the deficit caused by unfavourable exchange. But why should it not be said that it has been consumed by the Afghan war? Lord Lytton last year pledged his sacred word that the insurance fund would not be appropriated for any other purpose than the one for which it was created; and we are certain that, had it not been for the war, the money would have remained intact. Again, had there not been an increase of a krore and a half in the revenue from opium, which was not even dreamt of, there would have been a greater deficit than there has been in last year's revenue. The profit from the guaranteed railways was less by a krore and a half than the interest payable to the companies. About eight krores are to be spent on remunerative public works during the ensuing year, while there are in hand only six krores for the purpose; and hence two krores will have to be somehow provided for. The Finance Minister himself admits that the consumption of salt has decreased in consequence of the increase of duty. These and other items in the budget show its unsatisfactory condition; and

Laments over the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian Exchequer.

regret for it is increased when it is remembered that it has been arrived at notwithstanding the retention of the partial and tyrannical license-tax.

Gives reasons for its disapproval of the recent abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The same, in another leader headed "An Apparent Injustice," observes that free trade principles do not appear to have been aptly applied by His Excellency the Viceroy in abolishing the import duty on certain kinds of cotton fabrics. Import duty is levied on woollen fabrics, metals and iron goods, which are eminently useful; and hence there cannot be much force in saying that the import duty on cotton goods is alone opposed to the principles of free trade. When Government has allowed an import duty to be levied on other goods, it is not improper to say that it admits the necessity of keeping in existence this burden on trade. Under these circumstances the plea of free trade does not admit of any weight in the case of the cotton goods only. His Excellency has censured the natives for suspecting the motives of Government in the abolition of the duty on cotton goods, and for attributing its action as a step taken to please the merchants of Manchester. But its conduct appears outwardly to be censurable in consequence of the reasons stated. The above explanation will show why the native press finds fault with the resolution of Government for abolishing the duty on cotton goods, and how much mistaken is His Excellency the Viceroy in censuring it for doing so.

Censures Government for not apprehending and bringing to justice Nursey Kesowji.

The same, after alluding to the extensive frauds committed by Nursey Kesowji, observes that it is a great shame that this reckless gambler is still allowed to remain at large and enjoy his ill-gotten gains. Where is the police? What is it doing? Why has he not been yet apprehended and punished? What has become of the telegram sent by Sir Richard Temple from Sind to seize him? Certainly, it is a great disgrace to Government that this cheat, who has brought ruin on many house holds, should still be at large and defy justice.

Complains that the new building for the High Court is inconvenient.

The same descants upon the inconveniences of the new building for the High Court of Bombay, and censures Colonel Fuller for erecting an unsuitable edifice. After alluding to the defects pointed out by Mr. Val Prinseps in the new buildings of Bombay in his work on the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the *Rást Goftár* observes that the new High Court building has small rooms, narrow staircases, small windows, ill-lighted halls, and an insufficient number of seats. The rent for the old court-house was considered too high, and, in order to effect a saving, the new building has been erected. This, however, has cost about sixteen lakhs of rupees; and the interest on this sum comes to more than the rent paid for the old building. The defects of the latter are also to be found in the former. After alluding to the complaints made by the advocates, solicitors and spectators, a notice of which appeared in a recent number of the *Times of India*, the *Rást Goftár* censures Colonel Fuller for the alleged defects. (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) and the *Loka Mitra* (54) of the same date, and the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 24th March, make somewhat similar observations.)

Prays Government to abolish the increased duty on toddy.

A correspondent of the *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 23rd March highly praises the toddy of Gujarát, and even attributes to it medicinal properties. It is said to cure skin diseases and fevers of long standing, which have defied the prescriptions of native and European practitioners. The writer condemns the recent increase in the duty levied on this wholesome beverage and prays Government to abolish it. The *Yajdán Parast* takes the same view, and supports it by quoting the opinion of an American traveller, Mr. Baird Taylor, who visited this country when it was under the rule of the East India Company. Even then this toddy was said to have been highly taxed.

Disapproves of the recommendation of the *London*

The same, in noticing the recommendation of the *London Times* to effect a decrease in the armies of Native States, observes that this suggestion cannot be well accepted and adopted. On the contrary, the Native Chiefs ought to be

Times to reduce the armies of Native States.

permitted to increase their forces to a certain limit, and to discipline them well. The rectification of the North-West Frontier and its extension into Afghanistan must compel the Indian Government to increase its army. The Russians envy the encroachment of the English on Afghanistan, and, as stated by Russian papers, the Czar's army has marched upon Merv. Again, though peace may be made with the Zulus and the Burman King, a war with some foreign State might break out ten years hence. The present British army cannot be safely reduced. If, however, this step is resolved upon, it would be difficult to find on an emergency sufficiently large disciplined forces. The native princes are loyal, and their disciplined armies will prove of great service to the paramount power. Hence they should be encouraged to maintain larger armies than they do at present. It is true that the Indian expenditure has considerably increased. There are, however, many ways of making reductions without touching the army. For instance, the salaries of some highly-paid appointments might be diminished, and the Public Works' expenditure might well be curtailed.

Observes that England, and not India, ought to bear the pecuniary burden of the war with Afghanistan.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 19th March, but received on the 23rd, joins several of its native contemporaries in praying the British Government not to saddle India with the cost of the present Afghan war. It alludes to the firm establishment of the British rule in India, and to the loyalty and obedience of the people and native princes. The war with Afghanistan is not carried on to defend India from a foreign foe. It is an upshot of the Russian envy of English ascendency. The Russians are approaching the Indian frontier, and the British Government wants to preserve Afghanistan as a neutral power between them and its Indian Empire. The Russians suggested to the Amir to forget his old connection with the British people and to show them a slight; and this has led to the present hostilities. Under these circumstances the people of England and of India ought to join in assisting Government to keep up its prestige. The Indians are poor and have recently suffered from successive famines during several years. They are, therefore, unable to give pecuniary help to carry on the war. They have already supplied an army, and are ready to give more to carry on the hostilities to a successful end. The people of England are rich enough to afford the necessary pecuniary aid and ought to bear the expenses of the war.

Requests Government to enquire as to how a convict from the Ahmedabad Jail came to be employed in the Surat police.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 23rd March, in alluding to the discovery recently made that a policeman of Surat had formerly been a convict in the Ahmedabad Jail, and had surreptitiously effected his escape before the period of punishment had expired, observes that it seems strange that he should have remained so long undiscovered. He may have changed his name when he enlisted in the police, but should have been identified from the description of him contained in the notification issued by the Jail Superintendent. The convict would not have dared to present himself for employment, unless he had known that he would be saved from exposure by one of his superior police officers. It would be well, therefore, if Government were to find out by whose recommendation he was enlisted. (A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 26th March, in noticing the above case, observes that there are still several convicted persons of Ahmedabad in the Surat police.)

Observes that Sir Richard Temple has disappointed the high expectations formed of him as Governor of Bombay.

The *Swatantratá* (74) for the month of March 1879, in a communication from "John Bull," headed, "Enterprizing Sir Richard Temple," observes that His Excellency has not realized the expectations formed of him when he was appointed Governor of this Presidency. The public consider that the visit which he paid to the Native States of Káthiáwár has not in any way benefited them. It was a flying visit, and simply reminded the Chiefs that a high Officer of the paramount Government had come. His Excellency ought to have given to each of the Chiefs advice suited to his circumstances; but nothing is known of his having done so. His Excellency lost a good opportunity of endearing himself to the Chiefs and their respective subjects. Again, His Excellency has shown signs of preserving the

rights of the State, but has done nothing for the due preservation of the rights of the people. The inhabitants of Bombay asked for the use of the Town Hall to hold a public meeting to protest against the imposition of the license-tax, but Sir Richard's Government refused the application. His Excellency approved of the narrow gauge railway, and thus injured the interests of the public. It seems that Sir Richard is an uncommon personage, an able and enterprizing administrator, and does what he promises. He is said to be sharp and devoted to the search of the truth. But, unfortunately, His Excellency did not think it right to institute a judicial enquiry into the death of persons shot in the late Surat riot. It ought not to have been assumed that the deaths occurred from fire-arms used by the people themselves. The correspondent promises to write more on a future occasion about His Excellency, who, he says, is a resolute character and is the Haroun-al-Rashid of the 19th century.

Contains a short allusion to the late riots at Surat, and to the alleged seditious nature of the articles in the *Swatantratá*.

The same alludes in incoherent and loose language to the late riot at Surat, to the imposition of the license-tax in that town as the alleged cause of it, and to the supposed seditious nature of some writings which had appeared in some former numbers of this periodical. The imposition of this tax on poor people unexpectedly led to a disturbance. On the 5th April the local authorities expressed contempt for the object which the well-behaved but ignorant people had in view. Two persons were shot and one of them died. The family of the latter failed to obtain any redress. Several persons have been transported beyond the seas. "This is the commencing history of the British Empire." The *Swatantratá* also was suspected of having been instrumental in inciting the riot, though the tone of its writings was moderate. But truth triumphed at last and the *Swatantratá* has again begun to discharge the sacred work it has undertaken of serving the best interests of the people and the State.

Municipalities.

Requests the Municipality of Surat to adopt some precautionary measures with regard to the ovens of sweetmeat preparers, in order to prevent the frequent occurrence of fires.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 23rd March, in lamenting over the frequent fires which occur in the town of Surat, observes that such occurrences usually happen from the negligence of the sweetmeat preparers in regard to their ovens. There are generally three or more ovens in every shop, which are situated in thickly-populated parts. They are built low, and the sweetmeat preparers are not sufficiently careful in adopting measures to prevent fires. The Municipality should either insist on these persons working their ovens in high buildings and adopting other precautions, or compel them to remove their shops from the thickly-populated parts to quarters where there is no danger from conflagrations. Unless some such precautions are adopted by the Corporation, the evil of fires is not likely to abate. The *Mitra* regrets that its former complaints on this subject were not attended to, and trusts that the present complaint will not meet with a similar fate.

Native States.

States that indecent mud figures called "Iláji," were exposed to public view in the Shimgá holidays in Pátan (in the Gáekwádi State).

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 20th March, but received on the 23rd, complains that many indecent mud figures, called "Iláji" were paraded on a certain day in the town of Pátan (in the Gáekwádi State) during the Shimgá holidays. They were stark naked. Indecent words and gestures were also freely used on the occasion. The police is censured for permitting such exhibitions. The same writer also states that there is a report that the patel of the village of Ranuj, of Táluka Pátan, apprehended two Gosáis for abducting a young lad, but released them overnight. The authorities concerned are requested to enquire into the truth of this report.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Bombay, 2nd April 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Pompeii, 2nd April, 1870.

C. W. KOLKATAVA.

Reporter on the Native Press.

Sir,

The Captain Miller (42) of the 3rd March, in forwarding you the present number of the Hawk, has handed to me for the use of the Government a copy of the above-named publication, and has requested me to peruse it, and to report whether there is anything in it which should call for the interference of the Government.

I have perused the publication in question, and have to report that the object of the publication is to excite the Natives to rebellion against the Queen's Government, and to induce them to drive the white people out of the country.

The publication is evidently written by a native, and is printed in the Native language.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. Hawk,
Interpreter.

A correspondent of the Wellington (42) of March 30th writes:

"The Captain Miller (42) of the 3rd March," in forwarding you the present number of the Hawk, has handed to me for the use of the Government a copy of the above-named publication, and has requested me to peruse it, and to report whether there is anything in it which should call for the interference of the Government.

I have perused the publication in question, and have to report that the object of the publication is to excite the Natives to rebellion against the Queen's Government, and to induce them to drive the white people out of the country.

The publication is evidently written by a native, and is printed in the Native language.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. Hawk,
Interpreter.

Sir Kingsland's Government refused the application. His Excellency approved of the matter being laid before the Queen, as the publication is an uncommon personage, as able and enterprising a native chief as Kingsland is as an uncommon personage, as able and enterprising administrator, and good many to promises. He is said to be grasping and covetous as the chief. But, unfortunately, His Excellency did not think it right to institute a judicial enquiry into the death of persons slain in the late native disturbances, but is the Attorney-General of the late Government.

The same applies in exceptional and good language to the late riot at Surat.

It ought not to have been assumed that the present complaint will not meet with a similar fate. The Native Secretary that its former complaints on this subject were not attended to, and that there is no chance of this report being published by the Corporation, the evil of which is not likely to be remedied by the Government, the evil of which is not likely to be remedied by the Government, the evil of which is not likely to be remedied by the Government

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 5th April 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 31st March refers to the services of Mr. Nilkant Anant Joshi, the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and to his approaching retirement, and says that many designing persons condemn him for employing his own caste-people under him. Our Government has recently conceived a dislike to Bramhans in general, and hence they find it difficult to obtain public employment. At such a juncture, if any official should happen to show a predilection for Bramhans, his motives are sure to be misrepresented and misunderstood. Now Mr. Joshi's principal work related to the Account Department, and it is well known that no persons are so expert as Bramhans in casting accounts. The reasons, therefore, which led him to select some Bramhans for this difficult and responsible work are easily intelligible. Besides, he did not, like others, fill his whole office with people of his own race. We have often heard of offices being entirely filled by clerks of one caste or race, and when such cases are plentiful, it is not fair to single out Mr. Joshi for blame for behaving like his neighbours. In conclusion, the *Indu Prakásh* expresses a hope that Government will be pleased to acknowledge the services of Mr. Pándurang Hari Waidya by appointing him as the successor of Mr. Joshi.

Observes that Mr. Nilkant Anant Joshi, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, does not deserve blame for employing his own caste-people under him.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 30th March, in an article on Municipal and Import Duties, says that the Government of India has reduced the duty on English cotton goods, because it is opposed to the principles of free trade; while the Bombay Government has refused to reduce or abolish similar municipal duties, although they are equally opposed to the same principles. The reasons which have led the latter to adopt a different course are explained in its reply dated 18th March 1876, to the representations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject. It is there stated that the people of India are accustomed to indirect taxation from time immemorial, and that they dislike direct taxation. Government is, therefore, obliged to levy duties, although they may be objectionable from a free trade point of view. This principle is admitted by His Grace the Duke of Argyll in a Despatch to the Government of India published with the budget statement of 1877. It is there laid down that even in civilised England people complain of direct taxes, while the burden of indirect taxes is not felt at all; besides the income derived from this latter source forms a large portion of the public revenues. From these facts it is quite clear that there has been a change in the policy of the Government of India, and that it was not right to reduce the import duty on cotton goods, as it was levied for the purposes of revenue only, and not for affording protection to the goods turned out by the Indian mills.

Disapproves of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 31st March states that those who go from Western India on pilgrimages to the holy places in the North-West Provinces, address in Maráthi the covers containing letters to their relatives; but owing to this language being unintelligible to the Postmasters in that Province, they are often miscarried. Cases are known where letters from Banáras directed to Poona did not reach the latter station for a fortnight after they were posted. The *Dnyán Prakásh*, therefore, suggests that in the principal Post Offices in the North-West Provinces a clerk acquainted with the Maráthi language should be employed.

Recommends the employment of clerks acquainted with Maráthi in the principal Post Offices in the North-Western Provinces.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 31st March observes that whenever the Indian Government imposes a new tax, it reminds its subjects that the same tax is levied in England and some other countries. But it ought not to be forgotten that the great economy which is observed in the case of England, and the powerful voice possessed by Englishmen in the administration of their country are wanting in the case of the people of India. By the last assertion it is not meant that Government

Requests that whenever a new tax is to be imposed, Government should elicit the opinion of the respectable inhabitants of the districts as to whether the people are able to bear the impost without hardship.

neglects the people altogether. Under former governments an annual assessment of the land tax was made with the consent of jamíndárs or hereditary district officers, and remissions were granted on the ground of a partial or total failure of crops from natural causes. These officers were as much the advocates of the ryots as the British Parliament is of the British nation. They have been pensioned, and there is no body of men now to represent the interests of the cultivators. The English rulers are foreigners, and cannot discharge so well as natives the duties of assessing revenue and dispensing justice, while native officials such as mámledárs cannot perform them well enough. It behoves Government, therefore, to hold meetings of the respectable people of each district, and ascertain through them, before imposing a new tax, whether the people would be able to bear it without hardship. This step is also necessary, because remissions and advances have been rarely granted since the introduction of the thirty years' settlement of the land revenue. Government has appointed natives as Assessors, Jurors, Municipal Commissioners, and Members of the Legislative Councils; but their opinions do not receive due weight either on account of their inability to form an independent opinion, or owing to an unfortunate selection.

Severely censures Government for abolishing the import duty on cotton goods, and for enacting a Factory Act for India.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 19th March, but received on the 26th, in a leader headed "Mother earth give us place," severely censures the Government of India and the Secretary of State for abolishing the import duty on piece-goods, and for thinking of passing a Factory Act for India. In this long and discursive article it is observed that the abolition of the duty will ruin the mill industry in India, and several thousand workmen will be thrown out of work. Want of employment will increase the already existing poverty, and lead to disturbances in the country. Much misery prevails in India, which though alleviated to some extent by mill industries, is yet keenly felt. But the Secretary of State is aiming a blow even at this little help. This is sheer injustice to India, and it has been perpetrated for the sake of the merchants of Manchester, whom the *Sudhákar* severely blames for seeking with presistence the ruin of the mill industry of this poor country. It is no less strange that the British Parliament, so well renowned for its justice, has also allowed itself to sacrifice the interests of India to those of the English people. The inhabitants of this country have fallen into a sorry plight. An unusually heavy land assessment makes cultivation unprofitable: commerce is discouraged by the Secretary of State: corn and salt are made dear by heavy taxation: prohibition exists against the cutting of wood from the forests: and people are not allowed even to gather wild fruits. Though cotton is produced here hindrances are thrown in the way of manufacturing it into cloth. These things make it more difficult every day to obtain employment. Government only cares for its revenue and not for the lives of its subjects whom it leaves to their fate. There is, however, no help for it. The Secretary of State and the Government of India should just think of the evil consequences of the abolition of the duty and of the enactment of a Factory Act. The *Sudhákar* then prays the authorities to show mercy on the people and repeal these measures. It also exhorts the native princes to establish cotton mills in their territories, and the people to use native fabrics. The *Sudhákar* also moralizes on the rise and fall of kingdoms, and prays Government not to inflict knowingly any injury on its subjects.

Seems to approve of the formation of European Volunteer Corps all over India.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 30th March, in an article on Volunteers, says that a rumour prevails among the Europeans in Sind that Government intend to legalize the formation of Volunteer Corps all over India. The object of this measure is to make every European in the country a soldier by forcing him to enlist in the nearest Volunteer Corps. This step ought to gladden the hearts of all Englishmen. There are about sixty thousand Europeans in the country, exclusive of the army, and when they all become soldiers the hold of England on India will be complete. Although there are sixty thousand English troops here, yet a native army of somewhat over one hundred thousand men is maintained to help them. That this large force is a source of strength to Government is an acknowledged fact; yet Englishmen of little understanding think otherwise, and believe that

India will be secure only when this army is disbanded. If this step is determined on, the result will be that one hundred thousand men with their families will be thrown out of employment. This measure will hurt the feelings of natives, but it ought not really to have that effect. These persons will be available for various kinds of industries, and thus they will help to increase the productive resources of the country. We shall at present leave out of consideration the fact that the trade of India is in the hands of foreigners, and that thousands of natives have to subsist on half rations. Upon the whole the turning adrift of so many human beings on the world must be admitted to be beneficial to the country, and it is perhaps with a similar object that it is determined to abolish the armies of Native States. This is one view of the question, but there is also another equally gratifying. Although natives are devoted to the British Government and wish for its continuance, yet Government is not satisfied as to their loyalty. This doubt will be entirely removed when the native army is disbanded, and when there is not a man in the country capable of bearing arms.

Approves of the proposal to establish private arbitration courts throughout India.

The same in an article on Arbitration Courts says that Mr. Wedderburn, the District Judge of Ahmednagar, is our well-wisher, but his method of improving the condition of natives is different from that of other Europeans. Some authorities consider that the wealth of the country will be increased by constructing railways, canals, and other public works, although they may be failures from a financial point of view. Some imagine that no improvement will take place in the country until the caste system is rooted out and the religion of the people is changed. Some again believe that English education is the only thing which will ameliorate the condition of the masses. Some attribute the poverty of the people to the influence of the sowkárs, and consider that a law regulating the rate of interest between them and their debtors is much needed. Mr. Wedderburn holds different views. He is of opinion that although a permanent settlement of the land revenue will have a beneficial effect, yet an endeavour should be made in the first instance to dissuade the people from resorting to the regularly established judicial tribunals of the country. The present mode of administering justice is too expensive, and has been the chief cause of ruin to the agricultural classes. Every effort should, therefore, be made to encourage the masses to have recourse to arbitration. The *Arunodaya* approves of Mr. Wedderburn's opinion, and advises the people to return to the old system of settling their disputes by means of Punchayets, and observes that pensioned servants of Government cannot pass their lives in a nobler manner than in devoting their time to this meritorious work. Some legal practitioners consider that this policy is not desirable; but they are interested parties and their opinion ought not to receive much weight.

Advises the vernacular papers not to commit the mistake which has been made by the *Soma Prakásh* of publishing a communication against Government.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 28th March, but received on the 30th, alludes to the action taken by the Bengal Government against the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Calcutta, and observes that the language of the letter was certainly indiscreet and calculated to bring the Government into contempt. There was, however, no point in it, and the writer seemed to be entirely bereft of thought. It is astonishing that such a communication should have been published. It would have been much to the credit of our rulers if they had shown calmness on this occasion and had not put the law in force. The composition was undoubtedly objectionable; but its very tone made it contemptible, and hence there was no necessity for the adoption of repressive measures. In conclusion, the *Shiwáji* advises all political associations and editors of newspapers to petition Government against the stringent provisions of the Vernacular Press Act, and adds that newspapers should be particularly careful to steer clear of the difficulty into which the *Soma Prakásh* has unwittingly fallen.

Complains that Mr. Best teaches the first class of the

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad, of the 27th March, but received on the 30th, states that on account of the hot season, the classes in the two Training Colleges, the High School, and the Mission School of that city, are held in the

Ahmedabad High School in the evening, while the other classes attend in the morning.

morning. But it is stated that Mr. Best teaches the first class of the High School in the evening. Why does he do so? Does he feel the heat in the morning? Is his only connection with the school, with its first class? But who can ask him these questions?

Observes that the *Soma Prakásh* has knowingly infringed the new Vernacular Press Act, and seems bent upon committing suicide.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 30th March gives the translation of the communication which appeared in the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of the 24th February last, and observes that though the Vernacular Press Act has brought the native press under control, some members of it do not seem to care. Some use conciliatory language towards Government; others the reverse. The *Soma Prakásh*, as if determined to commit suicide, has written a violent article in its issue of 24th February. Without speaking in this place about the propriety or impropriety of that article, it is enough to say that, though that paper is ably conducted and possesses a large circulation, yet it appears to be tired of the Press Act, and has knowingly infringed the law. It seems desirous of discontinuing its publication through the agency of Government, instead of taking that step voluntarily.

Reports a case of attempted piracy in the port of Navsári, and requests Government to adopt measures to prevent similar occurrences in future.

The same complains that in one of its issues of the current year, it reported a case of piracy on the river Tápti in Gujarát, but it appears that no measures have been adopted to prevent similar occurrences in future. The *Mitra* reports a recent case of attempted robbery of goods on a vessel in the port of Navsári. A country vessel was bringing paddy from Bombay to Surat. While she was entering the port of Navsári last week, about twenty Khárwás made an attempt to scale her and get aboard. Her seamen, however, repulsed the attack, in doing which, some received severe injuries from the stones thrown by the assailants. She then entered the port of Bilimora, and reported the affair to the Customs Officer there, who ordered an Inspector of vessels to take her safely to Surat where she arrived last Thursday. There is only one Inspector, and if he goes on duty to Broach, Bulsar, or other ports, apprehension is felt lest these daring robbers should attack and plunder boats in his absence. It would be well, therefore, were Government to station a boat with armed men in each port for the protection of trade until the rains begin. (A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 3rd April makes similar statements and suggestions.)

Is glad that the complaint about the abolition of the duty on cotton goods is to be carried to Parliament.

The same is glad that the British Indian Association of Calcutta has called a public meeting to express the popular opinion on the recent abolition of the import duty on cotton goods. It hopes that this meeting will express in respectful terms the disapproval of the reply given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the Association on this subject. It would be well if the people of Bombay were to call a similar meeting to support the views of the people of Calcutta. It is said that several Members of the Viceroy's Council differed from His Excellency, but without avail, on the subject of the abolition of the duty in question. If in such important matters the opinion of the Members of Council is to be disregarded and that of His Excellency alone to prevail, what is the use of the Council? The abolition of the duty brings to our mind several other grievances, which the people of India should bring before Parliament, and at the same time they should ask for a remodelling of the constitution of the Executive Council.

Advises the people to appeal to the Home Government against the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The same thinks that the import duty on cotton goods ought not to have been abolished, and advises the people to submit a protest to the Home Government against this step. Though the budget for the current year promises that no new tax shall be levied, it does not appear that the condition of the finances will improve, unless a new impost is levied next year. The very fact that in the current year a loan of five krores of rupees is to be raised, proves that the financial position is bad; and the local Government ought not have been induced to

abolish the import duty. In the first place, the Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the propriety of abolishing the impost was not properly constituted. The Honourable Mr. Hope and Mr. Maclean, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, formed the Commission. The former gentleman held preconceived opinions on the subject, which were given to the world on the passing of the Tariff Act. It was inadvisable, therefore, to have appointed him. It would have been well had Government nominated a European merchant and a native merchant to sit on the Commission. Again, the Commission did not take sufficient time to consider the matter. It was appointed on 7th February, and submitted its report on the 28th idem. It did not wait for a reply from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Government, and the Government of Bengal, to which it had made references on some important points. It was improper to make such haste without due cause. The Commission ought also to have obtained the opinion of some of the native mercantile firms. As the *Mitra* has before this shown the loss which would be inflicted upon India, and the benefit which Manchester would derive from the abolition of the duty, and that the duty did not militate against free trade principles, it is not necessary to notice the reasons given by the Commission for its abolition. In the budget, however, Government gives, among others, a political reason for the step as the most important. It says that Parliament has ordered the abolition of the duty when the state of the finances may admit of it. But the loan of five krores to meet the expenditure of the Afghan war and the loss from exchange show that the exchequer is in any but a satisfactory condition. It is true that the revenue is increasing every year; but the expenditure is also increasing. Though Government has this year avoided the difficulty by raising a loan, yet next year it must impose a new tax to make the two ends meet. Thus the abolition of the duty is a step taken against the orders of Parliament. Hence it is meet for the people of this country to submit to the authorities at Home a protest against the measure.

States that small country-boats are plundered in the port of Surat, and requests the authorities concerned to adopt strong measures to repress crimes of this description.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 3rd April, writing from Broach, states that for some time past small country-boats bound for that port have been plundered while in the port of Surat. These pirates are mostly residents of the villages of Umrat, Dánti, Dumas and Bhimpur, which are situated in the districts of Surat and Navsári. They generally attack and plunder small country-boats coming from Káthiáwár and Dáhánu. Most of the robberies hitherto committed have been of rice and nágli corn. For several days past the boats arriving daily have complained of this to the Customs authorities; but strange to say, rigorous repressive measures do not appear to have been adopted. The Pársi and other merchants of Broach have been much alarmed by these occurrences, and have made a representation to the Superintendent of the Police. The writer hopes that effective measures will be at once adopted to put down the evil.

Approves of the punishment inflicted upon the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper for having infringed the new Vernacular Press Act.

In alluding to the enforcement of the Vernacular Press Act in the case of the *Soma Prakásh* of Calcutta, the *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 29th March, but received on the 31st, observes that considering the offence committed, the punishment is mild. The communication published by that paper in its issue of the 24th February has furnished good cause to the authorities in Bengal to put the Act in force. Every line of that letter is full of sedition and likely to create disaffection against Government. Every respectable and loyal newspaper ought to condemn the writer, and show that, though the native press is sorry for the existence of the new Press Act, yet it will not silently pass over seditious and disloyal writings against the benevolent English Government. The communication in question is so virulent that had Government at once suppressed the newspaper, no thoughtful and loyal writer would have found fault. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 30th March, and the *Surya Prakásh* (44) of the 5th April, express somewhat similar sentiments).

The same observes that the duty imposed on Khajuri and Tád trees has created great dissatisfaction among the poorer classes in the town of Surat. These people support themselves for several days on Bhájyas and Shev (a kind of fried preparation of gram-flour) and on toddy, in the absence of regular food. Since the imposition of a heavy duty on country spirits the poor have taken to toddy which they procure cheap. The writer hopes that Government will make this beverage of the poor free of duty as it was before.

Requests Government to abolish the recently imposed duty on toddy in the interests of the poorer classes of Surat.

The *Akhbáre Sowdagár* (49) of the 3rd April observes that the Police of Bombay are not now so efficient as some years ago. They could not apprehend even one-fourth of the number of persons who had taken part in the riot which occurred in 1874. In the Tower of Silence case, however, they apprehended and handcuffed every Pársi they could find. Both these acts were disapproved of by the public at the time. They have also failed in apprehending the bankrupt Nursey Kessowji. The latest instance of inefficiency is, that on the evening of Sunday last some Pardeshis attacked Mr. Mathurádás Lavji, a well-known Hindu gentleman of Bombay. The assault was made at a short distance from a police station in a populous and well-lighted high road. The badmashes ran away with their clubs, and have not yet been apprehended. Government ought to discover the causes of this inefficiency.

Gives instances of the alleged inefficiency of the Bombay Police, and requests Government to take remedial measures.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 30th March alludes to the recent resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the total abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and observes that this demand has originated entirely in selfishness. Only coarse cotton cloth is produced in this country, and hence the plea of protection is advanced for the abolition of the import duty levied on similar kinds of cloth imported from England; and thus a loss of twenty lacs of rupees has been incurred. Not satisfied with this, the merchants of Manchester ask for the total repeal of the import duty on finer goods, from which they annually earn a profit of 18 krores. They consider this duty as a burden, and contend that they would sell their cloth cheaper, if it was abolished. But the finer kinds of cloth are used by the rich people here, on whom alone falls the burden of the import duty. Hence the demand of the Manchestrians to repeal the duty is an act of selfishness. It is, however, gratifying to find that both Calcutta and Bombay are organising movements for preferring petitions to the Home authorities against the repeal of this duty. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Points out the injustice of the demand of the merchants of Manchester for abolishing the import duty on cotton goods.

The same, in another leader headed, "A Confession of Poverty," alludes to the permission asked by the Under Secretary of State for India to raise in England a loan of ten millions sterling, and asks why it is wanted? With the loan without interest, of two millions sterling, which India is to receive from England, a debt of twelve millions will have been incurred in a single year, while India is found unable to raise any loan in the country itself. Again, the whole of the transfer loan of last year was not taken up in India. This is a fact which proves her poverty and straitened circumstances. It is, therefore, a mistake on the part of Government to contract so large a debt in England. It ought to be remembered that the debt incurred in England will have to be paid in gold by a country which has a silver currency; and consequently the latter will have to suffer a great loss in paying off both capital and interest in gold. Again, the loan is not to be raised for meeting the annual remittance of 15 millions sterling to England, but for meeting the current expenditure in India. Thus the annual remittance will have to be made, and a loss of four krores will result on account of exchange. The new loan is a sign of the poverty of India, for which the Indian authorities are responsible.

Observes that the new loan to be raised in England is a sign of the poverty of India, for which the Indian authorities are responsible.

Approves of the punishment inflicted on the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper for having infringed the new Vernacular Press Act.

The same admits the justice of the action taken by the Bengal Government against the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Calcutta. Every thoughtful reader of the communication, which appeared in that journal, must confess that the Act has been properly enforced. However, the objectionable writing is not so seditious nor so likely to raise disaffection against the English rule as the Government supposes. Not a single native paper has been yet able, nor is it likely to be soon able, to possess such a hold on the public mind. The native press is not esteemed among natives, and they attach far less weight to its opinions than Englishmen do. Hence it does not produce so much effect on natives as Government attributes. There can, however, be no doubt that the communication in question is calculated to create disaffection against the British rule, and a contempt for Englishmen. (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.

Laments over the financial condition of India.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 30th March laments over the financial condition of India. Famine and war have brought her to the verge of ruin. She cannot raise any loans in the country itself, and has been obliged to ask England for ten krores of rupees. This new debt is to be paid off when the rate of exchange improves. It is to be incurred to prevent a fall in exchange, but cannot benefit India permanently. It will do more benefit to Germany than to this country. The price of silver in Germany will rise, while it cannot be said what effect this rise will produce on exchange. In India the price of silver which is now 50 pence per ounce, will rise to 51 pence. The new loan will have to be paid off in gold; and hence it cannot be said what benefit will be derived from it. What guarantee is there that the rate of exchange which will rise for a short time by the expedient of the loan, will not fall hereafter with double force? Though this is the case, the kind British Government deserves great praise for making attempts to bridge over the difficulty.

Requests the British Government to order the native princes of India to increase and discipline their armies, that the same may be of service in checking the Russian advance on Merv.

The same observes that it is easy for Russia to take possession of Merv; and if she does so at this time when the British Government is engaged in wars with the Zulus and the Afghans, and has sent troops to Burma, England will find it difficult to send a sufficient number of disciplined forces to check the Russian progress southwards. It is true that Russia shows a desire that England should take possession of Herat; but it is not discreet to allow her to take Merv. If the Russians are once at the last-named place, they will not scruple, in their greed for Herat, to commence hostilities with the English. It will be better, therefore, that England should adopt measures to prevent Russia from taking Merv, and that a large army should be raised without any cost to operate against the Russians. Parliament should issue immediate orders to the native princes of India to increase their armies to a certain limit, and to discipline them. These Chiefs have proved their loyalty to the paramount power, and will not, therefore, fail to render help to their suzerain in time of need.

Observes that the Honourable Mr. Gibbs deserves the honor shown to him from different quarters on his approaching retirement.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 30th March is glad to find that a movement has been going on in different quarters for some time past to do honor to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on his approaching departure to his native country. This gentleman's distinguished official career and courteous manners have earned for him much popularity. Whatever opinion may be entertained of him by Europeans, he is certainly highly thought of by natives, and has secured their attachment. They have subscribed largely to the memorial which is to preserve his memory, and they will regret his retirement from the Bombay Civil Service.

Is glad that Government has ordered an enquiry into

The same observes that Sir Richard Temple's Government will be heartily blessed by the suffering ryots of Káthiáwár for appointing Mr. Ozanne to visit every part of that province, and to report upon the distress prevailing

The same question that Sir Richard Temple's Government will be heartily pleased by the sullenly view of Kalimpur for ab-
hunting. Germans to visit every part of the
province, and to report upon the distress prevailing

the extent of the distress prevailing in Káthiáwár.

there. For several months past the poor and the middle classes have been suffering from fever and the prevalence of famine prices. Both the British Government and the native princes of the province adopted measures for the relief of the distressed, but these were insufficient. There was great need, therefore, to make full enquiries concerning the extent of the suffering, and to adopt effective measures. Sir Richard's Government deserves credit for ordering the enquiry; and it is hoped that no delay will be made, on its completion, to take the necessary measures.

Requests the repairs of the roads of the Ahmedabad District from the local fund.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 26th March, but received on the 30th, praises Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector of Ahmedabad, for providing comfort and convenience to the agricultural classes from the local funds of the district, and thanks him for erecting good school-buildings, and constructing wells, tanks and rest-houses for travellers. There are, however, some roads which have not been repaired for years, and which cause inconvenience to travellers and animals frequenting them. The *Samsher* hopes that the Mámledárs of the different tálukas of this Collectorate will be instructed to carry out needful repairs.

Observes that the cost of the repair to the fallen bridge on the road to Mátar should not be thrown on certain cartmen.

The *Kaira Wartamán* (58) of the 26th March, but received on the 30th, has heard that the bridge over the river on the road to Mátar has fallen, and that cartmen who were carrying sand for building the dispensary at Sojitar, and who happened to take their carts over it, are made responsible for the cost of repairs. The *Wartamán* considers it unjust to charge these cartmen, as they were not prohibited from using the bridge, and as other carts were also allowed to pass over it. It is hoped that this injustice will not be committed.

Municipalities.

Advises the construction of a roof over the Toolsee water tank at Malabár Hill.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 18th April disapproves of the resolution of the Town Council of Bombay not to cover the tank built at Malabár Hill. Though there is no fear of the water being spoilt from the birds which usually hover about the Pársi Tower of Silence, yet the ground about the reservoir is unoccupied, and is inhabited by foxes, dogs, cats, rats and other vermin, which will go to the open tank and pollute the water. These animals will climb the wall round the tank for the purpose of drinking, and may sometimes be accidentally drowned. This will make the water impure and give cause to Pársis, Mahomedans and Hindus to take a religious objection to its use. A roof ought, therefore, to be constructed. If it be expensive to build a brick and mortar roof, it will not be a bad plan to construct one of iron.

Prays for the concession of the municipal franchise to the city of Ahmedabad.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 26th March, but received on the 30th, prays Government to grant a municipal franchise to the city of Ahmedabad. It says that proper selection is not made in the appointment of the Municipal Commissioners; that some of them are illiterate, and others servile to the official members of the Corporation; and that some who are competent to perform their duties are in the minority, and consequently think it discreet to maintain silence rather than meet with certain defeat in advocating measures for the welfare of their constituents. The European members are ignorant of the wants of the people in consequence of their not freely mixing with them. They are generally surrounded by persons who flatter them in order to serve their own private ends, and hence the real interests of the rate-payers are neglected. The only remedy for this state of things according to the *Samsher* is the concession of the municipal francise, which it prays Government to grant.

Asks the Municipality of Bulsár to light its roads.

The *Dándio* (69) of the 30th March, in its usual witty and humorous style, censures the Municipality of Bulsar for not lighting the high roads of that town, and asks it to do so without delay. If the Corporation has not sufficient

funds to provide lights, it can easily effect a saving by exercising economy in some of the items of expenditure. The writer also complains that the road of this town by which Europeans pass to the Tithal Sanitarium is kept in better repair than the other roads.

Native States.

Complains that notifications or advertisements are not issued for giving away contracts and holding auction sales in the Gáekwádi State.

The *Káside Mumbai* (63) of the 28th March, but received on the 30th, complains that no notifications or advertisements are issued of the contracts to be given away or auction sales to be held in the Gáekwádi State. It also observes that in consequence of this policy, the State suffers a loss. The *Kásid* hopes that proper notifications and advertisements will be issued in future.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th April 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

made to provide lights, it can easily effect a saving by exercising economy in some of the items of expenditure. The writer also complains that the road of this town by which Introbeans have to the Tribal Sanitarium is kept in better repair than the other roads.

Native Lands.

The Kaniva Mandate (63) of the 26th March, has received on the 30th. complains that no notifications or advertisements are issued of the contracts to be given away or auction sales to be held in the Chekwadi State. It also observes that in consequence of this policy, the State suffers a loss. The Kaniva people that proper notifications and advertisements will be issued in future.

Complains that notifications or advertisements are not issued for giving away contracts and holding auction sales in the Chekwadi State.

G. W. KUBAKANAY.

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bompas.
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press.
5th April 1918.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 12th April 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do.	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do.	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do.	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do.	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disapproves of the action of the Bengal Government in the case of the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Calcutta, and advises the Sabhas in this Presidency to support the representations of the British Indian Association on the subject of freedom of speech, and of petitioning Government.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 7th April adverts to the recent meeting of the British Indian Association held in Calcutta to protest against the reduction of the import duty on cotton goods, and against throwing the cost of the Afghan war on India, and observes that since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act, the vernacular newspapers have lost their freedom, and that there is nothing left for them except to sing the praises of Government. A short time ago the *Soma Prakásh* of Calcutta published a communication which contained some statements unpalatable to Government. Upon this the proprietor was at once called upon to deposit a thousand rupees as a security for his future good behaviour. He, however, did not choose to submit, and preferred to terminate the existence of his paper. From this treatment it would seem that Government does not wish its subjects to criticise its conduct, or to offer suggestions which are repugnant to its policy. We are deeply grieved at the attitude which our rulers have assumed towards their subjects, although they have been repeatedly told to come forward and explain their grievances. The system of administration is now so changed that submission to the powers that be is the only safe course. Here the writer approves of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Association in question, and remarks that all the people should unite in preserving intact the right of freedom of speech and of sending petitions to Government, and for this purpose advises the Sabhas in Bombay, Poona and other places, to support the representations of the Calcutta Association.

Disapproves of the new changes in the University curriculum, and says that Government does not afford sufficient encouragement to passed candidates.

The same gives the substance of the changes proposed in the University curriculum, and says that the decline in the number of those who present themselves for examinations in Arts is attributable to the fact that passed candidates have little or no future prospects. This state of things even attracted the notice of our Government, which appointed a committee to report on the subject. After much deliberation it was determined to reserve posts of Rs. 30 or 35 under Mámledárs for University men. Now, this salary is not enough to pay the interest of the sum which is required for a University education, and, therefore, people do not care to send their sons to colleges. Besides, if a candidate possessing only a slight acquaintance with the English language were to apply for an appointment, a Collector of a District has no hesitation in conferring a post of Rs. 50 or 60 on him, but if he happen to be a University man he is immediately referred to the Resolution of Government respecting graduates, and his value is limited to Rs. 35 per mensem. Here the writer says that a sufficient interval should be allowed to elapse between two consecutive examinations in order to enable the candidate to recover from the agitation of mind necessarily caused, and that it is a mistaken policy to multiply examinations. The alterations proposed err in both directions, and they will in no way benefit the cause of education.

Requests Government to take immediate measures to suppress the disturbances prevailing in the Collectorates of Poona and Sholápur.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Poona, refers to the disturbances prevailing over the country, and observes that if they continue much longer, many villages will become desolate. The robbers are not content with taking away goods and valuables, but ill-treat the inhabitants in every possible way. On the 29th of March, a gang of dacoits attacked the house of one Datar, a native of Kelwade of the Purandhar Táluka, and maltreated the inmates in a most merciless manner. This village is about a mile from the main road between Poona and Sátára, and there are police stations in its neighbourhood. Reports have also been received of robberies having been committed last week at Chandkhed and Chalpoud. The inhabitants are everywhere in a dreadful state of anxiety for the security of their lives and property. They have been already reduced to the verge of

destitution by high prices and famine, and this new evil has completed their ruin. The disturbances will not cease unless strong repressive measures are adopted, and the correspondent trusts that Government will take immediate action for the protection of its subjects. Owing to the gagging of the vernacular press, much information with respect to robberies and dacoities, which would otherwise have found its way into the newspapers, is withheld, and this is done in order to avoid the consequences of the law.

Requests the higher Educational authorities to make enquiries into the state of the Ahmednagar High School.

Another correspondent of the same writing from Ahmednagar states that much disorder prevails in the High School at that station, and that the Sanskrit and Persian teachers are often annoyed by being asked to report whether the school had been properly swept. Four days ago the peon was very nearly being dismissed for having appeared without his coat during school-hours, but fortunately he escaped with a fine only. The *Indu Prakásh* hopes that the higher Educational authorities will be good enough to make enquiries into the truth of these allegations.

Describes the condition of the people in the Indápur Táluka.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 7th April, writing from Indápur, says that all the able-bodied labourers have left this táluka in search of employment elsewhere, and that those who have remained behind are weak and unable to work for a whole day. They should, therefore, be made to work according to their ability when employed on the public works, which have been recently commenced, and the wages should be sufficient to enable them to subsist tolerably. If this course is not followed, their condition must be one of extreme misery. The collection of the land revenue is being carried on with the utmost vigour, but the amount realised has been very small. Some cultivators refused to allow their property to be sold for the payment of the land tax, but they were ultimately punished either by fine or imprisonment for their contumacy. Most of the inhabitants have abandoned their homes, and twelve villages have been entirely deserted. The sick and the maimed are dying of hunger, and it is strange that their condition does not attract the attention of Government. The Rámoshis are committing ravages in the most merciless manner. A few days ago a band of twenty armed men attacked the house of one Atar in Temburni, and property to the extent of Rs. 400 was stolen. It is stated that the Police Superintendent was in the town when this occurred.

Makes observations on the Indian debt.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 6th April refers to the enormous debt of India and says that from the statements made in Parliament, it appears that a loan of ten millions sterling is to be, raised in England, ostensibly to meet the expenses of the Afghan war and the charges incidental to exchange. The Government seems to think that exchange will soon rise in favor of India, and that there will then be no difficulty in re-paying the loan in question. It is clear, therefore, that the condition of the Indian finances is not satisfactory at present; but in the budget statement a different representation is given, and it is stated that the reduction of the import duties on cotton goods has been resolved upon in consequence of the flourishing state of the Indian balance-sheet. In contracting fresh debt Government admits the straitened condition of the Indian finances, and yet in the same breath it attempts to appease the merchants of Manchester by making concessions to them on the question of the import duties by abandoning a portion of the public revenues. The *Arunodaya* fails to reconcile these two inconsistent statements. Again, there is no justification for raising a loan to meet the cost of the Afghan war; for the expenditure of this war is estimated at two millions sterling only, to meet which the proceeds of the license-tax have been already appropriated; although the tax in question was originally levied with a view to meet the expenses of the constantly recurring famines. The writer proceeds in this strain, and expresses a hope that Government will do that which is for the best interests of the country.

Praises the Duke of Buckingham for respecting the

The same alludes to the speech of the Duke of Buckingham in the Legislative Council of Madras on the introduction of a Bill relating to forests, and adds that His Grace is said to have stated that Government fully intended to

rights of villagers with respect to forests.

respect existing rights, and had no idea of depriving villagers of the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed. The *Arunodaya* praises the Duke for making this statement, and says that the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency will have every reason to be thankful to their Government, if the above policy is carried out in a liberal spirit.

Points out the shortcomings of the police.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Umbargaon, says that a theft was committed in the house of Rango Bhikáji Belsare, the head kárkún of that táluka, and property to the extent of Rs. 138 was stolen. The thieves also took away the keys of the boxes belonging to the Government treasury. Such occurrences are not uncommon in this town, and it is very strange that the police is unable to trace the thieves.

Says that Lord Lytton should look to the interests of India only.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 28th March, in commenting upon the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association on the subject of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, and the expenditure of the Afghan war, repeats most of the arguments which have been frequently reported, and remarks that it is very proper on Lord Lytton's part to yield to the wishes of the English Cabinet. It must, however, be remembered that the latter has determined to shift the burden of the cost of the Afghan war from the English people in order to seek popularity with them, and with the object also of retaining power. But it was clearly Lord Lytton's duty to look after the interests of the millions of India committed to his charge. He did not, however, realise his awful responsibility in this respect. Again, when the license-tax was imposed, a distinct pledge was given that its proceeds would not be applied to any other purpose than the one for which it was originally levied; but this promise was immediately broken by His Excellency himself. Under these circumstances we fail to see how people can place any reliance on the declarations of Government. There is no country in the world so unfortunate as India, which fails to obtain redress for its wrongs even from so just and law-abiding people as the English.

Makes observations on the British administration.

The same of the 4th April, in a communicated article on the Condition of the People, says that when the English subjugated the dominions of the Peishwas, every one rejoiced, because the change brought about peace where formerly lawlessness prevailed. Under the last Bajeerow the revenues were farmed out to the highest bidders who used to ill-treat the inhabitants as they pleased. The Pindharees were creating disturbances over the country, and robberies were frequently committed during day-light. The advent of the English, therefore, gave great relief to the people. But it is quite clear that the feelings of the present generation of natives are very different. The English merchants are trying in every possible way to ruin the various industries of India. As an illustration in point the writer mentions the attempts of the merchants of Manchester to get the import duty on cotton goods abolished, and to curtail the working hours in Indian mills. The trade of the country is in the hands of foreigners, and even agriculture has become unprofitable owing to the exorbitant nature of the land tax. Whatever remains after the payment of the assessment has to be given to satisfy the demands of the sowkárs. The masses have, therefore, become poor, and for want of employment they have taken to thieving. If this state of things continues for any length of time, the whole population will be reduced to one low level. In conclusion the writer complains of the salt tax, and says that although the people are hard working, they find it difficult to earn their livelihood.

Describes various robberies, and points out the shortcomings of the police.

A correspondent of the *Kalpataru* (16) of the 6th April, but received on the 8th, writing from Temburni in the Collectorate of Sholápur, says that on the night of the 30th March a gang of armed robbers attacked the house of one Mithubhai Atar of that village, and beat both him and his wife until they were nearly dead. Several others were seriously hurt by

A correspondent of the Kalpataru (18) of the 4th April, put forward on the
4th, writing from Trichinopoly in the Collectorate of
Shoolpur, says that on the night of the 30th March
a band of armed toppers attacked the house of one
Abdullah Aziz of that village, and beat both him and

sling stones and property to the extent of Rs. 200 was taken away. The camp of the Police Superintendent and of the Chief Constable was at Temburni when this occurrence took place. They, however, arrived on the spot after the robbers had decamped, and seized some pauper Bairagis and Gondhlis. An attack is reported to have been made on the house of one Kavde in the village of Allegaon, and much injury was done to the inmates. Robberies were committed at Dagad-Akola and Kandur within the last ten days. These occurrences are very common, and the police is utterly unable to apprehend these disturbers of the public peace.

Suggests that Rámoshis and other wild tribes may be enlisted in the army.

The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 1st April, but received on the 9th, alludes to the disturbances prevailing over the country, and suggests that the Rámoshis and other wild people should be enlisted in the army, and informed of the willingness of Government to enrol them. As a proof of the sincerity of Government, the *Satya Sadan* recommends that some of the leaders may be employed at once in this way. This step will benefit the country in a variety of ways. In the first place quiet will be restored in the disturbed districts, and the inhabitants will enjoy peace which they need very much in these hard times. The Government will also be a great gainer.

Says that Government should post parties of troops in different parts of the Deccan in order to restore quiet.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 4th April, but received on the 7th, refers to the prevailing disorders, and says that the Poona treasury is now being guarded by European troops instead of by native troops, as was formerly the case. This change in the present unsettled state of the country has given rise to many absurd and foolish rumours. It is, however, a serious cause for anxiety that the police is unable to put down these disturbers of peace. The occurrence at Bársi which was so much paraded before the public, hardly deserves the praise bestowed on it. Here the writer says that whatever may be the reasons which have prevented the police from coping with this evil successfully, it is quite clear that they are not equal to it, and that Government should not rely upon them. If the present state of things is allowed to continue, no one can predict to what lengths the Rámoshis may proceed. Sowkárs will abandon their villages and take shelter in towns. This will deprive the cultivating classes of the only source from which they can expect any assistance. It, therefore, behoves Government to post small parties of troops in different parts of the Deccan, and to commence public works in order to afford the means of subsistence to the disaffected people. The reduction of the land assessment is also suggested, and the extreme rigour of the forest laws should be so abated as to make them as little injurious to the people as possible.

Gives his opinion on the suppression of the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Calcutta.

The *A'rya Warta* (32) of the 5th April, but received on the 7th, alludes to the action taken by the Government of Bengal against the *Soma Prakásh* of Calcutta, and says that the correspondent who said that the English intended to make slaves of the Afghans, had no ground for making such an accusation; but at the same time it can hardly be contended that the statement was disloyal. The tone of the communication was calculated to strike terror into the people, who will think that their only safety lies in acting according to the wishes of the British Government. This view, however, did not enter into the minds of our rulers, who at once punished the offending newspaper by terminating its existence. Upon the whole, newspaper writers should exercise the utmost caution in publishing communications in future.

Observes that any further reduction of the import duties on cotton goods will be an injustice to India, and remarks that the proposed Factory Act for Indian mills should only prescribe the number of hours

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 8th April, in noticing the resolution of the Ministry and Parliament to abolish gradually the whole of the import duty on cotton goods, observes that laying aside for the present the question of England entering into a competition with India in regard to her manufactures, it seems that the object aimed at by the Manchester merchants has been secured by the reduction hitherto effected. Government has

during which the operatives should work, and not the hours during which the mills should be worked.

abolished the duty which was levied not only on goods of the same sort as are made in India, but also on such goods as India can hereafter manufacture. To do away with the duty levied on finer goods will be a down-right injustice to this country. But since Parliament itself has resolved to abolish the whole import duty, there is no tribunal left to which India can appeal for justice. The Indian authorities do not deserve much blame in this matter, as they have to carry on the administration under the control of Parliament. In alluding to the announcement made in the House of Lords by the Secretary of State for India that the Government of India has prepared a Factory Bill, which lays down that the Indian mills shall not be worked on Sundays, and that on week days they shall be worked from six in the morning to six in the evening, the *Samáchár* observes that persons who have experience of mills, remark that these measures will give a shock to the cotton industry of this country from which it will never recover. The wording of the Bill leads to the inference that the working of the mills before or after the hours prescribed will not be permitted. The object of Government in passing a new Act on this subject ought to be the due preservation of the health of the mill-operatives, and not the restriction of the time during which the mills should be worked. Government might lay down the number of hours for which an operative could be made to work, and leave it to the choice of the owner to work a mill as many hours as he likes by employing a different set of men, or to work it on or not on Sundays. If the mills are perpetually worked, the machinery will soon wear out. But it is to the interest of the owners to prevent such a result. For these reasons it behoves Government to prescribe the number of hours during which mill-operatives should work, and not the number of hours during which the mills should be worked.

The same of the 11th April alludes to the recent disturbances in the Godávari Zilla of the Madras Presidency in connection with the operation of the Abkári Act, and observes that however good may be the intentions of Government in enacting this law, its provisions are harsh. Very probably it has been supposed that by making liquor and toddy dear, the people will make less use of them. But it ought not to be forgotten that these drinks contain medicinal qualities. Poor people working hard in the open air and exposed to cold need them to preserve their health. It is true that an indiscreet indulgence is ruinous both to health and purse, and some persons are foolish enough to ruin themselves in this manner. By making these drinks dear, persons who make a proper use of them are compelled either to use them in less quantity than is needed to preserve their health, or to spend more money than they can well spare. Again, the new Abkári law has raised the price of these beverages so high as to make it nearly equal to that of the cheaper kinds of European spirits, which the people usually prefer. But it is well known that the same is adulterated and is injurious to health, while country liquor and toddy in their genuine state are not so. Moreover, the new Act has created obstructions in the way of trade in these articles. The *Samáchár*, therefore, hopes that the legislature will introduce on the earliest opportunity the necessary changes in this law, and remove the complaints made above.

Points out some of the disadvantages of the new Abkári Act.

In alluding to the great honor done by the natives to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs before his departure to England, the *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 9th April, observes that it was his courtesy and kindness which elicited expressions of regret at his departure. If a few Europeans were to mix freely with natives and act kindly towards them, as did Mr. Gibbs, a large reduction could be safely made in the army in India. But it is to be regretted that we seldom meet with men of his character. The generality of European officials live aloof from natives, and hence there is no social intercourse between them. It would be well if they were to imitate Mr. Gibbs, as their kindness and courtesy would not be thrown away.

Wishes that European officials would imitate the Honourable Mr. Gibbs in his courteous conduct towards natives.

The *Akhbáre Sowdagár* (49) of the 8th April states that the merchants in Bombay have been in the habit of getting blank forms of bills stamped at the Government Stamp Office. The new Stamp Act, however, prohibits this practice, and

Observes that merchants will be inconvenienced from the provision of the new Stamp

Act prohibiting the stamping of blank forms of bills of exchange and of lading.

consequently the mercantile public will be considerably inconvenienced as regards bills of exchange and bills of lading in which transactions usually take place on mail day.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 6th April wonders how the Police of Bombay, which is so much reputed for its efficiency, has not been yet able to apprehend Nursey Kesowji. The unfortunate persons who have been ruined by this reckless gambler deserve to be consoled by his being brought to justice as soon as possible. If his whereabouts is not known, a reward of five thousand rupees ought to be offered for his apprehension. The *Rást Goftár* hopes that Government will, for the sake of justice if for no other reason, interfere in this matter, and order the adoption of rigorous measures for his immediate apprehension.

Wishes that a reward should be offered for the apprehension of Nursey Kesowji, if the police is unable to find him.

The same in alluding to the murderous assault made by some persons on Mr. Mathurádás Lawji, a respectable merchant of Bombay, who was foremost in exposing the frauds of Nursey Kesowji and in prosecuting his father, observes that it is not to the credit of the police that such a dastardly attack should have been made on this public spirited gentleman in a thickly populated part of the city. The police should try to remove this blot on their character by making every effort to detect and apprehend the assailants, and those who instigated them.

Asks the Police of Bombay to detect and apprehend for its own credit the persons who made a cowardly assault on Mr. Mathurádás Lawji.

The same is surprized that the Government asks rupees one lac and sixty thousand for the plot of ground required by the Municipality of Bombay for building an office. This price is not high in the opinion of Government. It is very strange that Government should not let the Corporation have the land gratis, when the latter has presented several valuable properties to Government, and allows Government buildings to be rated on exceptionally favourable terms. Again, it is said that Government has made a present of a piece of land on the Apollo Bandar to the Bombay Club for the purpose of erecting a Club-house. This is not the only instance where a small number of Europeans have been alone benefited by such a grant. It is also not less strange that His Excellency the Governor should have expressed at the opening of the Tulsi water works great gratification at the successful working of the Municipality, and yet should have shown stinginess when it asked for a trifling favour. (The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the same date, and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 7th April, express similar sentiments.)

Disapproves of the action of Government in asking a high price for the piece of land required by the Municipality of Bombay for erecting a building for its own office.

The same observes that European soldiers are frequently to be found making disturbances in Poona. Last Monday some of them created a great row in the Sadar Bázár, and in their drunken frenzy threw stones at some natives. They could not be overpowered until some men from their own regiment arrived. They were then placed before Colonel Britten the Magistrate who sentenced each of them to three months' simple imprisonment. It is astonishing that these men should have been let off with such a light punishment, as only a few months ago some drunken soldiers were sentenced by Major Trueman to imprisonment with hard labor for a similar offence. But perhaps Government did not approve of this sentence.

Says that the people of Poona are astonished at the light punishment inflicted on certain drunken soldiers.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 6th April alludes to the reply given by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs to the Honourable Mr. Murarji on the subject of appointing six natives on the Port Trust, and observes that it is surprising that the Honourable gentleman should have stated that there were no native merchants able to talk or discuss questions in English, in which language the Trustees carried on their business. There are several persons

Observes that the Honourable Mr. Gibbs was not right in saying that there was not a sufficient number of native merchants acquainted with English who could be appointed on the Port Trust.

The Lords Temporal (23) of the 6th April agreed to the reply given by the Honorable Mr. Wright to the Honorable Mr. Wright on the subject of appointing six justices on the Port. That has observed that it is unfortunate that there should exist a doubt as to the right of the Crown on this question in England, in which language the Treaties were drawn and which language the Treaties carried on that question. That was very important

among first class native merchants of Bombay who possess the qualification in question. For instance there are Murarji Goculdás, Nanabhai Bairamji Jijibhai, Warjiwandás Mádhawdás, and Bhagwandás Purshottamdás, and the names of a dozen others could be mentioned. The Honourable Mr. Murarji must know these gentlemen, and hence it is amazing how he should have failed to state their names at the time.

Observes that the Honourable Mr. Sayad El Idroos and the Chief of Phaltan do not know English, and ought to resign their posts as Members of the Legislative Council.

The same observes that the Honourable Mr. Gibbs took objection to appointing native merchants on the Port Trust in consequence of his not finding a sufficient number who knew English. This reminds one of the Honourable Sayad El Idroos and the Chief of Phaltan, Members of the Legislative Council of Bombay. These gentlemen do not know English, and are mere dummies in the Council. They admitted the soundness of the objection raised by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, but their own ignorance of English must have reminded them that they were useless as Members of Council. It would, therefore, be graceful on their part and beneficial to the public if they were to resign and make room for better qualified native gentlemen. (The *Pársi Punch* (51) of the same date makes similar observations in its usual jocular style.)

Requests the Inspector of Police in Surat to adopt stringent measures for the suppression of robberies.

The *Gujarát Samáchár* (64) of the 5th April, but received on the 7th, observes that every week more than one robbery has for some time occurred in the town of Surat. The number of cases in the present year is greater than the number of similar occurrences in former years. Moreover, some of the recent robberies are said to have taken place near police stations. The City Inspector of Police is requested to take measures for their prevention. He is also informed that some of the policemen of the town take bribes from shop-keepers and drivers of bullock carts, and some sleep at night when on guard. Such conduct should not be allowed. The writer also mentions a report that a policeman had forcible connection with a woman who was going to a temple, and requests the Inspector to enquire into the truth of this charge.

Censures the police of Surat for the frequent robberies which occur in that town.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 31st March, but received on the 6th April, observes that it does not speak well for the police of Surat that notwithstanding that the force has been doubled, robberies should frequently occur in that town. Five instances of this crime are reported during last week. Some were committed in buildings situated on public roads, and one in a shop which is within a stone's throw from a police station.

Disapproves of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The same remarks that although the Indian finances are in an unsatisfactory condition, yet the Secretary of State and the Viceroy did not oppose the unjust demands of the merchants of Manchester with respect to the import duties on piece-goods. Not satisfied with the concession made last year, they made a fresh demand this year, and the Indian authorities again made a further reduction in the duty, thereby inflicting an annual loss on the exchequer of twenty lacs of rupees. Even this boon has not silenced them. About five thousand mill-operatives of Preston held a meeting on the 26th March, and it was resolved to urge Government to abolish altogether the import duty on cotton goods. This resolution will not fail to create dissatisfaction among patriotic natives. Why should not the merchants of England strive to attain their object when the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are ready to listen to their demands? But the latter ought not to grant a request which ignores the principles of political economy, and injures Indian trade, finance and operatives. If Lords Cranbrook and Lytton are actuated by patriotic feelings in abolishing the import duty, their example is worthy of imitation by natives. But the Viceroy has other duties besides those of attending to the interests of his own countrymen. He ought not to do any thing which would lower his character and reputation among natives. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 6th April expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Municipalities.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 6th April, after admitting the efforts made by the Municipality of Surat in extinguishing fires which frequently occur in that town, suggests that the Corporation ought to provide a fire engine worked by steam. It can be had for about seven hundred rupees, and will be more useful than engines worked by men. It will also do away with the necessity of seizing men in the streets on an emergency, in order to employ them in putting out fires. The *Mitra* hopes that the Corporation will adopt this suggestion.

Requests the Municipality of Surat to purchase a fire engine worked by steam.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 11th April complains that the Hindu inhabitants of Surat wash their bodies and soiled clothes at the landing places on the river Tápti, where most persons draw water for their daily consumption. Washing evidently makes the water dirty and injurious to the health of those who use it. There are no convenient places besides the ghâts for drawing water, and consequently persons carrying on washing operations there, ought to be prohibited from doing so. The writer hopes that the Municipal Secretary will adopt stringent measures to enforce the prohibition throughout the year.

Asks the Secretary to the Municipality of Surat to prohibit people from washing at the landing places on the River Tápti.

Native States.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 7th April, writing from Gandevi, complains that there is a Government order of old standing that butchers and fishermen should not sell flesh or fish on any Agyárus or the eleventh day of the moon. This order puts the persons who use this kind of food to great inconvenience. A similar prohibition existed formerly at Navsári, but has now been removed. The writer hopes that a similar favour may be done to the residents of Gandevi.

Requests the Gáekwád's Government to remove the prohibition existing at Gandevi against selling flesh or fish on the 11th day of every new moon.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 2nd April, but received on the 6th, does not approve of the construction of railways in Native States. The territories in possession of native princes are not so far advanced in prosperity as to need railroads. They require wells, tanks, and canals for irrigating lands. This is the only way in which the produce of land can be increased. Káthiáwár particularly suffers frequently from an insufficient supply of water, and ought to provide the means of storing it. The princes in wishing for railways merely imitate the British Government. The *Samsher* hopes that Political officers will impress on the minds of Native Chiefs the necessity which exists for providing irrigation works before constructing railways in their States.

Wishes that Native Chiefs should prefer the construction of irrigation works to providing railways for their States.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16*th April* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

5 N P 12—4 [CON 87]

P. W. D. 15—1-51-1,000 [100 81]

G. W. KONKANAY.

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay.
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press.
14th April 1870.

Native States.

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A correspondent of the Kandesh Vartman (16) of the 4th April, writing from Chopda, complains that the Hindu inhabitants of Surat must first pay a small sum to enjoy them in burning one dead. The Nira points that the Corporation will have, with the necessity of soaking them in the streets in an unhealthy, in order to enable this suggestion.

The Gujarati Nira (17) of the 9th April, after admitting the efforts made by the Municipality of Surat in extinguishing fires, which frequently occur in that town, suggests that the Corporation ought to provide a fire engine worked by steam. It can be had for about seven hundred rupees, but will be more useful than engines worked by men. It will also do away with the necessity of soaking them in the streets in an unhealthy, in order to enable this suggestion.

The Gujarati (18) of the 3rd April, not receiving on the 6th, does not approve of the contemplation of railways in Native States. The reporter in possession of native Princes are not so far advanced in prosperity as to need railroads. They require water, and, for this purpose, tanks. This is the only way in which the irrigation funds. Kathiawar particularly suffers frequently from an insufficient supply of water, and ought to provide the means of storing it. The Baroda is wasting for railways money intended the British Government. The Samachar points that Portugal officers will purchase on the minds of Native States. The writer goes that Municipal Secretary will consequently become entirely no assistance obtainable. Native States ought to be left to themselves, but they are not competent to govern themselves. The writer goes that the Municipality should do away with the present system of taxation, and that the Municipality should do away with the present system of taxation, and that the Municipality should do away with the present system of taxation, and

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 19th April 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ..	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Dnniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that compensation should be given to owners of salt-works which have been closed and also to those whose salt has been destroyed.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 30th March, in an article on the Destruction of Salt, says, that the tax on this first necessary of life should be twenty times its cost-price is a phenomenon which could only happen under the paternal British Government, and to which there is no parallel. Since the passing of the Salt Act of 1873, various salt-works have been closed and their owners utterly ruined, but no compensation has been given to them, although provision was made in the Act in question for this purpose. Again, it is reported that at the time when the duty on salt was enhanced, twenty-four thousand maunds of that commodity belonging to various individuals, were thrown into the sea, because the full duty was not realized when it was being sold by auction. What could have been the object of Government in ordering this destruction? It would have been better to have remitted ten per cent of the duty and then to have sold it at a cheaper rate. This course would have benefited the public, while the loss to Government would have been trifling. Besides, who is to compensate the manufacturers for this destruction of their salt? In what respect are they to blame if a purchaser is not forthcoming within the stipulated time? The *Opinion* feels sure that our rulers will never knowingly perpetrate injustice, and trusts that compensation will be granted to those who have suffered from the action of the authorities of the Salt Department.

Says that Government was not right, in demanding an exorbitant price for the land required for the Municipal offices.

The same in its issue of the 6th April discusses the question of the ground for the new Municipal offices, and says that the terms on which Government proposes to sell a site are too exorbitant. Government has sold land to the Bombay Club, which consists entirely of European members, on moderate terms, and there was nothing to prevent it from making the same offer to the Municipality. Besides, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has on various occasions given land gratis to Government, and if this had not been done, the latter would have been a considerable loser. Again, this ground is required for a public purpose, and every one imagined that Government would have shown generosity on the occasion. But not only was this not the case, but an amount of greed was exhibited which is truly astonishing. The site on which the National Bank is built was purchased for 8 Rupees per square yard and Bolton & Co. paid Rs. 10. Why therefore should Government demand Rs. 40 per square yard from the Municipality? Mr. Nowroji Fardunji declared that it would be easy to buy a new building for the sum for which Government proposes to sell the site in question. The *Opinion* concurs in this view.

Draws the attention of Government to the distress prevailing in the Indápur Táluka, and asks for relief.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 14th April, writing from Indápur, states that numbers of famine-stricken people are found wandering in the streets of the town, begging for food. Some do not hesitate to commit thefts, and some manage to eke out a miserable existence by eating refuse thrown out of houses. The condition of the people is really heart-rending. The authorities, however, seem to be bent upon ignoring the existence of famine altogether, and the lower officials do not report the real state of things for fear of incurring the displeasure of their superiors. It is to be hoped that Government will do something to relieve the terrible distress which is now prevailing in this táluka.

Praises Mr. Robert Knight for his attempt to start a newspaper in London with the object of advocating the interests of the natives of India.

The same in its issue of the 17th April adverts to Mr. Knight's attempt to start a newspaper in London for the purpose of advocating the interests of the people of India, and states that that gentleman is in every way qualified to carry on the undertaking. The ostensible object of this journal being to acquaint the English public with the real condition of the Indian population, it behoves the nobility and gentry of India to afford him all the

assistance in their power. During the terrible crisis of the mutiny, the existence of the Inám Commission, and the prevalence of the Indigo disputes in lower Bengal, the conduct of this gentleman in supporting the weak against the strong was unexceptionable. He has laid the people of India under deep obligations by his past career.

Points out the shortcomings of the British administration.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 14th April complains that the subjects of the British Government are bound by rigorous laws, and that it rests with Government alone to release them from that bondage. The cultivating classes have grown desperate owing to the exorbitant nature of the land-tax, the heavy incidence of the stamp-duty, the diminution of the period of limitation with respect to suits on bond debts, and the laxity observed in sales of property conducted through the medium of law courts. From the difficulty experienced in collecting the land revenue, it is evident that the country is being gradually drained of its wealth. This is also the opinion of thoughtful men in England. A certain amount of this drain is necessary owing to a foreign Government; but our rulers should observe some moderation in this respect. The writer proceeds in this strain, and asserts that the various taxes, which have been imposed of late, have spread discontent among the people. It, therefore, behoves Government to consider carefully its own position, and to take steps to create a spirit of loyalty among the masses.

Advises all Associations to shape their conduct according to the policy of Government.

The same refers to the meeting of the British Indian Association recently held in Calcutta to petition Parliament against the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods and against throwing the cost of the Afghan war on India, and says that the Finance Minister distinctly stated that these two steps have been deliberately resolved upon, and that Government will not retreat from the position which it has already taken. It is, therefore, sheer folly to make a protest after this authoritative declaration; and the *Suryodaya* advises all Associations to shape their demands so that they may be acceptable to Government.

Asks Government to increase the emoluments of the subordinates in the Public Works Department.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 10th April, but received on the 13th, says that the revisions recently made in the subordinate establishments of the various departments of Government have proved extremely beneficial, and regrets that the Public Works Department should alone have been left out when this was done. In 1867 the Government of Bombay submitted to the Supreme Government specific proposals to improve the position, and enhance the emoluments of the clerks in the offices of Executive and Assistant Engineers, but nothing certain is known to have resulted. Perhaps the difficulty of obtaining funds to meet the salaries of the numerous Engineers who are imported from England every year has compelled Government to lay aside this project. During the terrible crisis of the famine, this Department proved extremely useful, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that immediate measures will be taken to benefit those who were so serviceable.

Disapproves of the reduction of the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 9th April, but received on the 13th, refers to the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, and says that the reduction which has been made during the current year will inflict a loss of sixty-two lacs of rupees on the Indian revenues. This step has been taken solely in the interests of the merchants of Manchester, and it will give a shock to the cotton industry of this country from which it will perhaps never recover. The production of coarse cloth in India may have caused some little injury to the trade of Manchester, but is it intended that India should confine itself to the growth of raw produce only? How is the wealth of natives to increase in this way, and how is the vast population of India to support itself by cultivation alone? Here the writer alludes to the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association, and says that it was unbecoming in its tone, and calculated to give the people an idea that the British Government was harsh and oppressive. Our rulers are not likely to come to their senses until the whole population takes to thieving owing to want

of employment. Finally the writer advises all patriotic natives to stimulate the production of cloth in Indian mills and to undersell the merchants of Manchester in the Indian market.

Makes remarks on the dacoities prevailing in the Collectorates of Poona, Sholápur and Sátára.

The same in its issue of the 16th April refers to the lawlessness prevailing in the Collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, and Sátára, and says that Rámoshis and other wild tribes usually subsist upon the produce of the forest and by working in the jungles. These sources of livelihood have however been denied to them owing to the rigorous nature of the forest laws, and hence they have taken to creating disturbances over the country. The special officials appointed to quell them are unable to cope successfully with the evil, and more inducements must be offered in order to make them more energetic in the discharge of their duties. Here the writer says that persons tolerably well off cannot afford to purchase salt enough for their requirements owing to its high price. It is, therefore, quite clear that the poor perhaps never obtain it at all. Government should give every facility to these wild people to obtain their living in an honourable manner; otherwise a continuation of the present state of things might culminate in a rebellion like that of 1857, which was caused by the annexation policy of Government and its refusal to allow adoptions.

Disapproves of the Factory Bill which is now pending in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 13th April alludes to the speech of the Secretary of State in Parliament with reference to the new factory legislation relating to India, and says that the time for passing this measure is not opportune. The condition of the masses is so utterly wretched that their first care must be that of keeping body and soul together. Considerations of health and education cannot be attended to when people do not get one meal daily. The natives are willing to work hard, but they are impotent to help themselves, since all the trades and professions are in the hands of foreigners. It is true that the soil of India was originally fertile, but, owing to a variety of causes, it has deteriorated, and land does not now yield as much as in former times. Besides, Government has become the sole proprietor, and it is, therefore, no body's interest to spend capital on land in order to increase its productive powers. Under such circumstances the health and education of labourers may well be disregarded. If the proposed Act is passed, it will deprive a large number of poor people of the means of subsistence. It is better to support five thousand persons in good condition than to support twice that number in misery. The latter would lead to the deterioration of the population. Upon the whole, it is not advisable to put any restriction on the employment of operatives in Indian mills, nor to limit the hours during which mills should be worked. The *Arunodaya* trusts that these points will receive careful consideration before the Bill becomes law.

Disapproves of meeting the Home charges by means of loans, and advocates the reduction of expenditure in the various departments of Government.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 11th April, but received on the 14th, adverts to the enormous losses caused by unfavorable exchange, and says that the remedy by which Government proposes to tide over the difficulty by contracting a debt of ten millions sterling in England will not in the end prove beneficial. Silver has declined in value only with reference to gold, and as the demand for the latter will always continue unabated owing to its adoption as a universal medium of exchange in all civilised countries; it is not likely that the former will ever recover its previous value. When, therefore, the time comes for paying off this gigantic loan, the embarrassment now experienced will be increased ten-fold. Reduction of the already over-grown public expenditure is the only way by which the present crisis could be successfully got over, and for effecting this there is ample scope. Here the writer says that the salaries drawn by European officials are very exorbitant as compared with those in other countries, and they might, therefore, well be curtailed. Retrenchments could also be made in the various departments of Government.

The *A'rya Warta* (32) of the 12th April, but received on the 14th, adverts to the departure of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs to England, and says that he was particularly kind to natives, and gave employment to many of them in the public service. The Englishmen who resorted to this country before it was completely subjugated, treated the natives with kindness and consideration; but such men are rarely to be found now-a-days. This difference can be accounted for in a variety of ways. For instance, Englishmen were more dependent on natives in former times than they are now, as their power was not thoroughly established, and besides they usually came from noble families. This is now changed. The British supremacy now rests on a firm basis, and the present race of officials have altered their behaviour accordingly. Among these Mr. Gibbs was undoubtedly the best. This is evidenced by the entertainments which were given in his honor by distinguished natives.

Praises Mr. Gibbs for his kindness to natives.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 10th April, but received on the 13th, contains a communication, the writer of which states that Keshawlál Shambhurám, the Shirestedár under the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the I'dar State, was before the year 1850 a Surveyor in the Revenue Survey Department in Kaira, and was in that year prosecuted and punished for falsifying a public document. It is strange indeed that he has been employed under the British Government, when the Political Agent of Mahi Kánta is particular in not giving employment in the departments under the Agency, to persons who have been dismissed for misconduct. After his dismissal the Shirestedár was employed by the late Jawánsingji Mahárāj, and came into British service on that State coming under Government management. It behoves the authorities concerned to write to the District Magistrate of Kaira to send the papers regarding him for the purpose of proving his misconduct.

States that Keshawlál Shambhurám, Shirestedár to the Assistant Political Agent in charge of I'dar State, was in 1850 punished for falsifying a public document.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 13th April observes that there are one or two Members in the Bombay Legislative Council who do not understand English, and are consequently of little or no use for purposes of legislation. When they were appointed, it was thought that the proceedings of the Council would be explained to them in their vernaculars. But nothing of the kind is done. They form a subject of derision, and ought, out of self-respect, to resign their seats. Their appointment has created a suspicion in the public mind that they are appointed simply to help the Government. The appointment of the Surat gentleman in particular is a mistake. He is of little or no use, and the same opinion is entertained by the *Yajdán Parast* (52) from which a quotation is given. There are many able and efficient native gentlemen in Bombay, the appointment of any one of whom to the Council would have been eminently useful.

Observes that one or two native Members of the Bombay Legislative Council do not know English, and are, therefore, of little or no use as legislators.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 14th April observes that many famine-stricken people of Káthiáwár have sought refuge in Bombay and in some parts of Gujarát. The charitable native merchants of the presidency town and the people of Gujarát are feeding them, and deserve praise for their charity. But it is to be regretted that the native princes of Káthiáwár, whose subjects these refugees are, have given them no relief. After censuring them for dereliction of duty, the *Jáme Jamsed* recommends that such of them as lack funds should obtain a loan from the British Government, which in a praiseworthy manner spent the large sum of sixteen krores of rupees in relief, and saved the lives of millions of its subjects. The authorities very properly think that the refugees ought to be sent back to their native country. But unless these Chiefs are shown the necessity of adopting relief measures, the distressed persons on returning to their native land must fall victims to starvation. It is said that Colonel Barton, the Political Agent of Káthiáwár, has not yet exercised pressure on the Chiefs under him in this matter. If this be true, it is a great misfortune for the people

Observes that the Political Agent of Káthiáwár should exercise pressure on the Native Chiefs under him to adopt measures for the relief of their distressed subjects.

of Káthiáwár that they have lost at this juncture Mr. Peile, who was so able and fit to teach native princes their duty in this particular. If Colonel Barton fails to act with decision, it behoves Government to issue the necessary instructions to him. If these princes adopt relief measures for the benefit of their subjects, the unfortunate refugees in Bombay and Gujarát will return to their native land at once.

Makes a few suggestions for amending the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts.

After admitting the benefits derived from Small Cause Courts, the same of the 18th April is glad to find that it is intended to extend their pecuniary jurisdiction. Instead of increasing the pecuniary limit to Rs. 2,000 it would be better if it were extended to Rs. 5,000. The business in the High Court would then be diminished, the number of Judges could be safely reduced, and the people would get speedy and cheap justice. The *Jáme Jamsed* then makes various suggestions: I.—At present these courts have no power to sell immoveable property in satisfaction of their decrees, and consequently the plaintiff has to file a suit in the High Court, when he wants to get the defendant's immoveable property sold to satisfy his debt. This process causes great delay. It is, therefore, desirable that a provision should be entered in the Bill, empowering Small Cause Courts to execute their own decrees either on the moveable or immoveable property of the defendant. Again, it is sometimes found that the Názar or the Sheriff is hasty in selling property, and consequently they realise less than they are really worth. Hence it is desirable that the property should be sold through professional auctioneers. II.—Again, Small Cause Courts cannot issue an attachment on debts due to the judgment-debtor by third parties, and consequently the judgment-creditor cannot recover that money. Hence it would be well to enter in the Bill the provisions of Act X. of 1877, bearing upon the subject. III.—The Small Cause Court should be empowered to register and execute decrees made by private arbitration, and the periods within which they are to be presented for registration need to be shortened, in order that justice may be speedily obtained. IV.—The Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction in the case of ships lying in harbour, and cannot issue attachment before passing a decree on the application of the plaintiff. It should, therefore, be invested with power to issue the attachment in such cases. V.—The court-fees in the case of suits for more than one thousand rupees should also be reduced.

Advises the people of India to appeal to Parliament against the total abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 12th April, but received on the 14th, observes that it is no wonder that the merchants of Manchester have succeeded in inducing Parliament to order the reduction of the import duties on cotton goods, and to promise the abolition of the remaining portion hereafter, as there are many members of Parliament who have at heart the protection and advancement of the interests of that manufacturing town, and as there are no natives of India in that august assembly to further their own interests. The recent reduction has inflicted an annual loss of about twenty lacs of rupees, and the promised abolition will increase that loss still more. To make up the deficiency, new taxes will have to be imposed. It behoves the people of this country, therefore, to appeal to Parliament against this measure. Government may not be willing to re-impose the duty it has recently abolished; but there can be nothing wrong in asking it not to proceed further in this direction.

Prays Government to adopt immediate measures for the relief of the distress which prevails among the cultivating and other classes throughout the country.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 13th April observes that great distress prevails in almost all parts of the country, and it behoves Government to adopt immediate measures on an extensive scale for the relief of the cultivating classes, who form no small proportion of the sufferers. In Cashmere a terrible famine prevails. In the Panjaub and the North-West Provinces great distress exists. Madras still complains of high prices of corn. In the Bombay Presidency last year's heavy rains destroyed almost all the crops. To make matters worse rats in the Southern Marátha Country and locusts in Gujarát

destroyed all the corn. In Káthiáwár, in addition to the above-mentioned evils, ants appeared and destroyed the corn while it was in the ear. The consequences of this fearful havoc are felt in every part of this Presidency. In Mahárashtra the unruly poor have begun to commit dacoities. Most of the Gujaráti cultivators have sold their fields and chattels, and are roaming about as beggars. The number of beggars in Gogha has increased by one thousand. The Municipalities of Surat and Broach find themselves unable to feed the large influx of the distressed who have taken refuge in those towns. In Bombay the number of refugees from Káthiáwár is now nearly five thousand. They present a really pitiable sight by their nakedness and importunate begging for food. They say that they are farmers; and the very mode of their asking alms indicates that they are not professional beggars. For the relief of all these, it behoves Government to adopt measures without delay.

Finds fault with the Honourable Mr. Balfour for not supporting the objections raised by the Chamber of Commerce and the native merchants against the new Port Trust Bill.

The same remarks that the other important complaint besides the one relating to the Wádi Bandar property, raised by the Chamber of Commerce in its petition in connection with the new Port Trust Bill, is that the price of the foreshore properties fixed by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs at 77 lacs of rupees is too high. The Chamber estimates the value at somewhat less than seventy-five lacs; and thus 77 lacs is an unnecessarily high figure. This complaint is just; and yet the Honourable Mr. Balfour, the representative of the mercantile community in the Council, supported the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, and observed that the Chamber would not take exception to the price proposed. By doing this the Honourable Member has only shown his ignorance of the opinion entertained by the Chamber on the subject. Again, the objections raised by the native merchants in their petition against the Bill are not false; and yet the Honourable Mr. Balfour did not support even one of them. He disposed of the petition by stating that they proceeded from a few cloth-merchants, and were not, therefore, worth considering. The above circumstances show that the Legislative Council is under the present constitution unfit to realise thoroughly the views and sentiments entertained by the public, and that there is no independent Councillor except the Honourable Mr. Murárji Gokuldás.

Is glad that Mr. Nilkanth Anant, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has retired from office.

The same is glad that Mr. Nilkanth Anant Joshi, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, has closed his career by taking pension. His retirement from office is a matter of public congratulation. By his wilful conduct, the Customs Department has suffered much. He possessed so much influence with Mr. Reid, the Commissioner of Customs, that he did almost every thing in the office, and was really the Commissioner.

Observes that the Honourable Mr. Gibbs fully deserved the great honor done to him by natives on his departure from these shores.

The same observes that the large number of native gentlemen who had come to the Apollo Bandar to bid farewell to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on his departure from these shores, ought to teach all Europeans the important lesson that, when one of them acts kindly and courteously to the natives, the latter are not stingy in doing him honor and showing their gratitude. The Honourable Councillor was a great friend of the natives. He treated them kindly and courteously. Several of them came from long distances such as Surat, Broach, Násik and Poona. More honor was done to him than has been shown to most of the former Governors of this Presidency. He commanded this great respect not on account of his great political capacity, or for doing any great work beneficial to the public, but on account of his courtesy to natives. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Advises the people to appeal to Parliament against the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods.

The same advises the people of this country not be discouraged by the decision of Parliament to abolish for the present the Indian import duties on certain classes of cotton goods, and to cancel those on the remainder hereafter. It is true that the fountain-head of justice in England has decided upon the measure in question, without

consulting the interests of the country which has had to make a sacrifice in the matter. But the same has been done at a time when India has been obliged to obtain a loan from England of twelve krores of rupees, when the Home charges have increased to 17 krores, when the exchange will cause a loss of four krores, when India has to spend three krores on the Afghan war, and when poverty and starvation are rampant. Again, the Honourable Mr. Briggs made a motion in Parliament that the whole of the import duty should be abolished, although it may be necessary to levy new taxes in order to carry out this measure. But the same was negatived by a large majority, and the small minority which supported him contained many representatives of manufacturing towns. This proves that Parliament still entertains feelings of compassion for India. Hence it is not inappropriate to appeal to that assembly, and make at once an attempt to prevent any further mischief.

Prays His Excellency the Governor to open gymnastic classes in connection with the educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 13th April regrets that the recommendations made by it several times before, for attaching gymnastic classes to the public schools of this Presidency, have not been adopted. There is not a single educational institution in Bombay, either public or private, in which gymnastic exercises are taught. The Bengal Presidency is more fortunate in this respect. There Sir George Campbell opened gymnastic classes, and Sir Richard Temple encouraged them by holding public exhibitions. We trust that our indefatigable Governor will devote his attention to this subject, and will lay within the reach of students of public schools this means of improving their health.

Censures the Bombay Government for asking an exorbitant price for the piece of land required by the Bombay Municipality.

The same also, like some of its local native contemporaries, censures Government for asking an exorbitant price for the piece of land required by the Bombay Municipality to erect a building for its own office. The Corporation has on several occasions given different plots of ground gratis to Government; and notwithstanding this, it is asked to pay Rs. 40 per every square yard, which is undoubtedly an exorbitant price. Government ought not to be so hard upon the Municipality; and it is hoped that it will, on a re-consideration of the subject, rectify the mistake it has committed. (The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.)

Observes that the provision in the new Factory Act that mills shall be worked for 12 hours during the day and no more, is inappropriate.

In alluding to the telegram from England that the Secretary of State for India stated in the House of Lords that the Government of India has prepared the draft of a Factory Act by which mills in India would be worked from six in the morning to six in the evening on week days only, and that male labourers would be employed in them for twelve hours, females for ten hours, and children for nine hours, the *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 13th April observes that the hours fixed for exacting work from the operatives are reasonable, and will be beneficial to the workmen as well as the owners of the mills. But there was no need for prescribing that the mills shall be kept open or worked for so many hours and no more. It will be injurious to the interests of the mill-owners to compel them to work the mills for certain hours only, when it may be advantageous to them to work them as long as they like, with different sets of workmen. The abolition of a portion of the import duties on cotton goods has already given a shock to mill industry; and were the draft Act passed in its present form, it would completely destroy the trade in cotton cloth. (The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the same date thoroughly disapproves of the draft Act. It is not right to prescribe the number of hours for which mill or other labourers should work, since it will only prevent those who have strength and will to work longer than the prescribed period from doing so, and earning thereby more money.

Requests the Local Fund authorities of the Kaira District to open relief works for

The *Kaira Wartamán* (58) of the 9th April, but received on the 13th, states that many distressed persons have collected at Kaira and go about begging for food. In the present hard times people find it difficult to feed them. It

the benefit of the distressed who have collected in that town.

behoves the Local Fund authorities of the district, therefore, to open relief works for their benefit. If no work is provided for them, and for those who would soon be reduced to a similar condition, there is a likelihood of their taking to a wrong course. It is good to provide against evil before it comes upon us.

Advises Yákubkhán, the Ruler of Afghanistan, to make peace with the British Government.

The *Káside Mumbai* (63) of the 14th April states that the terms of peace offered to Yákubkhán on the condition that he should retain Herat only, and make over the remainder of Afghanistan to the British Government, have not been accepted by him. On a former occasion, after carrying on war with that country, the British Government did not think it advantageous to occupy it. Dost Mahomed was treated as an independent sovereign, and he, and after him his son Sher Ali, became staunch allies of the Indian Government. Politicians alone know what destroyed that amicable relationship. Yákubkhán has now to decide whether he would accept the terms offered, and become dependent on the British Government, or continue the war and take the consequences. But discreet people believe that, however brave he may be, he will not be able to offer opposition for a long time. They also doubt whether the Indian Government, notwithstanding its great power, will succeed in effecting the complete subjugation of Afghanistan, whose inhabitants are revengeful and energetic. Under these circumstances a middle course would be advantageous to both parties. Yákubkhán should now see the evil results of the mistake committed by his father and the folly of continuing hostilities, and should give a Nazrána to the British Government to regain its friendship.

Observes that a knowledge of English should not have been required in native merchants to be appointed on the Port Trust Committee.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 14th April disapproves of the recommendation made by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs that native merchants who are acquainted with the English language should be only appointed on the Port Trust of Bombay. A knowledge of English is much required in a Member of the Legislative Council, and yet Government appoints gentlemen who are utterly ignorant of it. On the other hand there is little need of the same qualification in the members of the Port Trust, and yet it is insisted upon. This is not right.

Prays His Excellency the Governor to consider the Revenue Code Bill before giving his assent.

The same observes that our legislators give more attention to secure the interests of Government than those of the subjects. They ought not to do this, but should be impartial. The Government of India refused its assent to the Revenue Code Bill, as the native Members of the Legislative Council asserted that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the cultivators. The Bill has been again brought before the local legislature; and it is hoped that Sir Richard Temple will consider it well before giving his assent to it.

Municipalities.

Advises the Ahmedabad Association to protest against the intention of the local Municipality to include within the Municipal limits Mádhawparun, &c.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 10th April, but received on the 13th, does not approve of the intention of the local Municipality to include the suburb of Mádhawparun within the city limits. Several merchants have made the suburb a place for storing goods. Municipal taxes are levied on such of these goods as are brought into the city for consumption. Those which are sent to other places escape Municipal taxation; and the Corporation proposes to tax them also. But if this is done, the Ahmedabad merchants will lose the benefit of the small trade they carry on. If the goods are taxed, the purchasers at other places will find them dearer than they have been accustomed to, and will order them without the intervention of the Ahmedabad merchants. Moreover, the income from the proposed taxation would not diminish the existing burden of taxes on the constituents, and would only go to swell the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners who are not discreet in the observance of economy in spending Municipal money. The

Ahmedabad Association is advised to protest against the proposal of the Corporation. The *Hitechchhu* recommends the same to follow the example of the East Indian Association of Calcutta, and to send a protest to the Home Government against the exaction of the expenses of the Afghan war from India, and against the recent abolition of the import duties on cotton goods.

Requests the Magistrate of Ahmedabad to prohibit the storing of grass in houses.

The same, in alluding to a fire which recently occurred in the Bhadar, in the town of Ahmedabad, observes that the cause of the fire was the grass stored in the house which got ignited somehow. The Magistrate should strictly prohibit the storage of such articles in human habitations.

Native States.

Praises Mr. Manibhái Jasbhái for his able administration of the Cutch State.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 13th April, in noticing the management of the Cutch State, as described in the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1877-78, observes that Mr. Manibhái Jasbhái deserves great praise for managing this principality satisfactorily. He began to introduce improvements from the day of his appointment. Before his nomination, disputes frequently arose between the Darbár and the Mahájans, the Bháyáts often quarrelled among themselves, and the Jádejás made frequent opposition to the Darbár. These events have of late not recurred, and peace reigns throughout the State. The Diwán has improved the Police Department, abolished the practice of farming the public revenues, established the Educational Department on a firm footing, and opened new schools; reformed the condition of the Public Works Department, established peaceful relations with the Pálanpur and the Navánagar States, brought to an end the dispute with the Morvi State, and disposed of the complaints raised by the people of the Sindhal class. The writer mentions several other improvements in the revenue and judicial branches, and observes that the credit for all them is due to the Diwán.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23*rd April* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 26th April 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ..	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Describes how the ryots of Islámpur are being ill-treated by the Deshmukh of Bahádar Wádi.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 21st April says that the Deshmukh of Bahádar Wádi, who holds inám lands in the village of Islámpur in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, is endeavouring to eject the tenants from his property. The latter contend that they are the real proprietors, and that the Deshmukh is only entitled to receive the revenue assessment. They have, therefore, refused to quit their holdings. Upon this, the Deshmukh has brought one hundred men from his own village, and assisted by two hundred ryots of Islámpur, is forcibly ejecting the tenants in question. The ploughs and bullocks of the poor cultivators are seized, and they are being annoyed and ill-treated in every possible way. The patel, kulkarni and the police constable of the village declare that they have no authority to interfere, and are enjoying the fun. The inhabitants are in great terror, and each is anxious for his own safety. The táluka station is only two miles off, yet nothing has been done to restore quiet. If Government do not take immediate measures to bring the Deshmukh to his senses, the consequences may be serious. The *Indu Prakásh*, without vouching for the correctness of the above statement, earnestly prays Government to institute a searching enquiry into the above allegations.

Asks Government to free the Wárli and Dublá tribes from the oppression of the higher classes of natives.

Another correspondent of the same reports that the higher classes have deprived the Wárli and the Dublá tribes in the Umbargaon Táluka of the Thána District of their lands, and that the latter are now reduced to utter beggary. This is not all. These poor people are being annoyed in every possible way, and if they appeal for justice to the Subordinate Judge of Umbargaon, every impediment is put in their way by that official. The correspondent hopes that measures will be taken to relieve them from their miserable condition.

Describes the condition of the people in the Indápur Táluka, and asks Government to appoint a gentleman unconnected with the Poona District to make enquiries about it.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 21st April, writing from Indápur, says that twenty-five armed robbers are said to have attacked the village of Kandalgaon, and carried away property to the extent of Rs. 200. Reports of the same band having visited Kugaon have also been received. If an efficient police force is not stationed within this táluka, these occurrences will increase and the consequences may be serious. In concerting measures for the restoration of order, pecuniary considerations alone ought not to have much weight. The writer also states that the wages which are given to the sick and the maimed employed on relief works recently commenced for their benefit are insufficient, and they are slowly dying of starvation. He then adds that the land revenue is being collected in the most vigorous manner. The animals and moveable property of many cultivators have been sold, and in some cases even fields have been put up to auction; yet the sum realised has been quite insignificant. This will pretty well indicate to what terrible straits the agricultural population has been reduced. It is strange that no remissions are made in the land assessment. Most of the villages in this táluka have been abandoned, and the inhabitants have gone to seek their living elsewhere. The deaths which occur among those remaining behind in partially abandoned villages are attributed to diarrhœa and not to starvation. Mr. Moore, the Collector of Poona, is said to have visited Diksál on the 16th instant. When he was at the railway station, he saw some sickly children begging for food. Upon this he wrote to the Mámlatdár to the effect that he should see that such children are taken care of by their parents, and prevent the recurrence of such scenes. From this it is quite clear that the higher authorities have made up their minds to ignore the existence of famine, and that the subordinate officials are perfectly helpless in the matter. Finally, the writer asks Government to nominate an independent gentleman to conduct enquiries into the condition of the people of this táluka.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 17th April, but received on the 20th, says that it is reported that the *Sohochur* newspaper of Calcutta published some matter condemnatory of the policy of Government, and that thereupon the Bengal Government called upon its proprietor to furnish security for its future good behaviour. He, however, preferred to suppress the newspaper altogether on account of his unwillingness to submit to the terms demanded. When the Vernacular Press Act was passed, it was hoped that since it was passed with the object of checking the licentious writings of the vernacular press, its provisions would not be enforced; but the recent action of the Bengal Government would seem to indicate that those hopes are doomed to disappointment. The official hierarchy would be undoubtedly glad if newspapers ceased to exist altogether, inasmuch as they are the only channel by which their shortcomings can be exposed, and it is perhaps with this view that the recent policy has been inaugurated. In conclusion the *Mitra* says that educated natives write for the newspapers, because they have no other occupation to which they can turn their attention, and that such men will be deprived of the means of earning their livelihood, if strong expressions are interpreted as indicative of disloyalty, and if the present policy of suppressing newspapers is continued.

Disapproves of the action of the Bengal Government in the case of the *Sohochur* newspaper.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 23rd April approves of the starting of a newspaper in London to advocate Indian interests, and says that Mr. Knight is in every way qualified to conduct it. The natives of India should give him all the assistance in their power, in order to enable him to carry out the undertaking to a successful issue. From the experience which Mr. Knight has acquired during his long residence in this country, he has come to the conclusion that the interests of India are not safe in the hands of the authorities here. The people in England form their opinions from the information which is supplied to them by the officials in India; but much mischief is done, because it is conveyed in a manner calculated to conceal their own shortcomings. The object of this journal is to acquaint the English public with the real condition of India, and to point out defects in the Indian administration.

Approves of the project of starting a newspaper in London to advocate Indian interests.

The *Subodha Patriká* (10) of the 20th April refers to the abolition of the Indian import duty on cotton goods, and to the enactment of a Factory Law for India, and observes that in advocating these measures the merchants of Manchester are actuated by purely selfish motives. They, however, contend that the abolition of the duty in question would enable them to reduce the price of the cloth at present worn by the ryots of India, and that the passing of a Factory Act would benefit the health of the operatives who are now over-worked. It must, however, be remembered that the loss caused by the abolition of the duty will have to be made up by additional taxation, which must entirely fall on those in whose interests this measure is advocated, and that the reduction in the number of working hours in the case of mill-operatives will result in their having to live on insufficient wages. It is clear, therefore, that the interests of the merchants of Manchester have alone been consulted in the action which Government has taken. There is one way of defeating their machinations. Every native of India should strictly abstain from wearing English cloth, and should give every possible encouragement to the manufacture of indigenous cloth. But the writer does not think that this will ever be accomplished.

Condemns the reduction of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and advises natives to abstain from purchasing English cloth.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 20th April says that it appears from the English news published in the *Times of India* that the English people are dissatisfied with the financial statement relating to India, and are apprehensive about the permanence of the English rule in this country. They consider that the Indian administration is conducted on an extravagant scale, and allege that the loan

Advocates the appointment of a new Finance Minister for India, and says that Government should seriously consider the awful condition of the Indian finances.

which the English Cabinet proposes to give to the Indian Government without interest is a practical proof of this state of things. They also say that if the Afghan expedition has been undertaken for the security of Imperial interests, there is no reason why England should not pay all the expenditure incidental to it. Again, if the Indian Government is not bankrupt, then there is no necessity for lending it money without interest re-payable by instalments at long intervals. From all these considerations they (the English pople) conclude that India is not able to bear the cost of the Afghan war, whatever may be the reasons which have led to such a lamentable result. Our Indian administrators, says the *Arunodaya*, should deeply ponder over these reflections. The root of the evil is to be found in the fact that our ever-changing rulers conduct the administration in the most reckless and prodigal manner. The present crisis would not have been reached if any settled principle had been observed in the policy of the Government. Our governors should closely follow in the footsteps of their predecessors of thirty years ago, who, with only half the present revenues, conducted the whole administration, and constructed elaborate public works. In conclusion, the *Arunodaya* agrees with the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the desirability of appointing a new Finance Minister for India.

Praises Sir Richard Temple for the advice which he gave to natives on the subject of drink.

The same alludes to the speech recently delivered by Sir Richard Temple at a meeting of the Temperance League, and says that His Excellency deserves all honour for the advice he gave to the natives on that occasion. When in the height of the famine, our Governor declared that half a seer of rice sufficed for the support of a native, every one felt that the statement was not justified by facts, but there can be no difference of opinion with reference to his exhortation to the natives to abstain from drink. There is, however, little likelihood of its producing the desired effect. The vice of intemperance has taken such deep root among our educated men that any advice, however good, will be entirely thrown away. In conclusion, the writer advises all educated natives to do their utmost to eradicate this vice from amongst them.

Remarks on the expensiveness of University education, and says that the prospects of our graduates are very gloomy.

The same refers to the recent changes made in the University curriculum, and says that His Excellency the Governor deserves great praise for the perseverance and energy which he displayed on this occasion, when those changes received the approval of the Senate. The substitution of a paper of translations from the student's vernacular into English and *vice versâ*, in the place of the unmeaning paraphrase is much commended, but the division of the Bachelor of Arts Examination into two portions is not approved. At present, the University examinations have been made as stiff and as expensive as possible, and a considerable portion of a student's life is passed in going through their terrible ordeal. The prospects even then are very gloomy. A post of 30 rupees is all that a student can look up to. The creation of a new degree of Bachelor of Science may be useful, but in the present condition of India it will not be productive of much benefit. Government imports graduates from England and appoints them to posts of high emoluments. Even Europeans not so qualified are selected to fill important and highly-paid offices, but our native graduates have to send repeated applications for an appointment of Rs. 30. This modicum of justice would never have been meted, but for the interference of His Excellency the Governor. Our Government declares that it wishes to impart education to the poor, but the present educational policy is calculated to debar even rich men from availing themselves of the advantages of a University education.

Disapproves of the action of the Bengal Government in the case of the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Calcutta.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 18th April, but received on the 21st, says that when the Vernacular Press Act was passed, every one imagined that its provisions would never be enforced, but the recent proceedings of the Bengal Government against the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Calcutta have entirely dissipated that idea. The communication which gave rise to this action may have been unpalatable to our rulers, but it is hardly fair to condemn the publisher for the sins of the

correspondent. Government would have been praised if it had contented itself with merely cautioning the Editor not to offend again in the same manner. We are willing to submit to any treatment to which our rulers may subject us, but the policy of the Vernacular Press Act is really irritating. If a king ill-treat his subjects there is no appeal to a higher authority. Every newspaper writer should bear this in mind.

Disapproves of the policy of abolishing the duties on cotton goods imported into India.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 18th April, but received on the 21st, in an article on the Finances of India, repeats many of the arguments which have been frequently reported, and says that the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods may, to a certain extent, benefit the merchants of Manchester, but it was hardly politic to resort to this measure, when by doing so the Government knew that a spirit of discontent would be created among its numerous loyal subjects. The Government is sadly in need of money as is evident from the rapid manner in which it is increasing the national debt. Mr. Bright condemned the prodigality of the Indian Government in Parliament, and declared that it was not superior to that of Turkey. Under such circumstances it was sheer folly to abandon a fruitful source of revenue. The predominating influence which the merchants of Manchester have acquired in Indian affairs, and the support which their policy is receiving in Parliament shows that there is no chance of justice being done to India. Our rulers must, however, remember that they are the guardians of this country, and that the happiness or misery of its inhabitants is entirely in their hands. The writer, therefore, hopes that they will not impose any additional taxation, and trusts that the loss resulting from the surrender of the duties in question will be made good by retrenchments in the public expenditure.

Desires all loyal natives not to irritate their rulers by carrying matters too far.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 19th April, but received on the 21st, says that it appears from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* that the *Sohachur* newspaper is receiving from the Bengal Government the same kind of treatment as the *Soma Prakásh*. It does not become our wise and generous rulers to exercise their power and authority on the publishers of such silly and absurd writings as those which have recently attracted their notice. The policy which the Government has been lately pursuing towards the vernacular press will deter low and down-trodden natives only from publishing such unmeaning nonsense as now and then appears in vernacular newspapers. Finally, the writer advises all loyal persons not to irritate their rulers by carrying matters too far.

Asks the police of Umreth to apprehend the nest of gamblers who infest the road between that town and Dákor.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 17th April, but received on the 20th, states that a large number of gamblers sit at a place on the road leading from Dákor to Umreth, and annoy the passers-by. It is very strange that the police is not aware of this. It should, however, make no delay in seizing them.

Makes observations on the Despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India on the subject of the Indian police.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 24th April alludes to the Despatch of the Secretary of State with reference to the tortures inflicted by the police on accused persons, and observes that Lord Cranbrook is quite right in stating that this nefarious practice is traceable to the low class of people from which the men are recruited, as well as to the insufficient allowances which they receive. But these two points alone do not explain the phenomenon. Almost all the higher officers of the police belong to the higher classes, and draw large salaries. A large portion of the lower offices are held by the lower class of Europeans who are well-paid. The infliction of torture and the setting up of false witnesses in order to obtain the conviction of innocent persons, are generally done by the lower officers, who are induced to act in this manner in order to secure the good graces of their superiors, and, thereby, to obtain their own advancement in the service. The higher officers who are responsible to Government for the detection of crime, are desirous that their subordinates should

detect the largest number of crimes. But in the entertainment of this desire they do not take care that their subordinates do not misconduct themselves, and it is said that they sometimes lend support to their wrong acts. Again, many Europeans think lightly of the natives, and do not consider it a serious matter if they are ill-treated. Those European officers of the police, who entertain this opinion, are not likely to notice with severity the misconduct of their subordinates towards accused persons of Indian nationality. Such complaints in future will be avoided if the higher officers are held responsible to some extent for the misconduct of their subordinates. Cases have been known where subordinates who have been condemned by courts of law have been allowed to remain in the Government service. The higher officers who are found to have condoned such conduct ought to be censured by Government.

Says that the Indian Government intends to levy new taxes and to raise loans, and hopes that this may not be done.

The same of the 25th April, in alluding to the report that proposals for levying new taxes and raising loans are under the consideration of the Indian authorities, observes that notwithstanding the annual increase in the revenues from taxation and other sources, the expenditure of the administration exceeds the income. This state of things has led to the entertainment of proposals for raising more revenue. Hitherto it was the policy of Government to impose taxes in such a manner that they did not fall heavily on any particular class of people. But this policy is now departed from, as is evident from the manner in which the license-tax has been levied. The people are already overburdened with taxes, and are not able to pay them. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will give up the proposals for imposing new taxes. The increasing expenses of the administration, however, must be met; and this may be done by effecting savings in the current expenditure of the empire for which there is ample scope.

Points out how economy may be practised in the Educational expenditure of this Presidency, and how additional funds may be made available for the spread of primary education.

In noticing the statement that the Educational Department of this Presidency closed several schools and refused to open new ones, the same of the 26th April observes that the Director of Public Instruction states that the income of the department is not sufficient to meet its requirement. But it must be remembered that the Government contribution to the department was not materially lessened, in consequence of the famine, nor was the aid which was received from the classes which suffered most from that calamity large; and yet it may have happened as the Director says. But before curtailing the means of imparting popular education, was any enquiry made as to whether the expenses of the department could be curtailed in some other direction than those taken by the Director? If careful enquiries had been instituted on this point, he would have certainly found out that economy could be practised without abolishing schools. Even admitting that Englishmen are required to teach the English language, the number of Europeans employed in the Educational Department can be reduced, and the vacancies filled up by natives without disadvantage. Again, the large salaries of those Europeans who would be continued in the service may also be reduced. Further reduction may be conveniently made in the rents of some of the school-buildings which cost a great deal. If plain buildings are built for schools, they will cost less than the rents paid at present.

Observes that England should guarantee Indian loans.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 21st April, in pointing out the necessity of effecting reductions in the expenditure, in order to make sufficient funds available for the construction of remunerative works, observes that the means pointed out in some quarters for meeting this expenditure deserve consideration. It is recommended that the administrative expenditure, particularly the Home charges, should be reduced, and that England should guarantee the debt of India. England possesses vast savings, for which she cannot realize even two and a half per cent. interest. She ought to have no objection to give credit to India. If the Imperial guarantee is given for loans contracted on account of India, the debt of India which bears 4 or 4½ per cent. interest, can be easily paid off by loans at three per cent. England and India are

mutually benefited by their connection with each other; and hence the former ought to give the required guarantee. For several years past this question has been discussed, but without any result. It ought, therefore, to be taken before Parliament; and it behoves the natives to memorialize on the subject. A single petition might not succeed in obtaining the concession; but it would certainly elicit the opinion of that tribunal on the subject, which of itself is no small benefit.

Observes that when a defaulting paper ceases to issue, its Publisher and Editor ought not to be called upon to pass a bond.

The same of the 22nd April, in alluding to the discontinuance of the *Soma Prakásh* newspaper of Bengal, observes that since it has ceased to exist, the Publisher and Editor have been called upon to pass a bond for their future good behaviour. This is not right. If the law directs that the bond should be taken even when the defaulting paper had ceased to exist, the requisite change ought to be made in it.

Observes that frequent instances occur of the police torturing accused persons in order to make them confess the crimes with which they are charged, and laments this state of things.

The same of the 23rd April, in describing the case lately decided by the Sessions Judge of Thána, in which three constables of the G. I. P. Railway Police were found guilty of torturing, observes that instances of the police of this country torturing accused persons are frequently met with. It, however, takes care not to leave behind signs of the tortures inflicted. Hence, if accused persons escape from the clutches of the police without receiving serious injuries, they are considered fortunate. They are subjected to such torture that deaths are known to have occurred. It is to be regretted that the higher officers of the police help their subordinates to conceal the crimes with which they are charged.

Charges the mill-owners of Lancashire with selfishness for attempting to get a Factory Act enacted for India.

The same of the 25th April, in noticing the motion made on the 4th instant by the Earl of Shaftsbury in the House of Lords, that Her Imperial Majesty be prayed to instruct the Government of India to enact a Factory Act for the mills of that country, observes that it was never expected that the mill-owners of Lancashire would be so selfish as to injure the interests of the people of India, who had done so much to relieve the distress which prevailed among their mill-operatives in the late American war. These merchants obtained the repeal of a portion of the import duties on cotton goods at a time when India had suffered from famine for three successive years. Not satisfied with this injury, they now want to get a Factory Act enacted for this country under the garb of humanity to the mill-operatives here, who are quite happy under the existing state of things, and whose condition the proposed law would make worse.

Exhorts the people of Bombay to attend in large numbers to the meeting to be held shortly for protesting against the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

Tha *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 20th April exhorts the people of Bombay to attend the meeting which is to be held shortly to protest against the policy of abolishing the import duty on cotton goods, and hopes that this meeting will be largely attended to give the occasion the greatest possible importance. The attention of all England is drawn towards the insolvency of the Indian treasury; and the people there and their organ the press have taken alarm. The public debt is increasing and the whole country continues to suffer from poverty. Several questions on this subject are to be shortly discussed in Parliament. At such a juncture the friends of India in England ought to get due support from this country. If the Indians fail to lend this support, they would be considered as not deserving of sympathy for their misfortunes.

Wishes that the Afghan war should be brought to a close at once.

The same observes that Sir Stafford Northcote has again announced in the House of Commons, that Government has no intention of sending an army to Cabul. It is clear, however, that there must have been some object in ordering the march of the forces from Candahar and Gandamak. It would not be surprizing were the Ministry to deny almost up to the last

having issued orders for sending the expedition, and to admit their giving orders when the opposition has had time to cool down. But it ought not to happen thus. This wearisome war ought to be brought to a close at once, as there is no benefit from its continuance, and as it will only lead to more heavy expenditure.

Requests the Bombay Government to ascertain the extent of the distress prevailing in this Presidency, and to adopt measures for its relief.

The same requests the Bombay Government to give its immediate attention to the cry of distress which has arisen from all parts of this Presidency. From the time the Government committed the mistake of recovering the land assessment even when famine was raging, the cultivators of land have been gradually reduced to poverty; and their condition is now so wretched as to necessitate the immediate adoption of strong measures. It behoves the authorities to ascertain the extent of the distress, and to adopt measures for its mitigation.

Observes that it seems probable that the distress prevailing in the Deccan has compelled the Rámoshis to commit dacoities.

The same, in alluding to the dacoities which have been committed during the last two months, and which are still being committed in the Deccan, observes that it seems probable that the distress prevailing in that province has led the Rámoshis to commit these ravages. The English succeeded in vanquishing the Pindháris and in making the lives and properties of their subjects secure. But of late reports are frequently received of dacoits having plundered villages in the Deccan. It is stated that in the Sholápur District, a gang of forty robbers has, within the period of ten days, attacked two villages, disarmed the police in two others, severely beaten a Márwári sowkár in another, and plundered a sixth. Again, another gang was so bold as to visit a suburb of the city of Poona. The sowkárs of that place have received anonymous letters threatening to kill them if they refused to give the money that was demanded. The road from Poona to Mahábaleshvar is not considered safe from robbers, and mounted policemen are made to patrol it. The Rámoshis were hereditary professional robbers, but they had of late given up their habit and taken to the peaceful occupation of cultivation. They now complain of want of food. Their creditors have sold their lands, and they have consequently no occupation, and hence they have taken to this kind of life. It is well Government has appointed a Commission to enquire into their condition.

Recommends the people to lend support to Mr. Robert Knight's proposal to start a paper in England for advocating Indian interests.

The same, in exhorting the people to lend support to the proposal of Mr. Robert Knight to publish a paper in England for advocating Indian interests, observes that the Government of India has now passed into the hands of the authorities in England. They rule India by means of the telegraph, and in Imperial questions the Governor General and the Governors have to submit to their orders. The head of the ministerial party has, according to his Asiatic propensities, grown mad after Imperialism, and has converted a large number of his supporters in Parliament to his own views, and has given Parliamentary power the appearance of wilfulness. India has been complaining of this change in the policy of England for some time past. Again, she has yet to obtain many concessions. To assist her in obtaining them, the attempt of Mr. Knight, who possesses great experience in Indian journalism, will prove very useful.

Is glad that His Excellency the Governor invites native gentlemen to evening parties at Government House.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 20th April is grateful to His Excellency the Governor for inviting native gentlemen of rank and position to evening parties at Government House. Sir Richard Temple is the first Governor of this Presidency who has held assemblies for natives, and His Excellency deserves praise for his kindness. These meetings will enable His Excellency to know the character of the native gentry, as well as to make its loyalty firm. Natives are very grateful to those who act in a friendly manner to them. The latest exhibition of gratitude on their part was in the case of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs. It is to be hoped that the successors of Sir Richard Temple will continue this laudable practice.

The same considers as unjust the provision of the Abkári Law which enacts that when toddy or country spirit is discovered as being smuggled, the same, together with the pots in which it is, as well as the vehicles and animals used for its conveyance, shall be considered to have escheated to Government. This provision may so operate as to deprive a cartman of his cart and bullocks, if he be employed by a smuggler for the surreptitious conveyance of toddy or spirits. The class to which these carriers belong, are, as a rule, ignorant of the Abkári Law; and it would be unjust to deprive them of their only means of livelihood if they are held responsible for the crime of others. This defect should be remedied.

Considers that the provision in the Abkári Law for confiscating the vehicles and animals used in the conveyance of smuggled toddy or country spirits should be repealed.

The same prays His Excellency the Governor to send back the famine-stricken people of Káthiáwár, who have collected in Bombay in large numbers, to their native country, and to do something for their relief. Most of them are cultivators, whose wheat crops were destroyed partially by locusts and insects, and who have been driven out of their holdings by their hard-hearted creditors. They present a pitiable sight, and in wandering through the streets in search of food they become liable to fever, cholera, or small-pox, which they may communicate to others. It is hoped, therefore, that Sir Richard will judge it expedient to send them back to their native land, and to adopt appropriate measures for their relief, which His Excellency is extremely qualified to do from his past experience with reference to famines. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 23rd April also requests Government either to adopt measures to prevent the famine-stricken people of Káthiáwár collected in Bombay from giving rise to some epidemic, or to send them back to their native country, and compel the native princes of that province to adopt measures for their relief).

Prays His Excellency the Governor to send the famine-stricken people of Káthiáwár, who are collected in Bombay, back to their country, and adopt there some measures for their relief.

In alluding to the recent changes made by the Syndicate of the Bombay University in the Matriculation Examination, the *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 20th April observes that it has been ruled that a candidate should be asked either to paraphrase an extract in English, or if he prefers, to translate an extract either from Maráthi into English or *vice versâ*. This ruling appears unobjectionable at first sight; but on consideration it will not bear examination. Experience has shown that many students can paraphrase a sentence without understanding its meaning. Hence, the test of paraphrasing is not sound. It may be either altogether struck out and re-placed by an exercise in composition; or, if the Syndicate does not like to do this, it should at all events set a paper in paraphrase and another in translation, and should not leave it optional with the candidate to select either, as the translation is a pretty accurate test of a person's knowledge of a language. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the same date also highly approves of the change recently made in the Matriculation Examination, that one of the examination papers should contain a piece in the vernacular of the candidate for translation into English. The *Mitra* also observes that a candidate must possess a sound knowledge of his vernacular in order to pass this test. But the study of the vernacular school-series alone will not enable him to do this; and, hence, it is desirable that some other books which would attain that object should be taught in the schools).

Requests the Syndicate of the Bombay University to set at the Matriculation a paper in translation and another in English composition.

As regards the changes introduced by the Syndicate in the F.A. Examination, the same observes that formerly a candidate was required to keep three terms at an Arts College, whereas now he is required to keep only two. This change is objectionable. The subjects of study being the same, the time within which they are to be learnt is shortened, and consequently the candidate will not get sufficient time to study well. The changes made in the B.A. Examination are also inappropriate. There is no necessity for holding two examinations for this degree. One

Makes observations on the changes introduced by the Syndicate of the Bombay University in the Examination for the B.A. degree.

would do as well. Again, no paper in languages should be set at the second examination, if the candidate has been strictly examined in the same subject at the F.A. and the first B.A. Further, the reading in mathematics has been considerably increased for the first examination for this degree. Some candidates, for several reasons, cannot attain proficiency in mathematics, and hence they should not be debarred from attaining the degree, if they pass creditably in other subjects. The writer makes a few more remarks in the same strain.

Laments the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the 17th April, but received on the 20th, observes, in its usual witty and jocular style, that Parliament asked why the whole of the import duty on cotton goods was not repealed? This threatening question elicited the reply that the duty on coarse goods was abolished, and that the duty on the remainder would be gradually repealed. The answer has satisfied Parliament; but India is much concerned to see that a partial abolition has inflicted on her an annual loss of twenty lacs of rupees, and that the complete repeal will cause a further loss of eighty lacs. It is a great misfortune to her that the people of England have in this matter attended only to their own interests, without considering those of India. If England will not look with compassion on the condition of India, her miseries will know no bounds.

Prays Government to cheapen the dispensation of justice in British courts of law.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 16th April, but received on the 20th, revives the old complaint, that the dispensation of justice in British courts of law is very expensive, and prays Government to make it cheap. The great expensiveness of civil justice is a by-word, and several persons either give up their claims or compound them out of court in order to avoid going to law. Poor persons put up quietly with assaults and trivial offences, in consequence of their inability to buy a stamped paper on which complaints must be written. This state of things is not creditable to the benevolent British Government. The *Samsher* also advocates that all taxes, except the land-assessment, should be abolished, and this step will enable Government to do away with the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of many departments required for their collection. It also prays Government to pass a law making it penal for Vakíls and advocates to receive more remuneration than is sanctioned by law.

Complains that the patients of the Civil Hospital at Broach are neglected.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 17th April, but received on the 21st, complains that the patients of the Civil Hospital at that station are not properly tended and fed. Dr. Johnston, the Civil Surgeon in charge of the Hospital, is a kind gentleman, but his subordinates take advantage of his good nature, and do not discharge their duties properly. The food served is usually bad and scanty, and medicines are not served timely. Government is earnestly requested to remove these complaints.

Censures Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs, for not reducing the number of gallons of country spirits which the liquor-sellers of Broach are forced to purchase at certain intervals.

The same censures Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs, for not redressing the grievance of the sellers of country spirits at Broach. During his recent visit to that station they waited upon him, but could only see him when he came out of his residence to proceed to the railway station to go to Bombay. They represented their grievance to him; and in reply Mr. Pritchard said that the number of gallons which they are required to purchase at certain intervals would not be reduced. Thus the unfortunate dealers could get no redress from the Commissioner, whose conduct towards them has been very arbitrary. This ought not to be the case under the paternal British rule. These dealers have many gallons in their stores which they are willing to sell at a loss, but there are no purchasers. It behoves the kind British Government to grant them redress for their grievance. There is no reason why the number of gallons they are required to purchase should not be reduced, when the same has been done in the case of the liquor-sellers of Surat.

Municipalities.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 17th April, but received on the 20th, censures the Municipality of Ahmedabad for not preventing such of the rich people of the place as possess horses and cattle, from storing grass in large quantities in the populated parts of the town. The Corporation ought not to be so careless in a matter which endangers life and property. Instances have frequently occurred of fires resulting from carelessness in this matter. There ought to be a separate place for storing such inflammable articles as gunpowder, sulphur, kerosine, turpentine, oil, ghee, matches; and it ought to be outside the town. Persons who wish to keep in store large quantities of grass, should be compelled to store it outside, and not in the city. The attention of the Municipality is requested to this subject.

Asks the Municipality of Ahmedabad to be particular in prohibiting persons from storing large quantities of grass in populated parts of the city.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 20th April does not think it just that the Municipality of Bombay should permit Government buildings to be supplied with water at three-fourths of the rate levied from the public. It is said that the meeting of the Justices of the Peace allowed Government buildings to be supplied at that rate, and hence the present Corporation should not increase it. But the latter is quite a new body, which is not bound to adhere to what was done by its predecessor. It has already permitted Government buildings to be assessed on exceptionally favourable terms, and, therefore, it might have levied the full water-rate at once. But instead of doing so, it has called for the opinion of counsel on the subject. This is not right, as common sense teaches that Government is as much bound as the public to pay the full rate.

Observes that the Municipality of Bombay ought to levy the full water-rate on Government buildings.

Native States.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 16th April, but received on the 20th, says that the kolis of Chumál cannot now-a-days plunder in British territory without being discovered and punished, and, hence, they have selected the Gáekwád's country as a field for their nefarious trade. Many pilgrims to the Bhoyani and Sankheshwar fairs were attacked by thieves and denuded of their effects. The writer asks where are the highly-paid officials of the Gáekwádi State, and why do they not protect the pilgrims from robbers? The writer requests the Gáekwád to adopt strong measures for the suppression of these marauders.

Requests the Gáekwád to protect pilgrims in his State from the attacks of robbers.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30*th April* 1879.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 3rd May 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes observations on the debate which took place in the Legislative Council on the second reading of the Bombay Irrigation Bill.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 28th April notices the discussion which took place in the Legislative Council on the second reading of the Bombay Irrigation Bill, and observes that the Honourable Murarjee Goculdás was the only Native Non-Official Member present. From the little respect which is paid to the arguments of the Native Members, the absence of the Honourable Syed El Droos and the Chief of Phaltan is not a matter of much regret, but since the Bill is applicable to the mofussil only, and those gentlemen come from the same quarter, their presence would not have been entirely valueless. Here the writer gives the substance of the chief arguments used by the Honourable Mr. Murarjee, and observes that in replying to him, an Honourable Member said that the objections urged had been carefully considered in the Select Committee, and that any further discussion about them was undesirable. Upon this the *Indu Prakásh* remarks that if it was intended that the discussion of any Bill should terminate with the report of the Select Committee, the legislature would not have directed it to be again brought forward before the whole Council. Another Honourable Member said that irrigation works were constructed solely for the benefit of cultivators, and they should, therefore, not grumble if they have to pay for them. But it must be remembered that the advantages derivable from such works are by no means so transparent or visible as those which are rendered by Municipalities. Again, it was urged by one of the Official Members that the imposition of compulsory water-rate was determined upon on account of the financial exigencies of the State, but we fail to perceive any connection between a compulsory water-rate and the financial exigencies of the State. In discussing the clause about forced labour, Colonel Merriman declared that the Collectors of Districts would be the persons most fitted to decide as to whom the word labourer should be made applicable. The *Indu Prakásh* considers that the Collectors will not have the requisite leisure to settle this question personally, and if it is left to the discretion of their subordinates, much oppression will be the result. In conclusion the writer hopes that all these objections will be carefully considered when the Bill is brought up for the third reading.

Says that reduction of expenditure is the only means by which an equilibrium can be established between income and expenditure of the Indian Government.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 27th April, in an article on Indian Finance, says that when the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Queen, it was generally thought that Indian affairs had been mismanaged, that the Company had paid too much attention to its own interests, and that nothing had been done for the security of the Empire, or for the happiness of the people. Since then improvements in these directions have been going on at an accelerating speed; but had this been done on a reasonable scale and at a moderate cost, the present financial difficulties would not have intervened. The state of things is so bad, that although the people have borne meekly, and are still bearing with equanimity all the taxes which their rulers choose to impose, yet the revenue is not equal to the expenditure. The heavy charges on account of famines, war and exchange operations have immensely added to the embarrassments of Government. Since the imposition of the license-tax, it has been pretty well ascertained that all the available means for increasing the revenue have been exhausted. Under these circumstances the Government in England has turned its attention to the finances of India, and the *Opinion* expects great advantages to flow from the action which may be taken. Here the writer quotes from a letter which appeared recently in the *Times of India*, from which it appears that the officials at the India Office are thinking of increasing the Indian revenues by enlarging the area of indirect taxation, and by empowering the Local Governments to borrow funds for remunerative public works. The *Opinion* does not believe that the above suggestions will be useful. Reduction of expenditure is the only means by which an equilibrium will be established between income and expenditure. If irrigation works are constructed to suit the conveniences of the agricultural population,

and if those who are benefited by them are allowed to exercise some control over them, then perhaps they might prove remunerative.

Says that provision should be made in the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges for the teaching of Natural Science.

The same in another article gives the substance of the recent changes made in the University curriculum, and says among other things, that if it is really the intention of Government to encourage the study of Natural Science, some suitable provision for teaching it effectively should be made in the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges. Both these institutions at present are deficient in this respect, and it is to be hoped that measures will be soon taken to remove this defect, although it may be necessary to incur a considerable outlay.

Says that all persons who in any way aided or abetted the parties implicated in the case of police torture recently tried by the Sessions Judge of Thána should be severely dealt with according to law.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 1st May gives the substance of the case recently tried by the Sessions Judge of Thána, in which three police constables were convicted of torturing an innocent individual, and observes that since a Commission was appointed to report on the numerous grain robberies which happened on the G. I. P. Railway during famine, the police came to believe that Government would not disapprove of its conduct, so long as it seized any persons as being the authors of those robberies, whether they were the real perpetrators or not. This understanding of the police is, however, erroneous, as will appear from the action which His Excellency the Governor has taken on two recent occasions. If Government were to notice instances of police torture with becoming severity, such cases will seldom occur. In conclusion the *Dnyán Prakásh* suggests that if it really be the intention of Government to put down this kind of oppression, it should severely punish all persons who in any way aided or abetted the parties implicated in this case, or prevented them from being brought to justice.

Disapproves of the clauses relating to forced labour and compulsory water-rate in the new Irrigation Bill, and advocates the introduction of a permanent settlement.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 27th April, in discussing the provisions of the New Irrigation Bill, says that twenty years ago the revenue of India amounted to thirty krores of rupees, whereas it is now double that amount, and yet the national debt is increasing at an accelerating speed. If the reason of this state of things was enquired into, our Government would reply that this enormous outlay has been incurred in constructing public works, and as they are all capable of yielding a profit after payment of their expenses, there need be no fear on the score of the vastness of the national debt. This view may seem plausible at first sight, but on consideration it will be found to be erroneous. Under former Governments the land belonged absolutely to its owner, but now this is changed, and the English Government has become the sole proprietor. Hence the ryots are not interested in increasing the productive powers of the soil, and it is gradually deteriorating. The duty of making canals has, therefore, devolved on Government. To make them remunerative, a compulsory water-rate has been levied on the cultivators, through whose lands the canal may pass. But this is not all. Government still reserves to itself the power of increasing the land assessment at periodical intervals, and of forcing the inhabitants in the neighbourhood to work in case their services are required on an emergency in repairing the canal. This policy is very extraordinary, but our position precludes us from condemning it. In conclusion the *Arunodaya* advocates the introduction of a permanent settlement, and believes that both Government and the people will be mutually benefited by it.

Praises Rungrao Bhimajee for the manner in which he discharged his duties as Deputy Collector of Ratnágiri.

The *Jagan Mitra* (12) of the 28th April refers to the transfer of Rungrao Bhimajee, the Huzúr Deputy Collector of Ratnágiri, to Dhárwár, and observes that during his four years' tenure of office at the former station, he discharged his duties in the most exemplary and praiseworthy manner. As Chairman of the Municipal Committee he was diligent in attending to the wants of the inhabitants. In whatever situation he was placed, he earned the approbation of his superior officials. His departure is much regretted in Ratnágiri.

The *Belgaum Samachar* (13) of the 20th April refers to the transfer of Mr. Richardson, the Huzúr Deputy Collector, to Poona, and says that during his three and a half years' tenure of office in Belgaum, he gave satisfaction to all who had any business with him. In the management of Municipal affairs and in levying the license-tax, he exhibited great tact, skill and judgment. His treatment of the people was so kind and considerate that he will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Belgaum. The departure of such an official is a source of great sorrow to the people of that station.

Says that Mr. Richardson gave satisfaction to the inhabitants of Belgaum in the management of Municipal affairs and in collecting the license-tax.

The same says that a peculiar kind of malignant fever has been committing dreadful havoc in the Southern Marátha Country, and that of the deaths which have occurred during the last two years, seven-eighths are attributable to this cause. It is strange that the ravages of this visitor have not attracted the notice of Government, nor do any measures appear to have been taken to arrest its progress. The ordinary medicines which are effective in curing fevers are of no use in the case of this particular type. It is to be hoped that Government will order appropriate medicines to be distributed in localities where there may be need for them.

Says that a peculiar type of fever prevails in the Southern Marátha Country, and asks Government to distribute appropriate medicines for curing it.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 27th April says that Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, visited Sholápur on the 25th April, for the disposal of six criminal cases which were awaiting trial. He arrived there early in the morning at forty minutes past four, and left that station for Poona at quarter past six; so his stay in Sholápur did not extend beyond an hour and thirty-five minutes. It is evident, therefore, that he was on an average engaged for sixteen minutes in trying each case. In stating the above circumstances, the *Kalpataru* ironically remarks that if other Judges were to imitate Dr. Fraser in discharging their duties, much benefit will accrue to Government. The whole judicial work of the Presidency would be done by a fewer number of Judges, and reductions in the public services will not prove so injurious as they do now. The services of professional practitioners will no longer be necessary, and this in itself will be a great boon to the people.

Remarks on the manner in which Dr. Fraser disposed of six criminal cases at Sholápur.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 25th April alludes to the Commission appointed to report on the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan, and observes that the object with which this measure has been taken is not apparent. Government has frequently appointed Commissions on former occasions, but they have never done anything for the benefit of the ryot. If it is intended that the Commissioners should apprehend the disturbers and bring them to justice, the end aimed at will not be attained. Here the writer takes exception to the appointment of some of the Commissioners, and says that independent native gentlemen should have been nominated on the Commission. Government will never come to know the actual condition of the population until this is done.

Says that independent native gentlemen should have been nominated on the Commission appointed to report on the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan.

The *Hitechchhu* (20) of the 27th April says that great injustice has been perpetrated in filling up the post of Shirastedár to the Senior Assistant Judge of Kaládgi. It has been bestowed on a Kárkún drawing Rs. 30 in one of the courts at Belgaum. He is unacquainted with the English language, a knowledge of which is indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties appertaining to the office of Shirastedár. By the appointment of this man, the claims of several deserving servants of Government have been passed over.

Objects to the manner in which the post of Shirastedár of the Senior Assistant Judge of Kaládgi has been filled up.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 25th April, but received on the 28th, refers to the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes which have led to the present disturbances in the Deccan, and observes that the appointments on the Commission are not satisfactory. It is somewhat strange that the officials charged with the duty of keeping order should be asked to report on the unsettled state of the country within their jurisdiction. Formerly Rámoshis, Bhils and other wild people were not allowed to leave their villages without permission. This practice has been discontinued, and the liberty accorded to them of roaming over the country has made them fearless. A return to the old state of things is much desirable. Again, the wretched condition of the population in the Deccan is attributable to the rigorous nature of the forest laws, the exorbitant character of the land assessment, and the high prices which have prevailed for a long period. These causes have rendered subsistance extremely difficult, and hence the people have taken to creating disturbances. As long as our present race of officials obstinately adhere to their own ill-judged opinions, the state of the agricultural population will continue miserable, and until some improvement is made in this respect, these disorders will crop up at all times. In conclusion the *Shiwáji* advises Government to allow villagers to keep arms for the purpose of defending themselves until peace is thoroughly restored. (The *Maháráshtra Mitra* (5) of the 24th April, but received on the 27th, in an article on the same subject gives expression to similar views, and adds that Government should start public works in order to afford employment to Bhils, Mangs and Rámoshis. These people have taken to committing robberies and dacoities because they have no occupation.)

Disapproves of the appointments on the Commission appointed to report on the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan, and accounts for those disturbances.

The *Swadesh Mitra* (26) of the 1st May says that it is the opinion of far-sighted European officials that the disturbances now prevailing in the Deccan have been instigated by some Bramhans in Poona from political motives; but it is strange that it does not seem to have occurred to any one to think of the deterioration of the soil, the indebtedness of the ryot, and the poverty of the masses as likely to have led to such lamentable results. Those who have eyes to see and ears to hear should travel in the famine-stricken territory, and satisfy themselves of the wretched condition of the population by actual observation. Again, it must not be forgotten that the Rámoshis and the Bhils usually attack innocent villagers, and do not plunder Government treasuries, or in any way inflict losses on Government. This shows that their raids are not directed against Government.

Says that the Poona Bramhans have no connection with the disturbances in the Deccan, and believes that they have originated in the poverty of the people.

A correspondent of the *Din Bandhu* (34) of the 22nd April, but received on the 28th, says that the present times are very strange. Hardly a day passes when one does not hear of robberies, insolvencies and treacheries. Trade is rapidly declining, and those who make their living by it are in a destitute condition. Agriculture has become unprofitable owing to various causes. The largest portion of the public revenue is derived from these two sources, and if they ultimately fail, the loss to the Government will be great indeed. Our administrators should lose no time in investigating the causes which have led to the present depressed state of commerce and agriculture. In conclusion the writer believes that the regeneration of India will be effected by imparting technical education to the lower classes, and by destroying the rigid caste system which has done so much to bring about the ruin of the country.

Makes observations on the state of the country.

The *Sudarshan* (37) of the 26th April refers to the meeting held in Sholápur to present rewards to the policemen who were instrumental in capturing Hari Rámoshi, and says that Mr. Robertson, who presided on the occasion, observed among other things, that it is to be regretted that the inhabitants of Bawi in the Bársi Táluka did not give to the police all the assistance in their power, when their village was visited by dacoits. He added that they have suffered pretty well for this

Says that the Disarming Act has deprived villagers of the means of defending themselves.

dereliction of their duty, by being made to pay Rs. 1,150 for the support of an additional police force. He also warned the public that should any villagers be found supplying provisions to robbers, or in any way helping them, or should they fail to give timely notice at head quarters of any knowledge which they may possess of their movements, the Patels and Kulkarnis of those villages will be deprived of their watans. In commenting upon the above, the *Sudarshan* remarks that before saddling the people of Bawi with the cost of an additional police force, enquiries should have been made whether they had the means of defending themselves or of affording help to others. The Disarming Act has made the inhabitants of the country utterly impotent for these two purposes. Again, robbers do not carry on their work in the light of the day, and it is rarely in the power of villagers to trace them. This is peculiarly the function of the police, and on its efficiency alone depends the detection of crime. (The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 27th April refers to the same meeting, and gives expression to somewhat similar views.)

Requests Government to prevent robberies which are frequently committed at a certain well.

The *Hitechchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 24th April, but received on the 27th, states that some robbers recently plundered sugar belonging to some merchants, at a well known by the name of Fer, near the village of Asláli, in the Daskroi Pargana of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. It is said that travellers are frequently plundered at this spot, and it, therefore, behoves Government to adopt measures to prevent such occurrences.

Regrets the publication of a communication regarding Keshowlál Shambhurám.

The same expresses regret for publishing in its issue of the 10th ultimo, a communication relating to Keshowlál Shambhurám. The correspondent has concealed some of the facts of the case. Keshowlál was declared not guilty by the Appellate Court, and the punishment passed on him was remitted. Thus the stigma on his character was removed.

Requests the Collector of Surat to examine and stamp annually weights and scales used by goldsmiths.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 27th April prays the Collector of Surat to examine and stamp the scales and weights used by goldsmiths and shop-keepers of that town. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* justly complains that they use false scales and weights. When Government annually examines and stamps the weights and measures of the different traders of this place, there is no reason why it should not do the same in regard to the weights used by dealers in precious metals, as the use of short weights causes great loss to the public.

Wishes that the distressed people of Káthiáwár, who have taken refuge in Bombay and in the Mofussil, should be sent back to their own country.

The same states that the natives of Káthiáwár suffering from starvation have not only gone to Bombay, but have taken refuge in the towns of Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad and Poona. In Bombay these unfortunate persons are fed by charitable merchants, and Government enquires into their condition. But in the mofussil no one cares for them. They go about begging, and get a little charity after wandering about all day. Hence they appear much emaciated. The sight is indeed pitiable. The Health Department should enquire into their condition. They should be sent back to their native places, and the Chiefs, whose subjects they are, should be compelled to take proper measures for their relief.

Remarks that the sentence passed on the ex-Police Inspector, who caused the death of a native, is utterly inadequate to his guilt, and calculated to encourage intoxication.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 28th April, in alluding to the case of the ex-Inspector of Police, who has been sentenced by the Sessions Court of Calcutta to six months' imprisonment for causing the death of a native, observes that the punishment is small compared with the nature of the crime, and is calculated to encourage intoxication. He was drunk when he committed the offence. But drunkenness is no legal defence. On the other hand, the law considers the crime more heinous when committed under the influence of drink. The deceased had given the accused no provocation. He simply wrested from the ex-Inspector the

stool which belonged to his master, and which it was his duty to get back from a person who had no authority to take it away. Again, the accused made a cruel attack on the deceased. He was kicked after he was thrown on the ground. For these reasons the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on him appears small, and calculated to encourage intoxication.

Observes that the causes of disaffection existing in the Deccan should be ascertained and removed at once.

The same of the 29th April observes that the great extent of the country over which dacoities are happening, shows that the distress suffered by the people is very severe. It is very natural for persons suffering from starvation to try to get food even by illegal means. But in the Deccan persons are found to have formed themselves into gangs, and after arming themselves, they attack villages, and carry away whatever valuables they find, wounding or killing those who oppose them in their nefarious designs. These dacoities cannot altogether be accounted for by saying that people have been driven to commit them through starvation. There may be political significance in them. Some people assert that in these hard times people feel the burden of taxes heavy on them, and this feeling has created dissatisfaction and disregard of the law. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the increase in the number of dacoities in the Deccan shows that the people are dissatisfied. This supposition gets confirmation from a case recently tried in a criminal court in the Deccan, in which a young Deccani student with others was convicted of creating disaffection to the British rule. In the same case the name of a kárkún also was mentioned. It behoves the Government and the discreet portion of the public, therefore, to ascertain the causes of this disaffection, and take measures to redress grievances in case they are found to be real.

Observes that Government had better try peaceful means to suppress the disturbances in the Rumpa Táluka of the Madras Presidency, before employing the military.

The same alludes to the disturbances in the Rumpa Táluka of the Madras Presidency, and observes that their continuance in spite of the attempts of the local police to put them down, shows that it will be necessary to send a whole regiment of the line to suppress them. But questions like the following naturally occur on this subject. Cannot the Madras Government adopt peaceful means to suppress these disturbances? Can it not redress the alleged grievances caused by the new Abkári Act? Has it any objection to make appropriate changes in that Act? These questions ought to receive careful consideration from the Madras Government. But if it fails in its duty, the Government of India should interfere.

Observes that the proposal of the Bombay Government to impose a general tax on the cultivators of land for the purpose of making irrigation works remunerative is unjust to the ryots, and ought not to be carried out.

The same states that Government finds as an impediment to the multiplication of canals, that farmers do not use canal water so long as there is an ample fall of rain; and, consequently, great difficulty is experienced in recovering the working expenses of the canals already executed, and in realizing the interest of the capital spent upon them. The Bombay Government has discovered means of surmounting this difficulty, and measures are being accordingly taken. It is proposed that a tax should be levied on the farmers of a district from the day on which the construction of a canal in it is undertaken, until the work begins to bring in a profit; and after that a water-rate should be imposed on all cultivators, whether they use canal water or not. These proposals are said to possess the rare merit of not causing any loss to Government from the very day of the commencement of construction. The scheme is undoubtedly beneficial to Government, but does injustice to the ryots. The work of constructing a canal and making it remunerative, will be entrusted to Government officers, and the ryots will not, in all probability, be consulted on the subject. Under such circumstances, to throw the burden of the cost and risk on the shoulders of the ryots is not right. Again, it is not right to levy a tax indiscriminately whether the canal water is used or not. The suggestions made are not new. If they are adopted, they would make the English rule intolerable to the natives, which is by no means

desirable. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 27th April makes somewhat similar observations.)

Prays Government to pass a law exempting Pársis from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act of 1864.

A correspondent of the same states that the non-disposal of the petition presented by the Pársis of Surat, praying for exemption from clause 2nd of the Administrator General's Act of 1864, has kept on the uneasiness felt by the poorer members of that community. No advantage is derived from the application of this Act to the Pársis. It only goes to benefit the Vakíls by bringing them a fee in each case of administration. A short enactment will be enough to grant the exemption asked; and the writer hopes that Government will soon grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Disapproves of a Factory Act for the Indian mills.

In noticing the motion made recently by Lord Shaftsbury in the House of Lords on the subject of a Factory Act for India, the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 2nd May observes that the description given by His Lordship of the condition of the Indian mill-operatives was really dreadful, and to his audience it must have appeared more dreadful than that of the African slave. But those who have frequently seen and observed them cannot but see with surprize that that description is wide of the truth. His Lordship describes them as poor and wretched, but they are really not so. They are comparatively rich and healthy. It is true that they have to work for a long time. But this slight over-work does not injure their health, as they get sufficient leisure during working hours. They get time to take their afternoon meals and are allowed even to take a little rest. Again, mill-labour is more remunerative than other kinds of labour; and, consequently, mill-operatives are better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other labourers. The liveliness with which they go to their work proves that they like it. Lord Shaftsbury's description of their condition is rather exaggerated. His Lordship has never had any personal experience of the Indian mills, and has been apparently misled by false accounts. But Lord Cranbrook, who ought to have known better, should have corrected him. But instead of doing so, the Secretary of State only confirmed the mistaken impressions of Lord Shaftsbury. In pledging himself to support the enactment of a law as required by Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Cranbrook has failed in his duty to India. Lord Shaftsbury states in a letter to the *London Times* that his object in pressing for the Factory Act was to advance the interests of India alone, and not to advocate those of Manchester. This may be so; but the advantages pointed out by him are not easy of comprehension. He says that by passing an appropriate law with respect to workmen, and by lessening the working hours of mills, better kind of twist and cloth than is manufactured now would be produced in the Indian mills, and it would command a better market in Asia. How such results will follow from a reduction in the working time of mills is not intelligible. Lord Shaftsbury's assertion in this matter appears to possess the same value as the statement that the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods, which would ultimately inflict an annual loss of eighty lacs of rupees on natives would be beneficial to them. (The *Dátardún* (62) of the 24th April, but received on the 27th, also expresses in its usual jocular and witty style, its disapproval of the proposed Factory Act).

Again condemns the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

In noticing the statement made by the Under Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, that His Excellency the Viceroy abolished the import duty on cotton goods in spite of the opposition of His Councillors, the *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 28th April observes that Lord Lytton took this step in consequence of the pressure exercised on him by the Secretary of State. But that the Ministry should sacrifice a portion of the Indian revenues at a time when the deficit caused by the exchange operations is to be covered up by raising new loans, and for the purpose of pleasing the leading men of Manchester that they may assist the Ministry in carrying out its object, is by no means right. The Secretary of State observes that the Viceroy's act in disregarding the opinion of his Councillors is not unconstitutional. But the discussion which is shortly to take place in the House of Commons will show whether this opinion is correct.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 29th April states that a proposal is being circulated among the Solicitors in Bombay, for asking the legislature to pass a law prohibiting the drawing up of legal documents by any except professional men. The suggestion has, it is said, emanated from the authorities. At present persons trained in the offices of Solicitors, or who have acquired legal knowledge in any other way, draw up notices, applications, indentures and insolvents' schedules for a small remuneration. Hence, if a law embodying the proposal is passed, poor people will lose the convenience they now enjoy, and the persons who prepare the documents will lose the means of earning their livelihood. Already the dispensation of justice in British courts is very expensive, and the adoption of the present proposal will make it more expensive still.

Disapproves of the proposal for passing a law prohibiting others than Solicitors from drawing up legal documents.

In alluding to the statement made in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for India, that the Viceroy had abolished a portion of the import duty on cotton goods in spite of the opposition of the Members of his Council, the *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 27th April observes that this measure is an offshoot of Imperialism. The Legislative Councils of this country were considered as nominal institutions; but now the Viceregal Executive Council also has become a farce. In the question of the abolition, the interests of the English people were alone consulted; and the decision passed was in accordance with the order of the Secretary of State, and against the opinion of the Members of the Viceregal Council.

Regrets that the opinion of the Members of the Viceregal Council was disregarded in deciding the question of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The same is glad to find from the information called for by the Secretary of State about the higher appointments in the Indian police, that Lord Cranbrook's attention has been drawn to the misconduct of the police. The satisfactory working of this important branch of the administration depends upon its officers. If they are experienced, respectable, honest and hard-working, their subordinates cannot practise tyranny. If true and full information on the points mentioned by Lord Cranbrook is furnished to him, it will show that there are several officers who are not equal to the duties they are required to perform. The *Bombay Gazette* rightly complains that not only lower but also higher posts are bestowed on young and inexperienced men. Recently an inexperienced European lad aged about 18 or 20 was appointed to the post of a Superintendent of Police on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month. Again, the reward recently given to Mr. Inspector Motilál of Surat, shows that gross carelessness is shown in rewarding the police. The persons who thought that the light thrown upon the conduct of this man in the late riot at Surat and in the trial of the Surat Editors, would lead to his transference or dismissal, must be surprised to see him rewarded with a sum of rupees three thousand. This reward was given for the services rendered by him during the Indian mutiny. If he deserved it, it is unaccountable why Government refused to produce the papers connected with those services when called for at the Surat trial. Again, it is unaccountable why the reward was withheld from him for so long a period as 22 years. Did Government wait to make a fuller examination of his abilities? Does Government think that he acted creditably in connection with the Surat case?

Observes that a reform is necessary in making higher appointments in the police.

The *Yajdán Parast* (52) of the 27th April, in thankfully referring to the relief works started in the Deccan for the mitigation of distress, observes that Government should have remitted the land assessment for the famine years. But it did not do so, and consequently it is feared that the current year's distress will be keenly felt. It is necessary for the relief of these unfortunate people that some portion of the land tax should now be remitted.

Recommends the remission of a portion of the land revenue in the case of the distressed people of Eastern Deccan.

The same regrets that the Bombay Government has refused the use of the Town Hall for holding a public meeting to protest against the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods. This is the third occasion on which the use

Regrets that Government has refused the use of the Bombay Town Hall for hold-

ing a public meeting to protest against the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

of a building built specially for the convenience of the public has been refused. It is very strange that when the Town Hall at Calcutta was allowed to be used for a similar purpose, the Bombay Government should have acted as it has done. The authorities here appear to be very sensitive of public criticism; and this sensitiveness in its turn seems to show that they are wanting in generous views. It is indeed surprising that the people of Bombay should be treated shabbily with respect to the use of a public Hall under the administration of Sir Richard Temple. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 3rd May also expresses its disapproval of the refusal to use the Town Hall, and repeats most of the arguments used by itself and several of its contemporaries, and noticed more fully in previous summaries.

Complains that the paper on Algebra at this year's F.A. Examination was too hard.

The same complains that the paper on Algebra set this year at the F.A. Examination of the Bombay University was so difficult that many candidates found themselves unable to cope with it. They were so much frightened that two or three of them fainted. Mr. G. W. Kurkaray, the Examiner in this subject, is frequently represented as fond of setting hard questions. Some say he does this in order to show off his great knowledge of mathematics.

Thinks that starvation has goaded the people of the Deccan to commit dacoities, and requests Government to find employment for them.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 27th April is sorry that the crime of dacoity has assumed a grave form, and regrets that no suitable measures have yet been taken for its suppression. Government has appointed a Commission to find out the cause of the sudden increase in this crime, and perhaps the truth may be known hereafter. It is obvious however, that scarcity and high prices have driven the people to adopt this mode of earning their livelihood. Government should enquire whether this is actually the case. It is necessary that the dacoits should be apprehended and brought to condign punishment. But it is no less desirable that employment should be found for the distressed to enable them to earn their livelihood; for, until this is done, it does not seem likely that the crime will completely disappear.

Observes that one of the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council is frequently sued for debts, and warrants of attachment are issued against him.

The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the 24th April, but received on the 27th, says in its usual witty style, that one of the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council is quite ignorant of the English language. Suits for recovering debts are always pending against him. In defence he makes indifferent statements, which the courts sometimes believe. He is not ashamed of the decisions given and the warrants of attachment issued against him. It is feared that the Council will lose its weight in the public estimation by the appointment of such persons. Will Government listen to this complaint? asks the *Mitra*.

States a rumour about the death of two Baniyás.

The *Kaira Wartamán* (58) of the 30th April states that a rumour prevails in that town, that two Baniyá brothers, named Mohilál and Lallu Dewchand, who recently died from poison, visited on the day of their death the village of Setrá in Mátar Táluka, to recover some debts. The Patel of this village is indebted to them, and they had put up with him. The writer requests the police to enquire into this matter, and prays Government to assume the administration of the estate of the deceased, as debts of nearly ten thousand rupees are owing to them, and their children are very young.

Censures the police of Broach for failing to put down gamblers.

The *Broach Wartamán* (59) of the 28th April censures the Police of Broach for failing to extirpate the evil of gambling from that town. Gamblers have become very daring of late. On the evening of 25th instant some servants of Mr. Pránlál, the Magistrate of Broach, were carrying a box containing some valuables to the railway station. At a certain spot on the road, a gang of gamblers pounced upon them, and tried to carry off the box. A scuffle ensued, and the gamblers thrashed the servants severely. The latter,

however, succeeded in saving the box from falling into the hands of the robbers. The struggle continued until the arrival of the railway police, but the thieves managed to make their escape.

Mentions the causes of the poverty of India.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 28th March mentions the following as the causes of the poverty of India. The natives are lazy, and foreign merchants are active. Besides, the latter get encouragement from the rulers of this country. In addition to this, the high salaries and pensions paid to European officers, and the large amount required for exchange operations also help to impoverish the country. Notwithstanding this, fresh burdens are thrown upon the Indian Exchequer. Mr. W. G. Pedder, the Collector of Sátára, has received from the Secretary of State the appointment of Revenue Secretary to the Indian Council. He is to get an annual pension of 7,500 rupees in addition to 12,000, the yearly salary of his post in England. It is rather inexplicable why he should be allowed to draw pension in addition to his salary. While the Indian University graduates are now to be employed in the Revenue Department for Rs. 30 per mensem, that is on one-fifth of the amount on which they were employed before, the European Civilians are allowed to draw the same salaries as they did a century ago. This is very strange.

Mentions a report that the Dárogha of the Sadar Distillery traffics in liquor.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 24th April, but received on the 27th, states that a report prevails among the Pársis of that station that the Dárogha of the Sadar Distillery has sold some liquor to Nasarwánji Bamanshάji Metáji. If this be true, the Dárogha evidently carries on traffic in liquor. There can, however, be no doubt that he asked Nasarwánji Metáji to obtain a license for selling liquor, but it is said that he has not yet obtained it.

Reports a case of piracy and murder near the village of Bhagva.

The same states that on the 20th instant a native seaman, of the village of Karádi Mandwád, came swimming to the village of Lukhigaum Luwara. He said that near the village of Bhagva, some pirates plundered the boat in which there were five other seamen besides himself. The robbers tied them to the anchor and threw them into the water; but he alone escaped. They also sank the boat by boring a hole in it. The seamen of his caste raised a subscription among themselves in order to send him to his own village. (The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the same date describes in its usual witty style the occurrence with more detail, and observes that now-a-days boats are plundered in territories owned by the British Government and the Gáekwád, but neither of them take measures to put down the evil.)

Municipalities.

Blames the Superintendent of the Firemen of Ahmedabad, for coming late to extingnish a street fire, and asks the Municipality to employ another man in his place.

The *Hiteehchhu* (45) of Ahmedabad of the 24th April, but received on the 27th, states that a fire occurred this week in Jethábhái's street in Ahmedabad, but it being day time, help was expeditiously obtained, and the fire was soon put out. The old European Superintendent of the Firemen, however, arrived on the spot after the fire was extinguished. Is this activity or carelessness? Cannot the Municipality find a young and strong man for this post?

Requests the Municipality of Kaira to build a few more privies outside the Lál Gate of that town.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 27th April complains that the number of Municipal latrines built outside the Lál Gate of the town of Kaira, are insufficient for the people of that part of the town. They are also not properly cleaned. The writer, therefore, requests the Corporation to build a few more privies, and to compel the sweepers to keep them clean.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 30th April censures the Municipality of Ahmedabad for discontinuing to water some of the roads of that city. In the hot season it is necessary for the comfort of the citizens that roads should be watered thrice a day, and the Corporation is asked almost every year to do this; but in utter disregard of this request it has discontinued to water some of the roads which are as much frequented as the great high roads. This is bad economy, and ought not have been resorted to.

Censures the Ahmedabad Municipality for discontinuing to water some of the roads of that city.

Native States.

The *Kăside Mumbai* (63) of the 25th April, but received on the 27th, has heard that Mr. Ganesh Sitárám, the Súbha of Pránt Kadi of the Gáekwádi State, took with him to Pátan and some other Maháls his family priest, and prevailed upon his subordinates and inámdárs to raise a subscription for his benefit. The *Kásid* severely censures the Súbha for this conduct, and prays Sir T. Mádhawráw to enquire into the matter, and prevent the low-paid servants of the State from being deprived of their money by their superior officers in the name of charity.

Censures the Súbha of the Kadi Pránt of the Gáekwádi State for raising a subscription among his subordinates and inámdárs for the benefit of his family priest.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th May 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 10th May 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do. ...	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do. ...	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do. ..	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Disapproves of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 5th May gives an account of a meeting recently held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the abolition of the Indian import duty on cotton goods, and observes that since the assumption of the Sovereignty of India by the Queen, the education imparted to the people has taught them that they possess certain rights and privileges as subjects of the British Crown. This is undoubtedly a great blessing, but it is to be regretted that our administrators treat slightingly any representations proceeding from natives. Lord Salisbury and others have repeatedly stated in public that India was to be governed solely in the interests of India, and that the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods would not be determined upon unless the state of the Indian finances permitted. But notwithstanding these pledges, reduction has already been made to please the merchants of Manchester. This is unjust. Owing to the finances of India being at present in a disordered condition, the loss so incurred will have to be made up by additional taxation, which the people are too poor to bear. The population has been reduced to the utmost verge of destitution by the famine of a single year. The cost of the Afghan war is also to be thrown on India. Under these circumstances, it was not wise to have remitted the duty in question.

Says that fever is raging in certain parts of the district of Ratnágiri, and asks Government to distribute appropriate medicines for curing it.

A correspondent of the same states that he was recently at his native village called Bhugaum near Rájápur, in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, and that during his stay there, he did not find a single household which was free from ague, within a radius of thirty miles from his house. There was not a single village where twenty to twenty-five deaths had not occurred by the visitation of this calamity. This fever has been raging in the Konkan during the last year. About one-fourth of the land will remain uncultivated owing to the paucity of human beings. No medical aid is to be had, and quinine is very scarce. The fever relapses after a certain interval. The correspondent hopes that Government will lose no time in distributing appropriate medicines for the benefit of the people.

Asks Government to lighten the burden of taxation by reducing expenditure.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 4th May gives the substance of the petition presented by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the mis-appropriation of the license-tax by the Indian Government, and observes that the language used in that petition is stronger than the occasion requires. But since it proceeds from Englishmen, our rulers may not possibly be annoyed at it, nor are the consequences of their writing likely to be so perverse as if the petition had been written by natives. If similar addresses are sent to Parliament from other parts of India, the disordered condition of the Indian finances will most probably receive attention in Parliament. Upon the whole, it behoves the Indian Government to lighten the burden of taxation by reducing expenditure.

Alludes to a meeting recently held in Poona on the subject of Arbitration Courts, and praises Mr. Wedderburn for the services which he has rendered to this country.

The same alludes to the meeting held in Poona on the 4th instant, relating to the establishment of Arbitration Courts, and says that it appears from the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3), that Mr. Wedderburn has called for a report from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the subject in question, and that it is his intention to submit it with his own opinion to the Supreme Government. This proceeding is extremely gratifying. If our Government were to imitate Mr. Wedderburn in consulting the people in the enactment of new laws, the greatest harmony will prevail between the governors and the governed. We do most earnestly hope that Mr. Wedderburn's efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the sowkárs and their clients will not prove unavailing,

and trust that this will not be the last occasion on which the people's voice will have been heard. Whatever may be the result, the natives of India will always remember with gratitude the eminent services which Mr. Wedderburn has rendered to India. That the number of such Englishmen may increase is the earnest wish of every native of this country.

Makes remarks on the policy of Government.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 8th May, in an article on the "Philosophy of Public Demonstration among Natives" says, among other things, that our rulers are wise and just, and their subjects peace-loving and loyal. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the latter to point out the shortcomings of Government officials by all legitimate means, and such conduct ought not to be stigmatized by opprobrious epithets. The same remark would equally apply to all newspaper writing and to public meetings, which are held to acquaint Government with the grievances of the people. But it is a matter of regret that this subject is not viewed in a proper light by some Government officials. The passing of the Vernacular Press Act shows how our governors dislike any criticism of their policy, and how any disapprobation of their measures is at once pronounced to be disloyal. Some English newspapers delight in pronouncing every act of the natives as seditious, but leaving aside the injustice involved in such sweeping condemnation, it cannot be denied that their vituperation is prejudicial alike to the best interests of the governors and the governed.

Says that the vernacular schools in Thána were without their Head Masters for ten days.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Thána says, that the Head Master of Vernacular School No. I. had gone on a month's leave to his village for the purpose of performing the thread ceremony of his son, and that the Head Master of Vernacular No. II. was dancing attendance on the Deputy Educational Inspector, for about ten days. Both the schools, therefore, were without their Head Masters for ten days. Is not this an extraordinary proceeding?

Asks the English people to pay a little attention to the happiness of their native subjects.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 5th March, in an article headed "England," says that the immense wealth which has been accumulated in that country has been carried away from India, and that she should now rest satisfied with what she has got, and should not wish for more. It behoves her to pay a little attention to the amelioration of the condition of the Indian people who are now in a state of abject poverty. England should not act like a milkman who would draw milk from his cow until the blood begins to ooze out. The writer proceeds in this strain, and observes that Englishmen should not allow themselves to be dazzeled by the splendour of their dominions, but should aim at making their native subjects really happy.

Disapproves of the Government claiming proprietorship in all lands and buildings.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 4th May adverts to the Commission appointed to investigate the causes which have led to the recent disturbances in the Deccan, and says that if its appointment leads ultimately in the enactment of a new law as in the case of the Deccan Riot's Commission, the result will indeed be lamentable. Under former Governments, the Bhils and Ramoshis used to do the duties which are now performed by the police, and the extensive forests which existed in those days also yielded them subsistance. Both these ways of earning their livelihood are now denied to them. Besides, they cannot devote themselves to agriculture for want of capital. If it really be the intention of Government that these wild tribes should forsake their present ways, there is one and only one remedy. The policy which our governors are pursuing countenances the view that everything in the country belongs absolutely to Government. For instance, it is an understood maxim that Government is the proprietor of all lands and buildings, and that their owners are merely tenants-at-will. If a change were made in this respect, the country will begin rapidly to improve, and peace will reign where now disorders prevail.

A correspondent of the same writing from Tamia says that the Head Master of Agricultural School No. I had gone on a
monthly leave to his village for the purpose of
performing the annual ceremony of his son, and that
in the Head Master of Agricultural No. II was during
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observes that England should not sell her manufactures to the natives by the
shipload of their donations, but should aim at making them purchasers
really happy.

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thrown away.

Makes observations on the Police of the Bombay Presidency.

The same alludes to the case of police torture recently tried by the Sessions Judge of Thána and to the celebrated trials at Sholápur and Surat, and observes that the minds of the people are very much agitated by the disclosures made on these occasions. It is also by no means clear whether Government officials are alive to the faults of the police, because they seem to bestow praise where they ought to pass censure. All Police Superintendents bear testimony annually to the efficiency and good conduct of the men under them, and their praises are, in turn, echoed by the Police Commissioners, the Government and even the Secretary of State. But we nowhere find cases of misconduct noticed in a proper manner, nor have we ever known of measures having been taken to wean away policemen from their bad habits. These strictures may not be palatable to our rulers, but until we are forbidden, it is our bounden duty to urge on Government the desirability of applying effectual remedies for the improvement of the police.

Asks Mr. Crawford to relieve the people of the District of Ratnágiri from the calamities from which they are suffering.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitra* (12) of the 5th May says that the pauper population has increased of late in the town of Ratnágiri and in other parts of the Ratnágiri District. Besides, fever prevails everywhere, and the condition of the people upon the whole is very wretched. The writer requests Mr. Crawford, the Collector, to take timely measures to relieve the people from their misery.

Makes observations on the financial condition of India.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 25th April, in an article on Indian Finance, repeats many of the arguments which have been frequently reported, and asks whether Government is aware of the deep spirit of discontent which has been engendered among the masses by the imposition of the license-tax? What the capital is to a sowkár, so the subjects are to a Government. The one cannot exist or flourish without the other. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of our rulers not to be inattentive to the wants of their ryots; but the policy which our Government is at present pursuing is tending altogether in another direction. It is unfortunate for natives that their well-wishers in Parliament possess no influence. If that assembly does not take immediate steps to reduce taxation and stop the extravagant expenditure which prevails in the various departments of the Indian Government, the result will indeed be calamitous. (The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 3rd May, in an article on the same subject, gives expression to similar views).

Describes an attack by dacoits near Bársi.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 4th May states that a gang of robbers, about seventy in number, attacked some tongas near Mheisgaum on the road from Bársi to the adjacent railway station, in the belief that they belonged to Mr. Dovers, who recently took part in apprehending Hari Ramoshi at the village of Bawi. One of the tongas was really the property of that gentleman. The peon who was riding in it had in his possession Rs. 600 belonging to Mr. Dovers, which were carried away by the robbers, and he was, besides, personally maltreated. The other two tongas were also denuded of their valuables, and property to the extent of Rs. 2,000 was lost. The other day Mr. Dovers was presented with a watch worth Rs. 700, for having assisted in the seizure of Hari Ramoshi, but the robbers unfortunately managed to deprive him of Rs. 600. Travelling in the neighbourhood of Bársi is extremely unsafe.

Makes remarks on the last and present Governor of Bombay.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 2nd May, but received on the 6th, gives the substance of the changes recently made in the University curriculum, and observes that the last two Governors of Bombay did not take any interest in education. Sir Philip Wodehouse, in particular, disliked any connection with University affairs, and the speech which he delivered on the only occasion on which he presided at the

Convocation revealed to the public the absurd and illiberal opinions which he held, and which at one time formed the subject of criticism in public journals. After his departure, the people of this Presidency have been fortunate in having Sir Richard Temple as their Governor. His Excellency possesses immense ability and energy. The rapidity and ease with which the force intended for the Afghan Expedition was despatched, exhibit those qualities in abundance. His labors during the famine crisis were prodigious. His Excellency possesses unrivalled knowledge of public affairs, and there is no department or subject with which he is unacquainted. If he only possessed generosity, it would be impossible to find his equal in the world.

Is doubtful of Mr. Knight doing any service to India by starting a newspaper in London.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 3rd May, but received on the 5th, adverts to the starting of a newspaper in London to advocate Indian interests, and remarks that it may be safely asserted that the inhabitants of India have no friends in England. It is true that we have well-wishers like Messrs. Gladstone, Fawcett and others in the Imperial Parliament, but unfortunately they hardly possess any influence. Recently, Mr. Hyndman has been writing articles in the Nineteenth Century Review, which have excited considerable interest in England on Indian affairs. He has there pointed out the shortcomings of the Indian Government and the miseries of the people, and has suggested remedial measures. The future of the natives of India is, therefore, not entirely without hope. Here the writer enumerates the various objects which Mr. Knight aims at accomplishing by publishing a journal in London, and observes that in the question of the land-tax and in the repressive measures which were adopted against the vernacular press, he acted in opposition to the interests of natives. Under these circumstances, it remains to be seen how far his acts will correspond to his professions. One thing is, however, quite clear. The newspaper is to be conducted solely in the interests of the natives. If they, therefore, liberally subscribe for it, the profits so earned will go to fill the coffers of Mr. Knight.

Insists upon reductions being made in the public expenditure, and particularly in the Military and Public Works Departments.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 2nd May, but received on the 5th, in an article on Indian Finance, adverts to the inability of the Government of India to effect an equilibrium between income and expenditure, and observes that if the present policy of carrying on the Government by adding to the national debt is persisted in, the result will be ultimately most disastrous. The writer advocates the necessity of the strictest economy in all the departments of Government, and particularly in the military. India is bounded on the north by an impassable barrier, and is on three sides surrounded by the ocean. It is only open to invasion from Afghanistan and Burmah, but the military capacities of these two States are, it will be easily conceded, no match whatever for the powerful British Government. Again, a system of government as oppressive as that which drove the North American Colonies to assert their independence now obtains in India, and yet the people are patiently suffering under it. There can, therefore, be no doubt whatever of their loyalty. Under these circumstances the maintenance of an army so large, the cost of which exceeds more than one-third of the revenues of India, is unnecessary and undesirable. In case of necessity our Government could easily indent on the armies of Native States. With reference to civil expenditure, reductions may safely be made by diminishing European agency, which is at present too large for the requirements of the country. The number of Civil Servants indented upon from England may be reduced, and the high salaries drawn in India may well be curtailed. The public works should be conducted on a less ambitious scale. As an instance of the extravagance of this department, the writer instances the High Court building which has cost the country upwards of fifteen lacs of rupees. There was no necessity to build such an expensive edifice when thousands of people were dying of hunger. In conclusion, the *Shiwáji* considers that Parliament will not be able to exercise a proper control over the finances of India, and thinks that that duty should be delegated to the people here. Until this is done, the present unsatisfactory state of things will continue.

A correspondent of the *Sudarshan* (37) of the 7th May, but received on the 6th, states that in the town of Sholápur the increase of the pauper population has been considerable of late. Paupers are to be seen at all times of the day and night sitting in front of houses, begging for food. Some of them are strong enough to work. These thieve and rob whenever they find an opportunity. If immediate measures are not taken to diminish pauperism, the consequences to the people and the State will be serious.

Asks Government to take measures to reduce pauperism in the town of Sholápur.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 4th May observes that for the last three years or so, European criminals, who have caused the death of natives, have not been adequately punished. As an illustration in point the writer refers to the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon a certain Inspector of Police in Calcutta, who, in a fit of drunkenness, killed a native. The latter tried to recover the stool of his master, which the former had forciby removed, and was thereupon assaulted. The assault was also cruel; and yet the accused has been sentenced only to six months' imprisonment. This is a light punishment, and is likely to encourage intoxication. Moreover, such decisions, while observing a distinction between Europeans and Natives, not only encourage crime, but cast a stigma on the administration of justice. The *Mitra* thinks that the time has arrived for Government interference for the prevention of such cases in future.

Considers that the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon the ex-Inspector of Police for causing the death of a native is insufficient, and likely to encourage drunkenness and crime.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 5th May is glad that the Government of India has again issued a Resolution, urging upon the Local Governments the necessity of reducing civil expenditure. If Government continues its efforts in this direction, there will be an end to many of the complaints of which so much has been written of late. In alluding to the statement made in the above Resolution that the high rate of exchange has brought the Government into financial difficulties, to relieve which there is need of further reduction in the expenditure, the *Samáchár* observes that Government should not delay in adopting measures to remove the causes which have given rise to unfavourable exchange. It has produced a bad effect not only on finance, but also on trade. It has increased the value of European goods, whose consumption has consequently declined. It is a matter for congratulation that the attention of the people of England has been attracted to this subject, and that they are making efforts to adopt remedial measures. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will join in this movement.

Hopes that the Government of India will soon adopt measures for averting the loss caused by the high rate of exchange.

The same of the 7th May, in alluding to the numerous dacoities which have been committed in the Deccan, observes that it is glad that Government has adopted strong measures to put them down. Whether Wásudew Balwant Fadke is the only person who has incited these disturbances, or whether there are others implicated in them; it seems impossible that in the present time his or their words can have any effect on the people of the Deccan, unless there are special reasons, well founded or fanciful, for bringing about the existence of the present state of things. It is believed that want of food has made the people reckless. They suffer from starvation and pass their days in distress. In this condition they may naturally desire to be exempted from the payment of the land-revenue. It is probable that evil-minded persons may have taken advantage of this state of their minds and incited them to the perpetration of illegal acts. Under such circumstances Government should find out the ringleaders and bring them to condign punishment. It should also adopt measures to assure the people that Government has no desire to be hard on them. The latter step will disarm the inciters completely and make them harmless, whether they be in prison or at large. The *Samáchár* is glad that Government has thought it right to employ troops to put down these disturbances.

Observes that there may be some ground for the people of the Deccan being led away by their inciters to perpetrate the numerous dacoities which are being committed, and prays Government to remove that cause.

employ troops to put down these disturbances.

or at large. The Spectator is glad that Government has thought it right to the matter completely and make them harmless, whether they be in prison Government has no desire to be hard on them. The latter are only a few misguided conviction punishment. It should also adopt measures to assure the people that circumstances Government should put out the firebrands and bring them to their senses and instead them to the perpetration of illegal acts. Under such it proposals that ever-minded persons may have taken advantage of this state of may naturally desire to be exempted from the payment of the land-revenue. It cattle from starvation and base their very life in distress. In this condition they find it impossible to pay the land-revenue. Government should therefore grant remissions in the land-revenue demand for the current year.

The Bombay Secretariat (48) of the 4th May observes that for the last three months the Bombay Government has been actively engaged in the Deccan, observes that it is good that Government has adopted strong measures to put them down. Whatever Mr. Justice Ranade may say to the contrary, the Deccan is the only person who has studied these disturbances, or whether there are other subjacent causes to find : it seems impossible that in the present time of their words can have any effect on the people of the Deccan, unless those are backed by strong reasons, well known to the people, and which they are ready to support. Mr. Justice Ranade is not

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 5th May observes that it is strange that it is proposed to pass a Factory Act for India when there is no need for it. The mill-operatives work without complaint. They enjoy good health. The mill-owners exact from them as little work as is commensurate with their comfort, and give them leisure at intervals during working hours. The quantity of work done by a single operative in a Manchester mill, is performed by three operatives in an Indian mill. The latter are also rich as compared with other laborers in India. The diminution of the working hours of women and children will result in the diminution of the working time of male operatives also, as they all work together and in connection with each other. The proposed Factory Act will, therefore, inflict serious losses on the mill-owners. They should, therefore, make in time a proper representation to the authorities for the purpose of saving themselves from ruin.

Disapproves of the proposed Factory Act for India.

The same of the 10th May requests Government to prohibit the issuing of lotteries at Wilson's Circus in Bombay. Last year lotteries were issued, and there was an overflowing attendance of spectators on the occasion. The law does not authorize the issuing of lotteries and holds the persons who issue them liable to punishment. Notwithstanding this Mr. Wilson is allowed to practise this immorality publicly. It is strange, indeed, that this should occur under the administration of Sir Richard Temple, who is so careful and anxious to preserve public morals from contamination. The writer requests the immediate attention of Government to this subject.

Prays Government to prohibit the issuing of lotteries at Wilson's Circus in Bombay.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 6th May, in alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India, urging upon the minor Governments the necessity for reducing civil expenditure, observes that a stigma rests on Lord Lytton's financial measures, which cannot be removed by the approbation of the English Ministry, or by the gratitude of the merchants of Manchester. His Lordship, though aware of the great poverty of this country, has, in order to satisfy the shameful avarice of these merchants and to secure the good will of the Ministry, abolished a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, and has inflicted an annual loss of twenty lacs of rupees on this country. It is to be regretted that His Lordship has hitherto failed to take the proper course to extricate India from her difficulties. Government has, before this, issued Resolutions of the same nature as the above; but they failed to accomplish the desired end. It has, therefore, again issued strict orders that care should be taken that the present Resolution does not meet with a similar fate. But Government has exposed itself to severe censure by its inability to reduce military expenditure to which the clipping process can be applied with the greatest ease.

Censures Government for failing to effect a reduction in the military expenditure of the country.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 4th May, in a leader headed "India's Proposed Sacrifice to Manchester," observes that the knowledge of the incidents connected with the proposed abolition of the import duty on cotton goods in order to benefit the selfish mill-owners of Manchester, makes one regret the existence of such a state of things. His Excellency the Viceroy has surrendered the import duty amounting to 20 lacs of rupees, in opposition to the views of his experienced advisers. But this wilful act has the support, or was done with the cognizance and approval of the English Ministry. The account of the discussion held in Parliament on this subject shows that that tribunal cares very little for this measure. Besides, of the members who had come to support the demand of Manchester very few took a part in the discussion. The consequence of this was that, though Parliament nominally spent a night in discussing the subject, it confirmed the proceedings of Government. But the thing most to be regretted is the shameful confession of some of the Members that they cared more for their seats in the House than for the interests of India. The Honourable Mr. Briggs, who advocated the abolition of the duty, said to the Honourable Mr. Hardcastle, who opposed his motion, that the opinions which the latter held might cost him his seat.

Is sorry that Parliament did not take the interests of India into consideration in insisting upon the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The Honourable Mr. Hargrave, who opposed the motion, said the opinions which the Honourable Mr. Bayne, who advocated the adoption of the duty, said to the effect that they cared more for their seats in the House than for the interests of India, ought most to be regretted as the spontaneous confession of some of the Members discussing the subject, it confirmed the proceedings of government. But the consequence of this was that, though Parliament nominally sways a right in support the demand of Manchester very few took a part in the discussion. The general little for this measure. Besides, of the members who had come to of the discussion held in Parliament on this subject shows that that tribunal was done with the consistency and approval of the English Ministry. The account the views of his experienced readers. But this might not make the subject, or

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The Last Century (20) of the 5th Mark is a fourth portion, India's Proposed

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actual loss of twenty lacs of rupees on this country. It is to be regretted that

adopted a portion of the import duty on cotton goods but has refused an

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by the fluctuate of the interests of Manchester. His footpath, though aware

The Honourable Mr. Hargrave, who opposed the motion, said the opinions which

the footway held might cost him his seat.

The same, in another leader, advises the people of this country to send a protest to Parliament against the policy of abolishing the import duty on cotton goods, and assures them that they will ultimately succeed in their attempt. Neither the Ministry nor Parliament has pledged its word to abolish the entire duty. Moreover, public opinion in England is in favor of India. The newspapers of the Opposition as well as those of the Ministerial party condemn the measure. If the people of India are unanimous in protesting against the injustice done to them in this matter, there can be no doubt of their obtaining redress from the impartial and merciful English people.

Assures the people of India that they will obtain redress from England if they but unanimously protest against the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The same in alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India, on the subject of the reduction of civil expenditure observes that, though Government admits the necessity of reducing the military expenditure, it has not yet taken any steps in that direction. Government says that the financial condition of the country is unsound, and again adverts to its being obliged to apply the Famine Insurance Fund for purposes other than those for which it was originally intended. What, then, does it mean by abolishing at once a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, and by declaring its intention to abolish the remaining duty? Government confesses that before this it has issued Resolutions like the above; but what guarantee is there, that the present orders would not be as ineffective as their predecessors; or, if they are brought into force, that the famine works started for the relief of the distressed ryots would not be stopped? By the exclusion of the military expenditure from reduction, Government has given the public cause to doubt the sincerity of its motives. The writer refers here to the petition of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in which the impropriety of diverting the Famine Insurance Fund to other than the purpose for which it was originally levied is pointed out.

Makes observations on the recent Resolution of the Government of India for the reduction of civil expenditure.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 4th and the Broach *Samáchár* (68) of the 8th May refer to the Canal Irrigation Bill of the Bombay Legislature, and make remarks similar to those which appeared in the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 24th April, and noticed at some length in the last weekly report. The *Mitra* expresses its approval of the objections raised by the Honourable Mr. Murárji Gokuldás to the Bill in its present form.

Raises certain objections to the Canal Irrigation Bill of the Bombay Legislature.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Surat, observes that dacoity in the Deccan and piracy on the Tápti in Gujarát, are the result of want of employment and high prices of food grains. Great scarcity prevails in towns and villages, and this has probably driven the poor people to commit these crimes. It behoves the Government, therefore, to start public works for their relief.

Observes that scarcity of corn has driven the poor people of the Deccan and Gujarát to commit crimes, and prays Government to open relief-works for their benefit.

The *Deshi Mitra* (55) of the 8th May observes that the most irritating feature of the British Indian administration is that it spends the revenue lavishly. It is said that every department of the Indian Government costs more than similar departments in other countries. For instance, the Indian army costs more than the army of great Britain, France, Germany, or Russia. The result of this lavish expenditure is, that the people are over-burdened with taxation, and Government is obliged to think of economy frequently. After alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India, urging upon the minor Governments the necessity of reducing civil expenditure, the *Mitra* observes that if reduction is made in the public expenditure, there would be no necessity for a new tax. It would be conducive to the happiness of all concerned, were the necessity for new taxation removed by observing economy in the State expenditure.

Hopes that the recent Resolution of the Government of India for observing economy in the State expenditure will be strictly adhered to.

The same, in substance, applies to the people of this country to-day.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (56) of the 7th May, in alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the necessity of reducing civil expenditure, observes that Government proposes to stop public works. They are, however, indispensable for the relief of the distressed whose very existence depends on them. They ought, therefore, on no account to be stopped. The construction of unproductive works might be deferred, but productive works like canals and railways should be maintained. The high salaries of Government officials might be reduced; but it rests with those very officials to carry out this measure. To expect them, however, to inflict a loss upon themselves for meeting the requirements of the State, is to suppose that they are above all selfish considerations.

Prays Government to reduce the high salaries of Government officials, and not to stop reproductive works, as they are indispensable for the relief of the distressed ryots.

The same states that notices for paying the license-tax for the current year have been issued in the city of Ahmedabad, and the amount demanded is larger as compared with last year. This is unaccountable inasmuch as people suffered last year from bad trade, and many have even taken benefit of the Insolvent Act.

Makes remarks on the assessment of the license-tax in the city of Ahmedabad.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (65) of the 5th May, in noticing the disturbances in the Rampá Táluka in the Madras Presidency, observes that the weakness of the Government officials appears to be the cause of the riots assuming so grave a form as to need the assistance of the military in putting them down. They have been caused by some of the provisions of the new Abkári Act being distasteful to the ryots of that part of the country. The Madras Government ought to make appropriate changes in this law in order to pacify them. If they cannot be appeased by peaceful means, then alone the troops should be employed to bring them to their senses.

Advises that peaceful means may be employed to put down the disturbances in the Rampá Táluka of the Madras Presidency.

The same observes that Section 18 of the Indian Railway Act, which is to come into operation from July next, lays down that whenever Government troops or officers happen to be going on duty, the Railway Companies should provide them with seats before the ordinary passengers. So far as the army is concerned, no objection can be taken to this provision. But it is inexplicable why Government officers in general should be given preference to before the public. Again, Section 39 enacts that if a passenger rides in a carriage, which already contains the licensed number of passengers, he is liable to a fine of Rs. 100. This clause is unnecessarily harsh to passengers. The railway subordinates should not allow a passenger to sit in a carriage which already contains the number of passengers allowed by law; and if such an occurrence takes place, the former, and not the latter, should be fined.

Makes observations on certain sections of the Indian Railway Act.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (66) of the 6th May complains that the Subordinate Judge of Vágra holds his court from 5 P.M. till about midnight. These unusual hours put parties, witnesses, and others, particularly those who are not residents of that town, to great inconvenience. The writer requests the District Judge of Surat to remove all cause for complaint by ordering the Sub-Judge to hold his court at the usual office hours.

Complains that the Sub-Judge of Vágra holds his court at unusual hours.

Municipalities.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 7th May complains of the Notification recently issued by the Municipality of Broach that nobody will be allowed to beat tom-toms in that town without the permission of the Municipal authorities. The notification apparently prohibits the use of tomtoms for ever so little a time and even in houses. To compel people to pay a fee and undergo the trouble of taking out a license for such a purpose is not right. It would be a different thing if persons were forced to take out licenses in order to beat tomtoms along the roads.

Censures the Municipality of Broach for requiring a license from it to beat tom-toms in houses.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 4th May approves of the motion made by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji in the Town Council, that the carriages of Europeans and others who go to shops in the Church Gate Street should be made to wait for their owners near the Fountain, at the entrance to the street. But it is very strange that Sir Frank Souter did not approve of it. He said that the proposed arrangement will cause inconvenience and delay to the owners of carriages. But this is not such a serious matter as to necessitate the giving up of the proposal altogether. The street is much frequented, and there are fears of some great mishap happening from the crush of carriages waiting at the doors of shops. At large assemblies arrangements like the above are made without causing inconvenience; and there is no reason why the same should not be made in the case of these shops. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 5th May makes somewhat similar observations).

Observes that Sir Frank Souter ought to have accepted the suggestion made in the Town Council, that the carriages of people going to shops in the Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, should be made to wait for their respective owners at the entrance to the street.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13*th May* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 17th May 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Karnátak Wártika	Dhárwár	Do.	150
31	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*32	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
33	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
40	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
41	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
42	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
44	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
45	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
46	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
47	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
48	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
49	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
50	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
51	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
52	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
53	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
54	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
55	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
56	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
57	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
58	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
59	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
60	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
61	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
62	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
63	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*64	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
65	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*66	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
*67	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do.	75
*68	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do.	100
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do.	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
*74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do.	100
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Objects to the clauses relating to compulsory water-rate and forced labor in the Bombay Irrigation Bill.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 11th May refers to the absence of the Honourable Mr. El Edroos and the Chief of Phaltan from the debate which ensued on the second reading of the Irrigation Bill in the Legislative Council, and observes that they are merely ornamental Members and are of no real use whatever. Since the business of the Council is conducted in English, it is absurd to expect that any good will come from the appointment of men who are ignorant of that language, as these two gentlemen are. Here the writer gives the substance of the speeches delivered by the Official Members in reply to the arguments of the Honourable Mr. Murarjee, and says that they did not at all meet in a satisfactory manner the objections urged by that gentleman. In the Irrigation Bills relating to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, there is no clause regarding the levy of compulsory water-rate, and the same omission is made in the Bengal Irrigation Bill, which was passed when Sir Richard Temple was Lieutenant-Governor of that Province. It is, therefore, surprising that His Excellency should now insist on the retention of the same clause in the Bombay Irrigation Bill. His Excellency declared that the insertion of this clause in the Bengal Irrigation Bill is under consideration, and it will most probably be adopted in a short time; but the *Hindoo Patriot* states that it has been already given up. In discussing the clause relating to forced labour, Sir Richard Temple admitted that the people of this Presidency were from time immemorial in the habit of rendering assistance on extraordinary emergencies; but added that this provision will be availed of only in compelling idle persons to give their help when required. If the inhabitants are accustomed to afford aid when necessary, the reason for retaining such power in the hands of Government officials appears questionable. This clause will enable officials to force not only respectable men but even respectable women to work at their bidding.

Makes observations on the administration of the country.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 12th May, in an article on the Condition of the People, repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and asserts that the famine made Deccan and Gujarát its home, the moment it was discovered from the financial statement of this year that the proceeds of the license-tax, which was originally levied to alleviate distress, were to be appropriated for meeting the losses caused by unfavorable exchange. The expenditure caused by the Afghan war almost emptied the treasury, and this led Government to look with indifference on the sufferings of the people. Our Governor, who possesses immense administrative ability, on hearing of the prevalence of famine in the Deccan, at once wrote an elaborate Minute which is expected to drive that terrible monster from these parts. The people of Káthiáwár, however, have been altogether left out of consideration. It is not likely that the Chiefs of that province will initiate any measures for their relief, because they are proverbially known to be in debt. In the midst of such fearful crisis, the Government of India seems to be bent upon making reductions as appears from its Resolution of the 3rd instant. Most probably the retrenchments will not touch the high salaried officials, but will affect only the low and ill-paid servants of Government. This is not an unmixed evil. They will feel that they have been instrumental in saving the lives of thousands of human beings, for whose benefit their already scanty allowances have been curtailed. But if they are turned adrift altogether, their position will be the same as that of the people who have been reduced to beggary by famine. In conclusion, the *Suryodaya* expresses a hope that our rulers will act with justice and impartiality.

Says that Englishmen should leave off their greed for money.

The same, in an article headed England, says among other things that excessive love of money has sometimes induced Englishmen to perpetrate injustice. If once a man is found intent upon the pursuit of gain alone, it will not be wonderful if his acts transgress the bounds of morality. The rigorous laws by which the British Government has bound

down its native subjects have always for their object the raising of money from them. The writer advises Englishmen to ponder over this subject deeply, and begs them to redress the grievances of their subjects.

Describes the state of the country in the Poona and Sátára Collectorates.

A correspondent of the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 8th May, but received on the 12th, says that it is surprising that the disorders prevailing in the Deccan have not yet been suppressed. When Hari Rámoshi was captured, everybody thought that these disturbances would cease; but the reverse has been unfortunately the case. Robbers have been recently committing dreadful havocs in the Khandála Mahál, Bhore Prant and the Wái Táluka. Only four days ago they attacked the village of Asawli and carried away considerable amount of property. About a couple of days afterwards they made an inroad on the village of Anduli. Both these attacks were made during day time, and they afterwards enjoyed a full meal in the neighbouring hills. Some troops sent in pursuit of them retreated when the robbers fired on them. The country from Sherwal to Khambatki is infested with these marauders, who sometimes hide themselves in the recesses of the adjoining jungle. Some people on this side have already gone with their property to Poona to seek shelter, and some are intending to go soon. The inhabitants in villages have not had sleep for days, and the distress of the money-lenders and traders is beyond description. The writer in conclusion wishes to know how life and property is to be preserved in future.

Describes the condition of the Christian population in Bársi and in the neighbourhood.

A correspondent of the *Dnyánodaya* (8) of the 15th May, writing from Bársi, says that the Christian population in this part of the country managed to earn a scanty subsistence during the crisis of the famine, but their sufferings are now beyond description. Many of them have to remain without food for days, owing to want of employment and the prevalence of high prices. Some live upon raw mangoes and other fruit. Women are often to be seen without clothing, so wretched is their condition. The writer requests charitably disposed gentlemen to afford these poverty-stricken people all the assistance in their power.

Refutes some of the arguments of the *Bombay Gazette*, which is in favor of abolishing the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 11th May alludes to a meeting recently held in the Framjee Kawasjee Institute to protest against the abolition of the Indian import duty on cotton goods, and says that the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette* on the speeches delivered on the occasion were unjustifiable. That journal declares that the experience of the past hundred years is unanimous in condemning this duty, and that its abolition is both just and beneficial. This is undoubtedly true, but the advantage is on the side of England only. Besides, this measure is calculated to crush the rising cotton industry of India, and to render those manufactories useless in which our people have invested millions of rupees. Again, it is urged that the people of India are already overburdened with taxation, and that, therefore, the petitioners are not justified in demanding the retention of the duty inasmuch as it acts like a tax on the consumers of cloth in India. This view may be correct, but it is not the proper way of reducing the public burdens. Government has sanctioned a huge establishment for imparting education to its subjects, and the money required for its support is raised from them. But no one would ever think of advocating the abolition of this department as a means of lightening the weight of taxation. The present proposal is equally absurd. The *Bombay Gazette* maintains that if the Indian merchants are not able to compete with the merchants of Manchester in the production of cloth, the sooner the Indian mills cease to exist the better. This opinion is prejudicial to the interests of the natives of India, and indicates the kind of feeling which Englishmen entertain towards them. In conclusion, the *Arunodaya* advises our governors not to listen to the interested advocacy of that journal, and says that the idea of abolishing the duties on cotton goods imported into India should be abandoned.

The same says that Sir T. Mahadewráw, the Diwán of Baroda, is engaged in framing a scheme for securing the services of educated men for the Baroda administration, and it is stated that the proposal is similar to that which obtains for recruiting the Covenanted Civil Service in British territory. If this measure gives encouragement to high education, every body will rejoice, but it is to be hoped that Sir T. Mahadewráw will consider the question in all its aspects before settling upon any particular plan. The English system of administration has many good characteristics which deserve to be copied, but care should be taken not to imitate its weak points. In former days Englishmen of noble families came to India. They treated the natives with kindness and consideration, and the natives were happy. But since the establishment of the competitive system, a set of paupers have been let loose on India, who have helped to increase the miseries of the people. We by no means wish that poor men should be debarred from rising in the world, but they are not so likely to look after the welfare of the people committed to their charge, as those who can boast of a noble origin. We earnestly hope that these suggestions will receive careful consideration from the Diwán of Baroda before he arrives at his final determination.

Makes remarks on the scheme of the Diwán of Baroda for securing the services of educated men for the Baroda administration.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 4th May, in a long article, gives a narrative of the capture of Hari Rámoshi. It runs as follows:— On the 13th April 1879, a certain man came to Ramchandra Balcristna, Head Constable of Bársi, before sunrise, and informed him that a gang of robbers had encamped at Bawi. This news was immediately communicated by the Head Constable to the Chief Constable Akbar Ali in the presence of the man who had given the information. Akbar Ali at once ordered Ramchandra to send a Police Sowár to Bawi in order to ascertain whether the robbers were really there. Accordingly, one Ajmudin, a mounted policeman, was despatched. While on the way he met a Marátha, who, on being questioned, replied that the robbers were really to be found in Bawi. The mounted policeman thereupon turned back and brought the Marátha to the Chief Constable, about seven o'clock in the morning. This man was cross questioned, and Akbar Ali immediately directed his subordinates to get ready. About eleven o'clock the whole police force, consisting of 35 men, headed by the Chief Constable and attended by about 15 townsmen, started in the direction of Bawi. They reached that village about one o'clock in the afternoon. One Mr. Doerr also joined them about this time. The Chief and Head Constables and a select few entered Bawi, and the rest stationed themselves round the village so as to circumvent it. Some robbers were seized within the village. They were tied to posts in the Police Chavdi and left in charge of Ramchandra Balcristna. Akbar Ali and others then went out in search of the remaining gang. About three hundred yards outside of the village, Shaik Imam Mahomed Jamadar and the mounted policemen Govind Kristna and Ajmudin met five of the gang in a garden, and while conversing with them the rest of the party managed to surround them. Akbar Ali then went a little forward and told them to lay down their arms. The robbers at first refused to do so, and replied that they would not allow themselves to be caught alive. Subsequently, they agreed to surrender themselves to the head of the police force if he came forward. Upon this a consultation ensued whether Mr. Doerr or the Chief Constable should go ahead. Mr. Doerr suggested that the Chief Constable should himself move forward. That officer then went a little ahead and immediately retraced his steps. The rest of the police then at once demanded permission to fire on the robbers, and the mounted policeman Govind Kristna taunted the Chief Constable with being a coward. About this time Mr. Doerr happened to discharge his pistol on one side, and instantly a fight ensued in which the Chief Constable received a sword-cut on his head. He then asked his party to charge and himself retired on one side. In the encounter one robber was killed, two were wounded and two others managed to escape. The *Kalpataru*, in commenting upon the above circumstances, says that it is stated that rewards were given and

Describes the circumstances relating to the capture of Hari Rámoshi, and says that Government should appoint a high official to conduct an enquiry at Bawi in order to ascertain the real facts.

policemen were discharged for not affording help on the report of Mr. Doerr and the Chief Constable, but the above narrative will reveal who really were instrumental in the seizure of Hari Rámoshi. The writer suggests that Government should nominate some high official unconnected with the police to make enquiries at Bawi, in order to ascertain the truth with regard to these occurrences, and hopes that ultimately justice may be done to the policemen who have been dismissed.

Reports cases of suicide.

The same of the 11th May, but received on the 12th, reports of a painful occurrence which happened in the village of Yerawade in the Sholápur Táluka. One respectable old cultivator, who owned fifteen fields, paid half the Government assessment due from him, and on his inability to meet the other half, asked his son to borrow money from some one, but unfortunately it could not be obtained. The land of course was put up to auction to satisfy the demands of Government. This drove the old man and his son to desperation, and they both committed suicide within a few days of each other.

States that the conduct of the Mámlatdár and Chief Constable of Sinnur in the Násik Collectorate towards the Deshpánde of that town was unjustifiable.

A correspondent of the *Násik Writta* (19) of the 10th May says that the Deshpánde of Sinnur some years ago collected subscriptions in order to construct a car for parading the god Rama in that town. Subsequently, a banker of the surname of Mháse assisted him in this work, but the car until last year remained in the possession of Deshpánde. This year Mháse got the recently appointed Mámlatdár of this place on his side, and immediately notices were issued to the Deshpánde, ordering him not even to touch the car. The latter appealed to Mr. Baines, the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka, and that Officer decided that the practice of previous years should not be interfered with. But in deliberate defiance of this order, the Mámlatdár directed the Chief Constable to prevent the Deshpánde forcibly from bringing out the car, and this was accordingly done. The Chief Constable is an old resident of this town, and knows very well the rights and privileges which the Deshpánde enjoys. His conduct, therefore, has been very harsh and tyrannical. Matters at one time went so far that the Deshpánde was abused and threatened with imprisonment in case he persisted in acting in opposition to the wishes of the Mámlatdár. It is probable that he may have to leave the town on account of the local authorities being inimical to him. The Mámlatdár has also an evil eye against six other individuals.

Describes the attacks of robbers on the villages of Devli and Borud.

A correspondent of the *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 11th May, but received on the 15th, states that a gang of 75 robbers attacked the villages of Devli and Borud in the neighbourhood of Poládpur, and after ill-treating the inmates of certain houses in a most cruel manner, carried away cash to the extent of Rs. 5,000. They remained in the villages until eight in the morning, and at their departure declared that they would visit Poládpur about a week afterwards. It is reported that ten police peons have gone in pursuit of them. No one is able to face these free-booters, as they are of a desperate character. All the traders and shop-keepers of Poládpur have removed to Mahál with their valuables.

Asks Government not to collect the land revenue in the famine-stricken districts.

The *Sudarshan* (37) of the 10th May, but received on the 14th, says that although frequent complaints have been made that the ryots are unable to pay the land tax, yet strangely no notice is taken of them. Many agriculturists have spent all that they had in paying past instalments, and have nothing whatever to meet the instalment which is due now. This being the case, it remains to be seen how Government will realise its land revenue. People are abandoning their houses and lands in search of employment elsewhere. At such a juncture Government should leave off its greed for money, and should devote its attention to the preservation of the lives of its subjects. The people have grown so desperate through want that they do not hesitate to perpetrate unlawful deeds. They do not much care how they obtain their living. Those who are engaged in creating the disturbances are generally men

of this class. The writer asks Government to cease collecting the land revenue from the poverty-stricken ryot.

Requests Government to instruct all officials to receive genuine rupees even when they do not give the usual clink.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (46) of the 11th May states that some Government officials in the mofussil refuse to accept genuine rupees, if they do not give the usual clink on striking against a stone, or are worn out or bear some marks. It is also stated that they refuse to receive currency notes in satisfaction of Government demands. This treatment puts the people to great inconvenience and sometimes causes pecuniary loss to them. Government should instruct all officials to receive genuine rupees and currency notes without the least objection, and to do whatever is needful with respect to badly sounding, worn out, or marked rupees in order to put them out of circulation.

Makes observations on the Resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of reductions in the civil expenditure.

The same alludes to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of reductions in the civil expenditure, and observes that it is surprising that Government should not have applied the shears to the military department which is conducted on a more extravagant scale than any other. The civil departments are conducted in an economical manner. Retrenchments to the extent of a crore and a half have been made in them. These savings were effected by observing undue economy in petty items, such as stationery, drinking water, rations to convicts, and distribution of medicines in hospitals. There is no room for further reductions, and yet the Supreme Government insists upon this being done. Past experience in this matter leads one to believe that the local Governments will, in carrying out the order of the Supreme Government, effect the saving required by curtailing petty items, and the small salaries of ill-paid servants. Reductions in the salaries of Government servants, whether European or native, drawing rupees five hundred and upwards per month, should be made, and the importation of Covenanted Civilians from England should be at once stopped. But, unfortunately, nothing of the kind is even thought of.

Observes that the disarming of the rural population has made them powerless to repel the attacks of dacoits.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 13th May, in alluding to the dacoities which have been committed in the Deccan during the last two months, observes that the time has arrived when the evil effects resulting from the disarming of the native population are being keenly felt. Even in the most peaceful times, people in villages stand in danger of their lives and property, and need arms for their protection. However good may be the arrangements which a Government may make for the protection of its subjects, it is impossible that it can render instantaneous assistance on every occasion on which aid is needed. The British Government is really the most powerful in Asia, and it has made good arrangements for the protection of its subjects; yet, owing to their being deprived of arms, they are not able to defend themselves against the attacks of robbers or of wild animals. The continuance of dacoities in the Deccan for the last two months proves the inadvisability of disarming the rural population. Government has now sent troops to disperse the dacoits, and there is no doubt that the latter will be put down. But until this result is achieved, the villagers will have to make a greater sacrifice than they would have to make if they had arms to protect themselves. The disarming of villages will ultimately cause Government great trouble in preventing disorders.

Requests Government to adopt strong repressive measures for the suppression of dacoities, as they appear to gain in strength as time passes.

The same of the 15th May observes that recent accounts show that the perpetrators of the dacoities in the Deccan have increased the area of their operations, and are committing their ravages in the neighbourhood of Poona and Bombay. It appears from the news received from Wái, that they attacked the house of a certain Márwári and carried away property worth about sixteen thousand rupees. The miscreants, moreover, cut off the noses and ears of the Márwári himself and several inmates of his house. The cruelty practised

by the dacoits in former times of maiming their victims had completely disappeared of late; but it is to be regretted that it has re-appeared again. Though parties of troops have been sent in search of them, not one of the several gangs moving in the country has been apprehended. On last Friday a gang consisting of two hundred men attacked the house of a rich man, in the village of Palaspe, situated on the other side of the Bombay harbour, wounded several inmates and carried away property worth 75,000 rupees. These and other instances show that as time passes the robbers are gaining strength and courage, and that their depredations are causing fearful losses to the population. The Bombay Government has given its attention to this subject; but it ought at once to adopt strong repressive measures.

Thinks that the recent fires in Poona were the work of the dacoits, and prays Government to adopt strong measures to put them down.

The same of the 16th May, in alluding to the recent conflagrations at Poona, observes that the inhabitants of that city believe that these fires were not accidental, and were the work of the dacoits who infest the Deccan. This belief is not altogether unfounded. The increase in the number of dacoities in the surrounding district, had led the people of Poona to apprehend that the dacoits might commit mischief in Poona itself. Their fear has been realized. That two Government buildings situated at some distance from each other were simultaneously set on fire, and valuable Government records were burnt, naturally leads one to the belief that it was the work of incendiaries, who must be no other than the dacoits infesting the surrounding district. Unless the perpetrators of these crimes are expeditiously put down, they might grow more audacious and might be able to carry out some of their threats. The robbery committed by them near Panvel, situated on the other side of the Bombay harbour, has created fears of their visiting Bombay. But this is not likely to happen. They dare not come over to Bombay. However, it is possible that some of their secret agents might do mischief. It is discreet, therefore, that the Presidency police should be on the alert. The fires in Poona prove that the measures hitherto adopted against the dacoits are insufficient, and that there is need for taking even stronger steps in this matter.

Observes that appointments in Government offices in Bombay are monopolised by Brahmins, and requests Government to give employment to all classes of the people.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (48) of the 16th May complains that the Deccani Brahmins have monopolised the situations in several Government offices in Bombay. The Pársis say that in every one of these offices numerous Deccanis are to be found, but Pársis are rarely to be met with. Whenever a Deccani gets influence in any office, he tries his best to employ persons of his own caste, and refuses to admit others. In the Custom House there are about two hundred clerks, and they are all Deccanis, with the exception of one Pársi and two or three Portuguese. In the Fort Police Court, the Secretariat, and several other offices a similar state of things exists. Whenever the head of an office wishes to promote a Pársi clerk, the Deccanis do their utmost to injure his prospects. The *Jáme Jamsed* requests the attention of Government to this complaint, and hopes that in future employment in Government offices will be given to all classes of the people.

Observes that the dacoits of the Deccan are growing impudent, and prays His Excellency the Governor to adopt strong measures for their suppression.

The same of the 17th May observes that the sufferings of the people in the three districts of the Deccan have considerably increased of late. By being successful in plundering small villages, the dacoits have gained courage and are plundering the more populous villages. After briefly alluding to the attack made on the house of a rich sowkár in the village of Palaspe near Panvel, the *Jáme Jamsed* continues that the commission of such daring crimes ought not to be allowed any longer, and that strong measures ought to be adopted to put down their perpetrators, since they have spread great terror among the villages as to the security of life and property. It should be ascertained whether the dacoits have been driven to perpetrate crimes by starvation, or whether they have been instigated by any one to do so. If the former be the case, a few works ought to be opened to give them relief until there is a plentiful fall of rain. If the latter be the case, their instigators ought

to be at once apprehended and punished. On the punishment of the inciters their followers will of themselves disperse. The *Jáme Jamsed* suggests that a larger number of troops than are now employed should be set to hunt them down, and remarks that His Excellency the Governor has sent Major Rivett Carnac, an able Officer, to assist in this work. But it would be well were His Excellency to discontinue his travels in the Deccan and to return to Poona where his presence is much wanted. He should remain there, and personally direct the measures to be taken against the miscreants. If His Excellency were to do this, confidence would be soon restored, and the dacoits would be soon discouraged.

Approves of the enactment of a Factory Law for India.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (49) of the 14th May highly approves of the motion made in Parliament by Lord Shaftsbury for enacting a Factory Law for India. The operatives in Indian factories, particularly in the cotton mills in Bombay, are made to work from sunrise to sunset in a manner which even a cruel owner will not exact from his beasts of burden. It was the avarice of the mill-owners which frustrated the attempts of some merciful people to pass a law for reducing the working-hours in Indian mills. But, by the good fortune of the operatives, Lord Shaftsbury, the veteran well-wisher of the working classes, has become their advocate. His Lordship pleads their cause not from the selfish point of view of the merchants of Manchester, but from the merciful one of the humanitarian. The Indian operatives are under deep obligations to His Lordship for the disinterested advocacy of their cause.

Observes that the dacoits must have been instigated by rich and influential persons to set the buildings in Poona on fire.

The same of the 16th May, in alluding to the recent fires in Poona, observes that many persons believed that the dacoities happening for some time past in the Poona District were the work of starving persons who were goaded to commit them by hunger; but the burning of two Government buildings shows that the Poona Brahmins are thinking of the time of Bájiráw. It is improbable that starving people could be induced to perpetrate such crimes, unless they were secretly instigated by rich and influential persons. The accounts of the fires show that the two buildings situated at a distance of half a mile from each other cannot have accidentally caught fire. No delay ought to be made in putting down with a strong hand the thoroughly disaffected Brahmins of Poona and the large armed gangs who are roaming about in the country.

Requests the Police of Bombay to prohibit the issuing of lotteries at Wilson's Circus.

The *Rást Goftár* (50) of the 11th May requests the Police of Bombay to prohibit the proprietor of the Wilson's Circus from issuing lotteries advertised by him. Lotteries are immoral and are not authorised by law. The Home Government has recently prohibited the use of lotteries for raising a fund for the relief of the ruined shareholders of the Glasgow Bank. The Indian Government has so far discouraged the "Sweeps" at the horse races as to make it illegal to advertise them in newspapers. It grants permission to issue out lotteries when their proceeds are to be devoted to some charitable purpose. But the lotteries to be issued at Wilson's Circus are not of this nature. Their proceeds are to benefit the proprietor. He acted similarly last year, and there was a great crowd and confusion at the Circus on each of these occasions. It is not right to let a private individual advertise lotteries for his own benefit, and the Police of Bombay ought to prohibit this practice. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 14th May expresses similar sentiments.)

Notices the refusal of the Bombay Government to grant the use of the Town Hall of Bombay for holding a public meeting, and advises the people to bring a civil suit against Government, or to build another hall.

The *A'rya Mitra* (53) of the 11th May also disapproves of the refusal of Government to allow the use of the Town Hall of Bombay to hold a public meeting for the purpose of adopting protests against the acts and measures of Government. It alludes to the fact that the Hall was built at the joint cost of Government and the public, and to the refusal of Government on three occasions to grant its use for convening a public meeting, and observes that the public should get the question settled in a court of justice. It censures the people for their

habitual lethargy in asserting their rights, and advises them that if they do not care to bring a civil suit against Government in this matter, thay had better erect another Town Hall at their own expense for holding public meetings.

Hopes that the recent Resolution of Government for reducing civil expenditure will effect improvement in Indian finance.

The *Loka Mitra* (54) of the 11th May, in alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of reductions in the civil expenditure, observes that if the subordinate administrations seriously carry out the instructions conveyed therein, the present involved condition of finance is sure to improve. It is a rather difficult task to effect retrenchments in the overgrown expenses of the different departments; but if this is once done, everything else will go on smoothly afterwards. If Lord Lytton accomplishes this work satisfactorily, the people will gratefully remember him for ever. They have read the Resolution with great satisfaction, but only one thing has marred that pleasure, that the military department has been excluded from the proposal for reduction. This department is the most expensive branch of the administration, and ought to be subjected to a rigid scrutiny. But considering the times Government has not thought it fit to make any reduction in it. It, however, admits the necessity of reducing the military expenditure, and promises in the above Resolution to do it on a fitting opportunity.

Is still of opinion that the high prices and consequent distress in the Deccan are the causes of the dacoities committed therein.

The same, in again alluding to the dacoities which are happening in the Deccan, observes that on a former occasion it was remarked that the high prices of food-grains and the consequent distress prevailing among the lower classes were the principal reasons for the prevalence of the crime. It is still of the same opinion. Incitement to commit these atrocities have been authoritatively proved, but it cannot be accepted as the original cause. The inciters who have been as yet found to be two only, appear to have taken advantage of the present times. One of them has been convicted and sent to prison, while measures have been taken for the apprehension of the other Wásudew Bulwant Fadke. Hitherto about thirty villages have been attacked and pillaged, and property worth about three lacs of rupees has been carried away. This is a sad state of things indeed. Though disloyalty to Government is said to be the cause, to amass riches seems to be the motive of these crimes. For, if the former were the case, the dacoits would not remain quiet after plundering the villages. They would do more than that, but they have not yet done so. Whatever may be the real reason, it is necessary that strong repressive measures should be adopted without delay, and it is well that Government has acted with promptitude in this matter.

Prays Government to increase the number of ships, men and officers for preventing piracies on the coast of Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

The same, in alluding to the despatch of Mr. Carey with two steam barges and some men to prevent the piracies prevailing on the coast of Gujarát and Káthiáwár, observes that this measure is sure to restore confidence among the people. But considering the extent over which piracies happened, it does not appear that the ships and men despatched will be able to crush out the crime effectually. More ships, men and officers should be employed in guarding the different parts of that coast; and the Gáikwád, the Nawábs of Sachín and Cambay, and the Native Princes of Káthiáwár should be required to adopt the requisite measures for guarding the sea coast of their respective territories.

Makes suggestions with respect to the medical class about to be opened at Ahmedabad.

The same is highly grateful to Government for opening a medical class at Ahmedabad, but does not think that instructions should be imparted in English, and wishes that it should be given in Gujaráti. The class is opened with the object that it should turn out medical practitioners who would be useful to the poor and middle classes of towns and cities, and to the rural population in general. This object will be better secured if the instruction is conveyed in the vernacular. Again, the limit of age for admission into this class is fixed from 15 to 20. Fifteen years is however too young an age to commence the study of medicine, and it should

be raised to 18 years. The other limit of 20 years may also be profitably extended to a few years more. Considering the large extent of Gujarát and Káthiáwár, it appears that unless similar classes are opened at several places in those provinces, their wants will not be duly supplied. If this cannot be done at present, another class should be opened at Surat to meet the requirements of Southern Gujarát.

Municipalities.

Complains that the Tulsi water supplied to the Girgaum quarter of the Town of Bombay stinks horribly.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (47) of the 17th May complains that the Tulsi water supplied to the Girgaum quarter of the town of Bombay stinks horribly. For several days past it has been found that Tulsi water has become impure. The Health Officer explained to the Town Council that it will get better of itself soon. But, on the contrary, it has grown worse. In the whole of Girgaum the water drawn from the pipes is bad. The smell which it gives out is similar to that which proceeds from gutters. People cannot drink it and even the washing of clothes is disagreeable. The use of such water may give rise to cholera or some other epidemic. Enquiry should be made whether the water supplied to other quarters also stinks, and strong measures should be adopted to get rid of the stench and to improve its quality.

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New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
20th May 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

G. W. KUHKAMA,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
New Secretariat, Bombay,
30th May 1870.

Municipalities.

The Bombay Gazette (12) of the 17th May contains that the Tulsi water supplied to the Girgaum district of the town of Bombay stinks horribly. For several days past it has been found that Tulsi water has become offensive at the Town of Bombay. The Health Officer explained to the Town Council that it will get better of itself soon. But on the contrary, it has grown worse. In the whole of Girgaum the water drawn from the pipes is pale. The smell which it gives out is similar to that which proceeds from rotten. People cannot drink it and even the washing of clothes is disagreeable. The use of such water may give rise to cholera or some other epidemic. Enquiry should be made whether the water supplied to other districts also stinks, and strong measures should be adopted to get rid of the stench and to improve its quality.

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to be raised to 18 years. The present limit of 30 years may also be profitably extended to a few years more. Considering the large extent of Calcutta and Kalpiwar, it appears that unless medical classes are opened at several places in those provinces, their wants will not be duly supplied. It also cannot be done at present, another class should be opened at Patna to meet the requirements of Southern Calcutta.

G. W. KUHKARNI,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
New Secretariat, Bombay,
30th May 1870.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 24th May 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
32	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
33	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*34	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
35	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
36	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
37	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
38	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
42	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*66	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*67	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*68	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
69	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
70	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
71	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
72	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*73	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
74	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
75	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
76	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ..	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked ° have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Requests Government to encourage the manufacturing industries of India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 19th May alludes to the replies given by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Honourable Mr. Murarji to the questions of the Famine Commissioners, and says that the opinion of the former is calculated to benefit the merchants of England only, and is decidedly adverse to the interests of the natives of India. Mr. Murarji considers that it will not do for the people of this country to devote themselves entirely to agricultural pursuits or to the cultivation of raw produce only, but believes that it is absolutely necessary for their well-being that the extinct manufacturing industries of India should be revived, and that Government should afford all the assistance in its power for the accomplishment of this desirable end. The *Indu Prakásh* unreservedly adopts these views, and adds that every effort should be made to stimulate the production of manufacturing products here, which are now imported from England. This will be the only way of stopping the immense drain of wealth westwards, to which this country is annually subject. If Government were to purchase paper, ink, soap, candles, and the numerous articles which are required for the use of the army and the police in India, the greatest encouragement would be given to the revival of the manufacturing industries of this country. Our rulers should not listen to the interested representations of the merchants of Manchester, but should unhesitatingly render all the aid in their power for the promotion of the welfare of the Indian population.

Says that the suspicion of disloyalty against Bramhins is absurd, and recommends the people of that caste to form an association for protecting themselves when such charges are brought against them.

A correspondent of the same alludes to the recent articles in the *Deccan Herald* newspaper against Bramhins in connection with their alleged complicity in the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan, and asserts that they have rendered useful services to the British Government on many occasions. The Natus, the Patwardhans, the Deshmukhs and the Jambhekars have, in times past, served the British Government at the risk of their lives, and all Bramhins are now ready with one accord to place themselves at the disposal of the British Government. This being so, it is somewhat astonishing that Bramhins in general should be stigmatised as disloyal, because one Phadke among them has joined the dacoits. The charge of disloyalty is simply absurd. If the dacoits had abstained from molesting Bramhins, there might have been some ground for the accusation; but the fact that their ravages are directed against all persons without distinction of caste, proves that the statement is unjustifiable. It is to be hoped that our Government will not allow itself to be guided in its public measures by this silly and perverse journal. All who are found disturbing the public peace should be punished alike whether they are Bramhins or Rámoshis. In conclusion the writer advises Bramhins, and particularly those of Poona, to form themselves into an association for the purpose of protecting their rights as subjects of the British Crown, and to take steps to vindicate themselves when indictments like those, in which the *Deccan Herald* has been recently indulging, are brought against them. It is to be hoped that the mistakes made in the celebrated Surat trial may not be repeated in finding out those who have instigated incendiarism in the city of Poona.

Says that the passed medical pupil in charge of the dispensary at Sidhpur is incompetent for his work.

Another correspondent of the same, writing from Sidhpur in the Collectorate of north Kánara, says that the passed medical pupil in charge of the dispensary at that station is ignorant of his profession, and is besides rash in treating patients. A few days ago he recklessly put caustic into the eyes of a man who was suffering from eye disease, and this immensely aggravated his malady. Other instances of incapacity are reported against him, and the *Indu Prakásh*, therefore, trusts that Government will not allow young and inexperienced persons to be left in charge of dispensaries.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 18th May refers to the dacoities prevailing in the Deccan and to the recent conflagrations in the city of Poona, and says that the time has arrived when Government must take prompt and decisive measures to put down the perpetrators of such terrible deeds. At the same time it behoves Government officials, who are charged with the duty of discovering the miscreants, to act with the greatest caution and circumspection. At such a juncture bad men may come forward and point to wrong parties in order to gratify their own private grudge; but it is to be hoped that the great maxim of English law, that it is better that hundred guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished, will not be lost sight of. There can be no difference of opinion as to the course to be adopted towards the real participators in these actions. They should be punished with the utmost promptitude and rigour. Government has been hitherto slow in recognizing the existence of dacoities, and its dilatoriness has caused an infinite amount of mischief, both to the people and the Government. Finally, the *Opinion* considers that the police force is not adequate to the requirements of the Presidency, and that steps should at once be taken to increase it, and that public works should be started in order to give employment to the idle and the destitute who have been led to join the ranks of the criminal population in order to eke out a scanty subsistence.

Requests Government to increase the police force which is inadequate to the requirements of the Presidency, and says that public works should be started in order to give employment to the destitute.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) in its issues of the 19th and 22nd May, in a couple of articles, says that it is reported that the land revenue is being collected in the most vigorous manner in the Indápur Táluka. Cultivators are willing to give up their lands altogether on account of their inability to meet the assessment on them. But it is somewhat surprising that they are not allowed to do this. In the present crisis, when prices are high and famine almost prevails, it would be well to forego the collection of the land revenue for 1876. If enquiry were made as to the state of the Indápur Táluka during the last five years, it will be found that the quantity of land lying uncultivated has been steadily increasing annually. If it be really the intention of Government that its revenue should not fail in future, and that the agriculturists should prosper, it is absolutely necessary to exercise some liberality at present. Our revenue officers maintain that the Government demand on account of land is purposely settled low, in order that the necessity for remissions of revenue may not arise. The Resolution of Government, however, published on the 27th of April 1841, and which is still in force, does not countenance this view. Again, the Bombay Government, in commenting upon the report on the collection of the land revenue in the Surat Collectorate, observed in its Resolution dated 16th July 1851, that it would have been better to have remitted altogether the land revenue which had been outstanding instead of postponing its realisation till the following year. This being so, it is simply astounding that no remissions are granted when the outstandings amount to so large a sum as half of the total collections. In 1867, the Government of Bombay declared that in villages where there has been a complete failure of crops, land revenue should be remitted altogether, and that the demand of Government should bear a certain proportion to the yield of the crop for the time being. All these Resolutions are unanimous on the subject of remissions, and that considering the wretched condition of the population in the Indápur Táluka, Government should have foregone the collection of the land revenue for the last three years. During the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the remissions of land revenue granted during each year amounted to seven lacs of rupees over the whole Presidency. The seasons then were by no means so bad as those which have succeeded them, and yet the remissions in 1877 amounted only to the small sum of two lacs of rupees. This new policy was inaugurated by Sir Richard Temple, when he was appointed Famine Delegate, and it has been rigorously adhered to since then. The *Dnyán Prakásh* earnestly hopes that Government may still be induced to change its course, and prays that the poor cultivators may not be stripped of all that they have.

Makes remarks on the collection of land revenue in the Indápur Táluka.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 19th May says that when maladministration prevails in native territories, our Government is not behindhand in interfering in the interests of the people. This is evident from the action taken with regard to the Native States of Baroda, Jath and Sángli. It is, therefore, absurd to offer suggestions to our rulers who must be allowed to be infallible on administrative matters. It is true that some little delay occurred in the measures which were taken to alleviate the distress caused by famine in Orissa; but subsequently in the famine which prevailed in Bengal, this mistake was avoided, and the efforts made to afford relief were prodigious. The admirable manner in which a similar crisis was met recently in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay is well known, and on this occasion even the public of England gave liberal help. Again, the license-tax was levied with a view to meet the cost of future famines, and His Excellency the Governor wrote a Minute to start public works in order to afford aid during the prevailing distress. The lawless gangs led by Hoonia and Dadoo were captured and punished. It is unnecessary to refer to the measures which have been taken to suppress the present disturbances which have spread terror over the country. These facts speak volumes in favor of the superiority of the British to native rule, but it may be as well to state what fools have to say on the other side of the question. Here follows the substance of a letter published in the *Times of India* and signed by Jamshunkar and Phadke, Head Clerk, and Pradhan, respectively, to the second Shivajee.

Makes remarks on the British administration.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 18th May adverts to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of reductions in the public expenditure, and says among other things that it is glad that Government has resolved upon this step. At the same time care must be taken that the measures to be adopted do not injuriously affect the masses. The interests of the governors and the governed are identical, and any injury to the latter will ultimately affect the former with redoubled force. During the last three years the people have been reduced to the utmost verge of destitution by famine and the prevalence of high prices. Is it right that at such a juncture retrenchments should be made in the engineering department which alone affords subsistence to the bulk of the population? A little consideration of the terrible distress which now prevails will show that this measure is fraught with infinite mischief to the country. Here the writer says that the people in the Deccan are creating disturbances, because they have no other means of earning their livelihood. If an unconditional pardon were granted, and they were assured of a tolerable means of subsistance, we are certain that they would abandon their present mode of life. In conclusion the *Arunodaya* hopes that Government will be pleased to rescind the Resolution in question so far as it affects reductions in the Public Works Department.

Disapproves of the reductions in the public works expenditure.

The same briefly alludes to the dacoities which are happening in the Konkan, and to the recent conflagrations in the city of Poona, and says that according to the *Bombay Gazette* all this mischief has been caused by the educated Brahmins of Poona. That distinguished journal is not content with bringing forward the above charge, but asserts that educated Brahmins wish to subvert the British Government, and that, therefore, it is necessary to declare martial law in Poona, and to inflict condign punishment on the culprits. The accusation is utterly groundless; for, it is certain that such an idea never penetrated the head of an educated Brahmin. It is stated that a certain Brahmin has joined the dacoits; but to infer the guilt of the whole race from a single example is, to say the least, absurd. Besides, Brahmins are not the persons to venture on the performance of fearful deeds as is evident from their past history. It is well known that our educated men are fond of imitating the manners and customs of the ruling race. It is, therefore, very unlikely that they would do anything calculated to endanger the stability of the British rule. The *Bombay Gazette* is the only newspaper which is capable of entertaining such a notion. It will not redound

Says that the charge of disloyalty against Brahmins as a caste is utterly unfounded.

to the credit of that journal to poison the minds of our rulers by publishing false imputations on loyal and innocent persons.

Makes remarks on the treatment of paupers in the town of Sholápur, and requests the Collector to adopt remedial measures.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 18th May says that when paupers are found in the town of Sholápur, the police peons take them to the Mámlatdár of that station, and that official sends them to be employed on public works at Aherwadi. Here, however, all are not retained, and those who are found unfit for work are sent back to Sholápur. There again they are denied admittance to the poor-house, so these people with feeble frames are made to move backwards and forwards without the means of subsistance. Besides, those who obtain employment are paid wages which are utterly insufficient for their maintenance. The system also of administering relief in the poor-house at Sholápur is faulty. The daily allowance is not enough to keep body and soul together. The writer requests the Collector to direct his attention to this subject, and to adopt remedial measures. By his so doing, he will be the means of saving the lives of thousands of human beings.

Says that the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Deccan Herald* on the loyalty of Brahmins are unjustifiable.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 16th May, but received on the 19th, says, among other things, that hitherto the *Bombay Gazette* alone used to abuse natives in general, and Brahmins in particular, and charge them with disloyalty; but that now the *Deccan Herald* has begun to imitate that distinguished journal. Since the commencement of the disturbances in the Deccan, the two newspapers have been directing their attacks against educated Brahmins. A Brahmin of the name of Phadke is said to have joined the dacoits, and from this solitary instance, the *Bombay Gazette*, after giving the affair the appearance of a political movement, has recommended Government to declare martial law in Poona, and to keep a strict watch on all educated Brahmins. If the slightest proof had been adduced to prove the complicity of Brahmins in these disturbances, we should have been the foremost to propose the measures suggested by the *Bombay Gazette*. But it does not require much wisdom to show that Brahmins who have never in their lives borne arms, are not capable of performing the atrocious deeds with which they are charged. It is very mean of these two journals to bring forward accusations involving charges of disloyalty against Brahmins, because they are the only people who compete with Europeans on equal terms in learning. It is unfortunate that there is no law to prohibit newspapers from creating ill-feeling and distrust between the Government and its subjects.

Praises Mr. Pratt for discharging in a satisfactory manner the various duties he had to perform as Collector of Surat.

The *Surya Prakúsh* (43) of the 17th May praises Mr. Pratt, the Collector of Surat, for discharging in a satisfactory manner the duties of the various offices which he held in that district, and congratulates him on his appointment as Acting Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Pratt has, during his long stay in Surat, secured the love of the people of that district. As President of the Local Municipality, he did not refuse to receive suggestions from the Municipal Commissioners. As President of the Local Fund Committee, he acted in a similar way. He discharged the duties of a Political Officer with due regard to the rights of the Chiefs in his charge. As Collector of Land Revenue he was well versed in the revenue system, and dealt mercifully with the ryots. He performed the duties of the District Magistrate with care, and did what he thought proper and just. He also afforded relief to those who were overtaxed, or who ought not to have been taxed. On the whole his administration was creditable, and the people are glad that his services have been acknowledged by promotion to a higher office.

Prays Government to create a department solely for the work of destroying wild beasts.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 18th May contains a communication, the writer of which praises the Raja of Devgad Báriya for his proficiency in the use of arms, and for having killed twenty-five tigers and numerous wild hogs and bears. Though the Raja thus devotes his time to the extermination of these creatures, about fifty persons have been killed or injured by them in the current year. People living in

jungles kill these animals with arrows. But since the disarming of the population, the science of archery has disappeared, and tigers and other animals of prey have increased and become dangerous. They kill men, cows and buffaloes in large numbers. Some Europeans hunt these beasts, but the evil has not perceptibly diminished. It behoves Government, therefore, to create a separate department for the destruction of wild animals.

Sees little hope of any real good coming out of the interest taken by the people of England in the question of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

The same of the 18th May alludes to the telegraphic news that the *London Times* condemns the recent abolition of a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, as a measure taken in the interests of Lancashire and at the sacrifice of Indian interests, and observes that it is gratifying that the meeting held the other day in Bombay for protesting against the abolition of the duty has attracted the attention of the press and people of England. The *Mitra* laments the unsatisfactory condition of Indian finance, and makes suggestions to Parliament in the interests of India; but does not think that any benefit will accrue to India from all this talk. Past experience has shown that Indian questions are brought on for discussion at the fag end of a Session when Members are tired of work; and that no sooner the discussion begins, than they desert the House one by one. When so much unconcern is exhibited towards India, there is little hope of any number of petitions benefiting her. There are three or four Members besides Mr. Fawcett, who advocate Indian interests, but their efforts have seldom or never been crowned with success. We ought, however, not to desist from seeking redress from Government, Parliament, and as the last resource from the august Sovereign. It is our duty to do this and to leave to fate the result of our exertions.

Makes a guess as to the authors of the recent conflagrations in Poona.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 20th May, in alluding to the apprehension of Keshaw Krishnaji Ranade, on suspicion of his having set fire to two Government buildings, observes that though his confession is not yet confirmed by direct evidence, there is more foundation now than there was before for guessing that the buildings were set on fire at the instigation of certain parties. But great care must be taken in finding out the perpetrators. Accounts received from Poona state that several thoughtless Europeans believe that the educated Brahmins of Poona together with the respectable, loyal and learned Poona Sarvajánika Sabha are implicated in it. This conjecture is wrong. Though Government does not share these views, it ought, as much as possible, to discourage Europeans from needlessly hurting the feelings of loyal natives. Several considerate Europeans and natives believe that the instigator of the conflagrations must be the notorious Wasudew Balwant Fadke, who induced some one to do the diabolical act, in order to destroy the deeds which were in the Registration Office, and in the Subordinate Judge's Court. In order to divert the attention of the authorities from their real design, the Wishrámbág palace was very probably set on fire. This supposition is confirmed by the circumstances that in the late Agrarian disturbances in the Deccan, the rioters aimed at destroying documents in the possession of sowkárs, and that the notorious Wasudew Fadke is said to entertain similar views. This supposition seems very probable, and raises a strong presumption that the incendiaries were not actuated by enmity to Government. (The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 21st May expresses similar sentiments with respect to the educated Brahmins and the Sarvajánika Sabha of Poona, and advises them to assist Government in the detection of the incendiaries.)

Approves of Mr. Wedderburn's scheme of village arbitration courts for the decision of suits in which ryots are concerned.

The same of the 21st May approves of the scheme devised by Mr. Wedderburn for establishing village panchávats or arbitration courts for the decision of suits in which the agricultural classes are defendants. The justice dispensed by British courts of law is very expensive, and is a heavy burden on the ryot. Mr. Wedderburn's plan possesses the rare merit of remedying this, as the fee to be levied will be at the rate of two annas for every ten rupees. The scheme is also practicable and beneficial to those for whose good it has been

proposed. The *Samáchár* hopes that the Bombay Government will see it in the same light, and do the needful to bring it into practice.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 22nd May, in noticing the fire which took place on the 20th instant in Holkar's palace in Poona, observes that the frequent fires which have of late occurred in that city show that there must be a large gang of incendiaries. They have by their diabolical acts caused great alarm and sorrow. Major Daniel has captured some of the dacoits and has recovered a large amount of stolen property. These successes raise hopes that the dacoits will soon be effectually put down. His Excellency the Governor arrived at Poona yesterday, and it is expected that he will give his personal attention to this serious evil, and restore peace and confidence in the disturbed districts. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the same date express somewhat similar sentiments).

Observes that the frequent fires in Poona, which have happened of late, show that there is a gang of incendiaries in that city, who ought to be apprehended and punished without delay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 11th May, but received on the 19th, regrets that strong measures were not at once adopted for the suppression of dacoities in the Deccan, but is now glad that the Bombay Government has become aware of the serious nature of the crisis. Troops have been despatched to put down the dacoits, and a reward has been offered for the apprehension of Wasudew Balwant, who has incited them to these lawless acts. But strict enquiries should be made whether any persons secretly assist him, and if they are detected, they ought to be severely punished. Government has probably given its serious attention to this subject.

Requests Government to ascertain whether Wasudew Balwant, the leader of the Deccan dacoits, has any secret emissaries.

The same is gratified to learn of the appointment of Mr. Pedder as Secretary at the India Office. After briefly recounting his services while employed in this Presidency, the *Parast* observes that as Settlement Officer, Collector, and Commissioner of Customs, he gave complete satisfaction to the public. His advice, therefore, at the India Office, when questions about famine and revenue are under consideration, will be very valuable. The Secretary of State for India deserves to be congratulated for having secured the services of an Officer so efficient as Mr. Pedder.

Is glad of the appointment of Mr. Pedder at the India Office.

The same of the 18th May observes that several Brahmins of Poona have become disloyal to the parental British Government. They have shown ingratitude to their rulers who have educated and raised them in the scale of humanity. No set of natives have been so ungrateful as these Brahmins. They have secretly incited the dacoits to set two Government buildings on fire. For such misconduct they deserve the severest punishment. If strong measures are not adopted to put them down, the present dacoities might ultimately assume the form of disturbances of as serious a nature as those which occurred in 1857. In that year there were some conflagrations, but Government did not at first take notice of them, and this produced a bad effect on the country. The same might be the case now. Some ungrateful miscreants of Poona desire to become another Shivajee or Nana Saheb. They should be at once put down. For the safety of the people of India, and for preserving intact the good fame of the British administration, this work should be first accomplished.

Says that the Brahmins of Poona have secretly incited the dacoits to set Government buildings on fire.

The same notices the recent dacoities in the villages of Nera, Chikla and Palaspe in the Panvel Táluka of the Thána Collectorate, and observes that they show that the dacoits have become very daring, and are committing dreadful cruelties. They have been encouraged to do these things by the defenceless condition of the villagers. In this táluka there are only fifty-five policemen. They are quite unable to oppose a gang numbering about two hundred. Government ought to take proper measures to protect the defenceless villages from the raids of the miscreants.

Requests Government to adopt measures to defend villages in the Panvel Táluka of the Thána Collectorate from the raids of the dacoits.

The same observes that the Deccani Maráthás and Brahmins are to be found in great numbers in Government offices. In the Customs Department and in the Secretariat they are in power, and in courts of justice they have formed a "clique." Wherever they are employed, they appear to exercise great influence. But it is no longer a secret that several of them are disloyal. Wassudew Balwant, who is leading gangs of dacoits, is one of them. He was a Government servant, and may have accomplices, who, while remaining in Government service, try to spread disaffection against the rulers. The Deccani Maráthás and Brahmins are conceited. Instead of making a proper use of the education imparted to them by the benevolent British Government, they seem to have lost their heads, and appear to be engaged in devising plans for rising against constituted authority. Government should keep a strict watch and should prevent such persons from being employed in large numbers in any Government office. Until this is done, their seditious tendencies will not be checked.

Says that several Deccani Maráthás and Brahmins are disloyal, and advises Government to prevent their being employed in large numbers in any Government office.

The same, in alluding to the case recently tried in the Bombay Police Court, in which Dr. Craig was charged with having personated a Government Doctor, says that the police apprehended the Doctor without a warrant. Though a warrant was not necessary in such a case, still the Doctor was a respectable citizen and ought not to have been apprehended at once on the unsupported statements of two or three prostitutes. The treatment to which the Doctor was subjected makes the respectable portion of the public of Bombay tremble about their own safety. Had the police made strict enquiries before his apprehension, the necessity of placing him before the Police Magistrate would have been avoided.

Observes that the police of Bombay should have made strict enquiries into the charges brought against Dr. Craig before apprehending him.

The same of the 18th May regrets that the dacoits have become very daring. They commit their depredations in all parts of the Deccan, and in the neighbourhood of military cantonments. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that the miscreants lately cut off the telegraphic wire near Karjat. They might now become so bold as to injure the railway line; and in that case the public mind will be much disturbed. Their number is about fifteen hundred, and they are all armed. As they meet with success in their enterprise, they may receive accessions to their number. It behoves Government, therefore, to take due precautions to station parties of troops at different places in the disturbed districts, and to send small parties in pursuit of them. The dacoits ought to be put down with a strong hand before they are allowed to commit serious damage.

Requests Government to adopt strong measures for the suppression of the dacoities in the Deccan, and makes suggestions.

The *Loka Mitra* (58) of the 18th May, in alluding to the recent fires in Poona, observes that the accounts received about these catastrophes lead one to the conclusion that they were not accidental but were the work of incendiaries. It seems that the badmashes finding that Poona could not be pillaged easily, satisfied their evil desire by setting fire to two of its most important buildings. It is true that Government is making stenuous efforts to detect the miscreants, and has apprehended four individuals on suspicion. But until stronger measures are adopted, and the incendiaries are exposed and held out to public contempt, the panic which has been created among the people will not abate. However, great care and discretion must be exercised in discovering the real culprits. It has been found that innocent persons are sometimes thrown into difficulties in agitated times, as happened in the celebrated trials at Baroda and at Surat. Such cases defeat the object aimed at, and ultimately bring discredit on Government. It is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will occur with respect to the conflagrations in Poona. (The *A'rya Mitra* (59) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.)

Requests Government to exercise care and caution in the measures which may be taken for finding out the incendiaries who set on fire the Budhwár and Wishrámbág palaces of Poona.

The same, after stating that dacoities have been happening in the Deccan for the last three months, and that the evil is growing, and that the dacoits have become daring, observes that the crime has assumed an unusual form. They roam over a large extent of territory, and their object seems rather to create feelings of aversion to Government than to amass wealth. It appears that the dacoits are illiterate hill-men who are assisted by several educated persons. Against this growing evil Government has adopted strong measures. But stronger measures are required in order to suppress it effectually. We are glad that His Excellency the Governor has given his attention to this subject, but it would be better if His Excellency were in Bombay in these disturbed times.

Says that His Excellency the Governor should be in Bombay for the purpose of adopting measures for putting down the dacoities in the Deccan.

After alluding in another short leader to the dacoits having plundered the village of Palaspe near Panvel, and carried away a large amount of valuable property, the same observes that if they are not soon put down, they might extend their area of operations. Though there is no fear of their coming to the city of Bombay, the circumstance that they had a hand in the recent conflagrations in Poona, makes it desirable that precautions should be taken to prevent their agents from committing any diabolical acts here. In alluding to the threatening letters received by the *Times of India* and other newspapers, the substance of which lately appeared in the former paper, the *Mitra* remarks that this low trick may have a bad effect on the ignorant classes. Hence it is absolutely necessary that the miscreants should be brought to condign punishment with all possible speed.

Recommends the adoption of precautionary measures in Bombay against the agents of the Deccan dacoits.

The same, in giving the substance of the measures suggested by the Poona Sarwajánik Sabha for the effectual suppression of dacoities, observes that some of the suggestions are worthy of being adopted. Considering the position of those who form the association, and their residence in the Deccan, it seems that wiser suggestions could not be expected from any other source. Unless some of the recommendations are given effect to, it does not seem likely that the evil of dacoities will completely disappear from the Deccan. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will give its attention to the suggestions contained in the petition of the Sabha.

Hopes that Government will attend to the suggestions made by the Poona Sarwajánik Sabha for the suppression of dacoities in the Deccan.

The *Broach Samáchár* (67) of the 15th May, but received on the 19th, observes that there can be no doubt that the present administration is superior to the native governments of former times. Its laws are impartial, and the administration of justice is pure. But sometimes officials act arbitrarily and produce among the illiterate and ignorant classes a want of confidence in the honest intentions of Government. This happened in Bombay in the Tower of Silence case and in Surat in the cases which arose out of the riots in that town. After these preliminary observations, the *Samáchár* states that when any new laws are enacted, due publicity is not given to them, and consequently many people remain ignorant of them, and have to suffer in consequence. As an instance in point, the writer refers to the Pársis of Broach, and their grievances with respect to the A'bkári Laws. It would be well, therefore, were Government to cause every new law to be published in the newspapers of this Presidency.

Requests Government to publish every new Act in the vernacular newspapers of this Presidency.

The same states that the rumour it mentioned in its issue of the 24th ultimo, about the Daroga of the Sadar Distillery is found to be false. Nasarwanji is now said to have purchased the liquor from Edalji Dhanji Cama.

Contradicts the rumour it mentioned in its issue of the 24th ultimo about the Daroga of the Sadar Distillery.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 20th May states that lists of persons liable to the license-tax for the current year, with the amount payable by each individual, have been stuck

Observes that in the town of Broach persons have been

assessed to the license-tax at the same rates as in the last year.

up in the town of Broach. In these lists, the same amounts as were estimated and entered in last year's similar lists are shown, and no notice has been taken of the reductions made on appeal. Thus the persons who got the assessments reduced last year must again appeal for reduction, and undergo the trouble and inconvenience of first paying the assessed amount and then waiting upon the Collector and showing him their account books. To avoid this, Government should issue orders either to levy the same amount of tax as was levied last year, or to assess every tax-payer after examining his account books.

Mentions the causes of the poverty of India, and charges Englishmen with having impoverished her.

The *Swatantratá* (73) for the month of April 1879 contains an article headed "Letter from Surtilál." The writer states that he went out for a picnic during the Shimga holidays and there fell asleep. He had a dream, and in that dream he saw the tutelary goddess of India. She told him that the decline of India had been caused by the absence of money and education. After alluding to the Mahomedan conquerors and to the dreadful injuries which they inflicted on this country, the goddess observed that after the Mahomedans the English merchants appeared on the scene. They came for trade, then interfered and created a confusion in the State affairs of the country. The East India Company was very greedy of money. It officiously intermeddled in the affairs of Native States. It amassed wealth, acquired land, and sent away shiploads of money to its own country. Being merchants by profession, the Company brought new-fashioned articles and earned large profits by their sale. It then aspired to politics and denuded India of its wealth by wars, taxes and other similar artifices. Any country so circumstanced must be inevitably ruined. Clive is said to have carried away to his native land one hundred ships full of wealth. Hastings made wars with the native princes with the object of satisfying the cravings of the avaricious Company. Though the English have come into the possession of this large country, they are not contented. They impose heavy taxes on natives and send away annually to their country one-third of the revenues. By means of commerce incalculable amount of wealth is carried away. The goddess then exhorts the people to revive the extinct industries of India, and thus enrich their country.

Municipalities.

Says that Government and not the Municipality of Bombay ought to bear the cost of sending back to their country the Káthiáwári refugees collected in Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 23rd May observes that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and a few members of the Town Council say that the cost of sending off to their country the famine-stricken people of Káthiáwár, who are collected in Bombay, should be borne by the Municipality. But it would not be right to throw this burden on the Corporation. It was the duty of Government to prevent these distressed people from coming in large numbers, and to compel the Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár, whose subjects they are, to make provision for them in their respective States. Government did neither of these things, and hence the cost of sending the refugees to their own country ought to be borne by it, and not by the Corporation. The *Samáchár* hopes that the Corporation, before whom this question will shortly come, will take this view, and protect the interests of its constituents.

Railways.

Complains that the third class carriages of the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways are overcrowded, and that passengers do not get good water to drink.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 18th May complains that the third class carriages of the B. B. and C. I. Railway as well as of the G. I. P. Railway are overcrowded, and that the passengers, particularly those who travel long distances, suffer great inconvenience during hot days. The arrangements about the supply of drinking water are also bad. The water they get is not clean, nor are large water tanks, with appliances sufficient to

give water to all those who may require it, to be found at any of the stations. The *Parast* makes some suggestions as to the arrangements which should be made with regard to the supply of water, and hopes that the railway authorities will adopt them.

Native States.

Requests the Diwán of Baroda to discharge the long standing claims of certain merchants on the late Guikawad.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (56) of the 14th May, but received on the 20th, contains a communication, the writer of which states that Sir T. Madhawraw has not paid off the claims of certain merchants on the late Baroda administration. The consequence of this has been that some of the creditors have had to close their shops, while others have become insolvent. The Diwán ought to satisfy the demands against the State first, and save its creditors from loss and ruin. He may then make any improvements he likes in the State. The writer hopes that Sir T. Madhawraw will do this without delay.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th May 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 31st May 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Málvan Samáchár	Vingorla	Do.	210
*31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	100
32	„ Hubli Waibhaw	Hubli	Do.	75
33	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
*34	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	75
35	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
36	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
37	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
38	The Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
42	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Monthly ...	600
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*66	„ Duniádád	Nadiád	Do. ...	75
*67	„ Broach Samáchár	Broach	Do. ...	100
*68	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
69	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
70	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
71	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
72	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*73	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
74	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
75	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
76	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes suggestions for the employment of Rámoshis and other wild tribes.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 26th May alludes to the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan and Konkan, and says that if our high officials were to inspect the villages in and about the neighbourhood of mountains in those districts, they will become acquainted with the extremely wretched condition of the population. Owing to the irregular fall of rain during the last twelve years, the yield of the crops has been scanty. Besides, the demand for corn created by wars in foreign countries has enhanced the price of all descriptions of that commodity. Again, the famine which prevailed during the last two years obliged many to part with everything which they had, in order to eke out a miserable existence, and those who managed to pull through this crisis are now suffering from the ravages of Rámoshis. Every one who has anything to lose is in a dreadful state of anxiety for the future, and consequently trade is dull, and the prospects of cultivators are gloomy. The lowest class of people have taken to vagabondism in order to gain their livelihood, and they are too ignorant to understand the folly of pursuing this course. The measures which Government has adopted for the suppression of dacoities will undoubtedly prove effectual in the end, but it will be well if steps are taken to give employment to these wild people. For instance, the men may be employed in the army or the police, and the women may have work given to them in warehouses and manufactories. For the purpose of giving encouragement to agriculture, uncultivated lands may be let on exceptionally favorable terms, and the assessment should be light, and made payable in kind, and not in money. Where water is abundant, special privileges may be given to the inhabitants for the cultivation of garden produce. Measures may also be taken to prevent sowkárs from charging the exorbitant interest, as they have hitherto done. The *Indu Prakásh* trusts that Government will be pleased to give careful consideration to these suggestions.

Makes remarks on the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette* with reference to Bramhins, in connection with the recent conflagrations in Poona.

The same alludes to the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette* on Brahmins, and says that the recent conflagrations in Poona have given our Meadow Street contemporary an opportunity of venting his spleen on Hindus in general, and Brahmins in particular. The Poona correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* stated that when the Wishrambág and Budhwar palaces were on fire, the educated Hindus gave no assistance, but stood grinning all the time at the spectacle. This statement was false, and the principal Hindu gentlemen of Poona informed our contemporary to that effect, but that journal persists in disbelieving their denial. Again, it is trying to prejudice the Government and the public against certain respectable Hindus of Poona, before even a Magisterial enquiry has taken place into the occurrences, and before it can be possible to fix upon any parties as the perpetrators of this terrible deed. The Englishmen who now hold the reins of Government in India are not so deficient in understanding as to be led away by the ravings of this silly and perverse journal. From the fact that a Brahmin is leading the dacoits, and that the man who set the buildings on fire in Poona is a Brahmin, the *Bombay Gazette* concludes that robbery is not the only object which the Rámoshis have in view, but that Brahmins are assisting them by the formation of secret societies, and that the continuance of the British rule is in danger. It is, therefore, urged that martial law should be at once declared in Poona, in order to crush effectually all signs of disloyalty. A little consideration will show the absurdity and enormity of this suggestion. One might as well charge our contemporary and his like with being drunk from the sight of a few drunken sailors. The ridiculousness of the latter supposition would be apparent even to the meanest understanding. If this be so, it is simply disgraceful for our renowned contemporary, who, no doubt, considers himself a paragon of wisdom, to draw hasty and untenable conclusions, as he has been doing of late. The British Government which at one time conquered the Great Napoleon, and whose power in India is now firmly established, is not likely to succumb before a couple of hundred

Rámoshis and one or two Bramhins. These wild people have taken to creating disturbances, because they have no other means of earning their livelihood, and subsequently, they have been joined by some Bramhins. This is the real explanation of the phenomenon. With respect to our contemporary's allegation about the formation of secret societies, we fail to discover any valid ground for such a charge. Secret societies are utterly unknown in India. A study of the history of this country will bear out the truth of this assertion. They are to be found only in European countries, where the people are homogeneous and of one religion. In a continent so vast as India, and which is inhabited by different races, professing different religions, the idea of the formation of secret societies is simply preposterous. We are deeply sorry that English newspapers like the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* should publish idle rumours about the preaching of sedition in the Town Hall of Poona, and about the discovery of bags of gunpowder in the office of the Commissioner. Such statements are calculated to create uneasiness in the public mind, and these journals would do well to abstain from giving publicity to them in their columns.

Makes remarks on the charges of disloyalty brought against the Bramhins of Poona.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 25th May refers to the disturbed state of the Bombay Presidency, and observes that natives are equally unanimous with Europeans that the perpetrators of the terrible deeds in Poona should be brought to condign punishment, whether they be Bramhins, Rámoshis, or Musulmans. No educated Hindu will be found so perverse or silly as to wish for a continuation of the present disturbances, nor is there any one in that class who feels gratified by the destruction of two such noble buildings as the palaces of Wishrambág and Budhwar. On the night of the conflagrations, the educated Hindus of Poona were foremost in extinguishing the fires, and the incendiaries were discovered by their efforts. Notwithstanding these facts, some indiscreet English journals persist in charging the Hindu inhabitants of Poona and Bramhins and the members of the Sarvajánik Sabha in particular, with disloyalty, and even with a desire to subvert the British Government. Such accusations are calculated to prejudice the minds of English officials unfairly towards a particular section of the community. It is, therefore, to be hoped that in concerting measures for the restoration of order, and for the discovery of the culprits, Government will act with the greatest caution and circumspection. We did not think it likely that educated natives would incur the displeasure of Government, and would become liable to the charge of disloyalty by placing their grievances in a constitutional manner before the authorities. The interests of these men are absolutely bound up with those of the British Government, and they can have no object in exhibiting a spirit of opposition to it. We trust that Government will not allow itself to be led away by splenetic journalism. The number of educated natives, and of Bramhins in particular, is so insignificant, that Government could crush them in an instant if it felt inclined to do so; but we hope that the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty in tracing the perpetrators of the conflagrations, and that the English people will not allow their reputation for justice and impartiality, to be tarnished by hasty and ill-considerate measures.

Says that England is immensely benefited by her connection with India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 26th May gives the substance of Mr. Bright's speech recently delivered at Birmingham, and observes that there is no doubt that the administration of India is maintained on a most extravagant scale, and that its expenditure has been steadily increasing since the transfer of this country from the Company to the Crown. Mr. Bright considers that England does not derive any benefit from India commercially or otherwise; but this is only a one-sided view of the question. England has not had to spend a pie in acquiring the dominion of India, and this in itself is a great advantage. Besides, the immense consumption of English goods in India enlarges the field for the employment of the artisans of England. The expenditure of the Home charges in England amounting to something like sixteen millions sterling annually is another item, which has to be added to the sum total of the benefits which England derives from India. Again, the large number of Europeans, who are employed in the service of Government and on

other accounts, send their savings ultimately to England, and this increases the aggregate wealth of that country. The writer proceeds in this strain, and says that it is not correct to say that England is not benefited by her connection with India.

Trusts that the recent Resolution of Government on the extended employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service will not be allowed to remain a dead letter.

The same of the 29th May gives the substance of the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of giving high appointments to natives in the public service, and observes that although it is not so liberal as it might have been, still we are thankful at this modicum of justice, which our rulers have been pleased to mete out to us. The numerous Resolutions which Government has passed on this subject from time to time, have unfortunately been allowed to remain a dead letter. We earnestly hope that the present Resolution may not share the same fate. Some high officials are jealous of the admission of natives into the higher grades of the public service, and they do everything in their power to thwart the benevolent and liberal intentions of Government from being carried out. It is to be hoped, however, that Government will faithfully adhere to the promises contained in this Resolution. It would cause less dissatisfaction, if such promises were not made at all, than to refuse to fulfil them after notifying them to the public.

Is doubtful of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the extended employment of natives in high appointments being carried out.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 26th May says that the British Government is profuse in making promises, but niggardly in carrying them out. Here reference is made to the Resolution of the Government of India passed in 1872 on the subject of giving high appointments to natives in the different departments, and remarks that even Government has begun to regret that it has been seldom acted upon. This is a happy augury for the natives. Finally, the writer alludes to the Resolution recently published relating to the same subject, and observes that it is in keeping with the past policy of Government; but it remains to be seen how far it will be carried out in practice.

Requests the District Magistrate of Sátára to enquire into a certain case of cruelty.

A correspondent of the *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 21st May, but received on the 26th, writing from Sátára, says that there is a Bairági in that town, who formerly led a dissolute life, but now pretends to a character for sanctity. This mendicant keeps a boy about eight years of age, and it is not known how he came into his possession. The Bairági carries the child with him when he goes out begging, and ill-treats, if the latter is unable to walk through fatigue. The boy is helpless, and is unable to protect himself from the cruelty of the hard-hearted Bairági. The writer requests the Magistrate of the district to make enquiries into the above allegations, and prevent the boy from being subjected to ill-treatment.

Hopes that the murderer of the watchman on the G. I. P. Railway at Kirkee will be punished according to law.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 25th May narrates the circumstances of the death of one Hari, a watchman on the G. I. P. Railway at Kirkee, caused by blows and kicks, administered by a European soldier, and says that the white boy took the life of a fellow creature in a sportive mood, and did not feel any compunction for the act. Is this a characteristic of a people who boast of having reached the highest pinnacle of civilization? asks the *Arunodaya*. We earnestly hope that the murderer will receive his due, and that Government will take measures to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future.

Says that it is not right to retain certain policemen in their appointments when serious charges are pending against them.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 18th May states that Ganpat Malhár Bokad, Inspector of Police, and Rango Gopál and Mhatáp Pir Mahomed, Chief Constables in the Sholápur District, were committed to the Sessions on a charge of having abetted a witness in giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The three accused have been allowed to remain at large on bail, and besides, the two Chief Constables are permitted to retain their appointments. Upon this

the *Kalpataru* remarks that it is very wrong to allow these men to hold their posts while such serious charges are pending against them. The impropriety of this course was pointed out to the District Magistrate, but, unfortunately, no notice was taken of the suggestion. By retaining these men in responsible offices, an opportunity is given to them to make their escape by an illegal use of the power which they necessarily possess as public servants. Had they belonged to any other department, they would have been instantly suspended from their posts; but we suspect that peculiar favor has been shown to them, because they belong to the police, which is a favorite department with Government. If another Governor General as capable as Lord Mayo was immediately found to supply the vacancy caused by the latter's death, surely no difficulty could be experienced in finding fit men to supply the places of the above two Chief Constables. Instead of acting in this partial manner, it would be better if these men were at once declared innocent of the charge which is brought against them, and promoted to higher appointments.

Regrets the transfer of Ráo Báhádur Mahádeo Govind Ránade from Násik to Dhulia.

The *Násik Writta* (19) of the 24th May, but received on the 26th, alludes to the transfer of Ráo Báhádur Mahádeo Govind Ránade, the First Class Sub-Judge of Násik, to Dhulia, and says that the removal of this gentleman to another district is a very unfortunate circumstance for the people of Násik. It would be difficult to find a Native Judge who is the equal of Ráo Báhádur Ránade in learning, ability, independence, and judicial impartiality, and he cannot be too adequately praised for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. Here the writer refers to the various improvements, both social and otherwise, which the Ráo Báhádur has been instrumental in making in the town of Násik, and adds that the departure of so popular a Judge will be sincerely regretted by the inhabitants of that town.

Says that reductions in the public expenditure may be made by reducing highly paid appointments, and hopes that the duty on cotton goods recently abolished may be revived instead of resorting to new taxation.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 16th May alludes to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of effecting reductions in the public expenditure, and says that it is glad that this measure has been resolved upon. But how far, and in what manner, it will be carried out remains to be seen. Whether the retrenchments will affect only the low and ill-paid servants of Government, or whether the high salaries of European officials will be touched, is a matter on which we are not able to form a conclusive opinion. It has been repeatedly stated that if the pay of all highly paid appointments were reduced by one-fourth, the savings made would be considerable, and the benefit which would accrue to the country would be incalculable. Here the writer says that His Excellency the Viceroy abolished the duty on cotton goods imported into India, because a pledge had been given to the merchants of Manchester, that this step would be taken at the earliest opportunity; but it must be remembered that the promise to keep apart the proceeds of the license-tax to meet the cost of future famines was not adhered to. The present Ministry seems to be bent upon propitiating the merchants of Manchester, in order to obtain their support at the next election, and appears to ignore the interests of India. In conclusion, the *Shiwáji* is of opinion that if it be necessary to raise additional funds for meeting the demands of the Exchequer, the import duty on cotton goods recently abolished should be revived instead of resorting to new taxation.

Reports cases of hardship in the State of Kágal.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Ságar* (28) of the 26th May, writing from Kágal, states that lands belonging to private individuals in this State are being appropriated for growing jungle, and no compensation is given to the owners. This is very hard. They should be given lands in places where they may be available in lieu of those of which they have been deprived. The writer reports another case of hardship. In the village of Nágnur, an individual mortgaged his lands to a sowkár who has been in possession of them for many years. The owner suddenly returned and began to plough the fields without the consent of the mortgagee, who forcibly ejected him. Upon this the mortgagor filed a complaint before the State Kárbhári of being ill-treated, and

that official ordered that the fields should remain in the possession of the mortgagor, and that no one should be allowed to enter therein without his permission. In defiance of this order, the sowkár effected an entry with his retainers, and they were treated as trespassers and fined in the sum of Rs. 310. The correspondent considers the above decision unjust, inasmuch as the Kárbhári did not go into the question of possession, when he passed the order in question. Besides, the Nyáyádhish of the Kolhápur State only last year punished the mortgagor on the complaint of the mortgagee.

Does not anticipate any good result from the appointment of the Commission nominated to enquire into the causes which have led to the disturbances in the Deccan.

The *Vasai Samáchár* (35) of the 25th May refers to the Commission appointed to report on the causes which have led to the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan, and says, among other things, that it is not likely that any good will result from it. Commissions have been frequently appointed on former occasions, but they have never done anything to benefit the masses. It seems to be the policy of our Government to appoint Commissions whenever any difficult problem of administration has to be solved; but nobody cares to attend and carry out their suggestions. Again, the object of appointing this Commission is not apparent. If it be intended that the Commissioners should apprehend and punish the disturbers of the public peace, the object aimed at will not be attained. The disorders will not cease until the causes which have given rise to them have been thoroughly investigated, and appropriate remedies have been adopted for their removal. The punishment of a few ringleaders will, no doubt, deter others from pursuing the same course; but when people are hungry, it is never safe to predict to what lengths they may not proceed.

States that some person at Baroda has put fifty-rupee forged currency notes in circulation at Surat, and requests Government to enquire into the matter.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 25th May says that a number of forged fifty-rupee currency notes has, it seems, been put into circulation. Ten of them were discovered the other day to have been in the possession of the Munshi of Mir Gulam Khan Baba of Surat. This has created a distrust of currency notes in the bázár of that town. A rumour prevails that a former convict now residing at Baroda has manufactured them. It is likely that he has an agent at Surat, who has thrown them into circulation. The *Mitra* requests Government to appoint some officer to make a thorough enquiry into this important matter.

Praises Mr. Pratt, the Collector of Surat, and regrets his transfer from that station.

The same also is sorry for the departure of Mr. Pratt, the Collector of Surat, from that station. He was a merciful Officer. Notwithstanding the riots of last year, he gave due attention to the condition of the people, and had them assessed under the license-tax according to their ability. To every petitioner he gave a hearing and redress. The riots would not have taken place, if he had been in Surat at the time.

Observes that in the absence of any proof, it is not right to charge the educated men of Poona with helping the dacoits.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 19th May, but received on the 26th, observes that though it is true that the recent fires at Poona were the work of incendiaries, and that probably they were incited by some one to commit the fiendish work, it is not right to charge the Bramhins and educated young men of Poona with being the instigators, as some Europeans do, in the absence of any satisfactory proof. Educated natives know well the great superiority which the British rule possesses over the former and present native governments, and the several benefits it has secured to this country, and ever desire its prosperity and permanence. It is quite improbable, therefore, that the educated men of Poona would be so foolish as to entertain a thought of annoying Government by encouraging plunder and incendiarism. The depredations in the Deccan, and the conflagrations in Poona, have inflicted irreparable damage on the inhabitants; and hence it is simple insanity to say that the educated men and Bramhins of Poona have incited the dacoits to injure their own people. It is very gratifying to find that there are many Europeans who do not bring this charge against educated men, and that Government does not lend encourage-

ment to those who make the accusation. (The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 25th May expresses somewhat similar sentiments, and after praising the Poona Sarvajánik Sabha for the important and useful work it performs, exculpates it from all suspicion raised against it by the Bombay Government, and which has been recently contradicted by the Sabha and others. The educated Bramhins of the Deccan are undoubtedly dissatisfied with British rule. They do not conceal their dissatisfaction, and they speak so bitterly and carelessly against it, that they overstep the bounds of the liberty of speech, and raise the suspicion that they are its enemies. But they are not disloyal, and would never think of attempting the subversion of the English rule. Leaving them out, great dissatisfaction prevails among the rest of the Maráthi population of the Deccan, and it would be well were Government to exercise cautious surveillance over the latter. The *Gujarát Mitra* and the *Loke Mitra* of the same date make similar remarks.)

Expresses satisfaction with the recent orders of the Supreme Government on the subject of reductions in the State expenditure, and about the liberal employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service.

The same of the 24th May, but received on the 26th, observes that Government appears to be adopting strong measures to effect reductions in the State expenditure. Several times before this, Government issued orders with the same object, but without any appreciable effect. The principal cause of this inattention was that the officers whose duty it was to execute them did not carry them out, and that the Supreme Government failed to exercise proper supervision on their work. Government has apparently become aware of this shortcoming, and seems to make the necessary efforts for its removal. In November last, it issued orders for effecting reductions in the administrative expenditure. Seeing that previous injunctions have not been obeyed, another enjoining strict enforcement was issued last month. A similar reminder has been issued with respect to the Resolution promulgated in 1872, for the more liberal employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service. After giving the substance of the recent orders on this subject, and expressing satisfaction with them, the *Samáchár* observes that considering that certain departments have been excluded from the operation of the Resolution in question, it does not seem likely that natives would be largely benefited by the present orders. However, His Excellency the Viceroy has stated that the exclusion is only temporary, so it is to be hoped that it will be soon removed, and that the natives will be allowed to obtain the full benefit which Government wishes to reserve for them.

Observes that the salaries of native officials, who would be appointed to posts now held by Europeans, may not be much curtailed.

The same, in alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding the more extended employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service, observes that as an economic measure it is to be hailed with great joy. But care must be taken that the salaries are not so much curtailed as to make it impossible for those who may be appointed to them to live decently and keep up their position. Mr. Chapman has made several useful suggestions for the reduction of expenditure. In the matter of the employment of natives, he suggests that they may be employed on one-fourth of the salaries which are paid to Europeans. But this reduction is excessive. It must not be forgotten that the old standard and mode of living of the natives has been altered of late. They now live in a better style which is more costly. This result is owing to the improved ideas inculcated by a liberal education. To enable, therefore, a native officer of high position to live with decency and with proper regard to health and comfort, one-fourth of the salary paid to a European officer is too small. The emoluments should, therefore, be fixed with due regard to the above considerations.

Observes that if Members of Parliament would notice instances of police oppression, which sometimes occur here, they would be doing a great service to this country.

The same of the 28th May, in alluding to the question put to the Under Secretary of State in Parliament as to whether Mr. Cox, a Magistrate in Bengal, who permitted the police to place pieces of burning camphor on the hands of certain weavers, to induce them to confess some crime, had been dismissed from service, observes that the Member who asked this question seems to have only recently given his attention to the tortures practised

by the police in India. Compared with other instances, the above is not only a mild example of police tyranny, but very little pain appears to have been caused, as the burning pieces were thrown away before they were completely burnt. Some classes of natives are in the habit of holding pieces of burning camphor in their hands on certain religious occasions. If the abovementioned gentleman and other Members of Parliament were to give their attention to other instances of police oppression, which sometimes occur, they would lay India under a deep obligation.

Again deprecates the enactment of a Factory Act for India.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 19th May, but received on the 26th, once more advises the mill-owners of India to make a representation to the authorities that the proposed Factory Act is not wanted. The selfish mill-owners of Manchester say that the Indian operatives are overworked, and ought to be relieved from the tyranny from which they suffer. But these workmen are not overworked. They are well taken care of. During working hours they are allowed sufficient leisure to eat and drink and to enjoy a little rest. They are well off, both as regards health and money, and have never as yet complained of their treatment by their masters. Notwithstanding these facts, the merchants of Manchester insist upon a Factory Act being passed for this country. The mill-owners of England state that the existence of the Factory Act in their own country has achieved the ruin of their industry, as they cannot compete with other countries in producing cheap goods. Their objection is true. England used to supply a number of articles to this country. But Germany has now entered into competition with her, and has driven her from the Indian market by producing cheaper goods. This is apparently the result of the Factory Act in England. Under such circumstances, a Factory Act for India would but accomplish the ruin of her young and rising cotton and other industries.

Requests Government to remove the Peshwá's Daftar to Bombay for safe custody.

The same of the 26th May, in alluding to the strict watch placed upon Nanás Wada in Poona, which contains the Peshwá's Daftar, observes that at such a juncture these valuable records ought to be removed to Bombay. The Town Hall is empty, and would be available for keeping them. If any mishap should unfortunately happen to the Wada in Poona, the loss to the public as well as to Government will be serious. A Bramhin officer is in charge of these valuable records. He has served Government for a long time, and may, therefore, be made to retire on a pension. When the Daftar is removed to the Town Hall, one of the Under Secretaries to Government should be entrusted with its superintendence.

Highly praises Lord Lytton for the satisfactory conclusion of the Afghan war.

The same of the 29th May, in a leader headead "The Prospects of India," observes that Lord Lytton's name will be added to the names of the Indian Viceroys, whose great and good deeds are applauded, and surely His Lordship has fulfilled all the promises he made on his assumption of office. The knotty Afghan question has been satisfactorily settled, and permanent peace has been secured. This is the greatest achievement of His Lordship's administration. The Viceroy spent no little money and underwent no small trouble to protect the Indian subjects of the Empress from the effects of the famine. The third great deed of his administration is the Resolution to effect a sensible reduction in the lavish State expenditure; and the fourth is his Resolution to employ more liberally than heretofore the natives of this country in the higher grades of the public service. The *Jáme Jamsed* then notices with some satisfaction the statements made by the Under Secretary of State at the introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament. (The *Surya Prakúsh* (43) of the 31st May makes similar observations.)

Observes that English rule is firmly established in this country, and that the negligence of the authorities to

In alluding to the rumour that the police of Poona has not yet achieved success in tracing the incendiaries, who set fire to the two Government buildings in Poona, and to the fact that the defeat of some of the dacoits has diminished the panic which prevailed in the Deccan, the *Rást*

adopt measures to check the dacoits, made the latter so very daring.

Goftár (49) of the 25th May observes that these incidents, and the circumstances connected with them, lead to the following conclusions. That the dacoits succeeded in plundering some of the villages in consequence of the negligence of the authorities to adopt timely measures to check them. Had this been done, they would have been easily suppressed, and the evil would not have attained the growth it subsequently did. Some of the Anglo-Indian papers tried to induce Government to proclaim martial law, particularly in Poona, but it has been found that Government has been able to put down the dacoits without much exertion. The English rule is so firmly established in this country, that only a slight effort is enough to repress such petty disorders. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Observes that the Bombay Government has not done well in refusing the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of holding political meetings, inasmuch as the edifice is a public building, and was used for similar purposes in former years.

The same is glad that a movement is being made to protest against the refusal of Government to allow political meetings being held in the Town Hall of Bombay. This is the fourth time that the use of this building has been denied to the public. The Hall was built with public money and public subscriptions, and the object, with which it was originally erected, was that it may be available for holding public meetings. In all European cities and in Calcutta also, political meetings are held in their respective Town Halls. The conduct of the Bombay Government, therefore, in refusing the use of the Town Hall in Bombay for a similar purpose is unaccountable. In former years the Bombay Town Hall itself was used on several occasions for holding political meetings, which entertained views contrary to those held by the Government of the day. After enumerating these occasions, the *Rást Goftár* says that it is the fashion now-a-days to condemn "as disloyal" persons, who petition against the views entertained by Government, and perhaps some of the Judges of the Bombay High Court are of the same opinion. It would not be inappropriate to remind these Judges that twenty years ago a meeting was held in the Town Hall for protesting against the license-tax, and in that meeting Sir Michael Westropp and the Honourable Mr. Justice White, who were then distinguished members of the Bombay Bar, took a prominent part.

Observes that Lord Lytton should be held responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the Indian finances, and ought to be re-called.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 25th May, in a leader headed, "A Call for a Re-call," requests the Home Government to re-call Lord Lytton. It observes that Indian finance is mal-administered. Exorbitantly large salaries are given to European officials; the whole of the land revenue is spent upon the army; other expenses of the administration have also grown enormously; the rich official classes have been exempted from the license-tax, and the poor classes have been brought under it; distress prevails in many parts of the country; most people are without employment; several starving persons have taken to plunder; rice and salt, the articles of universal consumption, have been heavily taxed, and new loans have to be raised to meet the expenses of war and famine. At such a juncture, an annual revenue of twenty lacs of rupees has been given up by abolishing the import duty on cotton goods, and it is proposed to surrender forty lacs next year on the same account. Such being the state of the finances, the *Hindu Patriot* wishes that Sir John Strachey should resign his office. But it must be admitted with regret that there is greater need for Lord Lytton's re-call, as His Excellency deserves more blame than Sir John Strachey for the unsatisfactory condition of Indian finance. The Finance Minister is subordinate to the Viceroy, and His Lordship approved of all that was done. In reply to a question from Sir George Campbell, the Under Secretary of State replied that the Viceroy abolished the duty in question, as it was prejudicial to the interests of India. This explanation was merely an attempt to mislead Parliament. For, both Lord Lytton and the Secretary of State advocated in former years the impropriety of the abolition, and they have now changed sides in spite of the protests of the Members of their respective Councils. It behoves, therefore, the just and merciful English Government to re-call such an unsteady Viceroy as Lord Lytton.

The same observes that the unjust abolition of the import duty on cotton goods by Lord Lytton is an ominous event, inasmuch as His Lordship did it in utter disregard of the opinions of his advisers. After alluding to the statements made on the subject in Parliament, and after quoting the remarks upon this subject made by the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Rást Goftár* observes that the account given by the *Patriot* shows that the Viceroy has infringed the great principle of constitutional Government, that it is safer to entrust power in the hands of many persons than to leave it in those of a single individual.

Considers that the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods by the Viceroy in opposition to the views of the Members of Council is a portentous event.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 25th May observes that the recent Resolution of the Government of India for the more extensive employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service recently promulgated, must cause great gratification to the people. Of the several complaints made by natives, the two principal ones were that the expenditure of the State was lavish, and that Government did not freely employ the natives of the country in offices of trust and responsibility. The Supreme Government has really done well in making a serious attempt to remove these complaints. After giving the substance of the Resolution in question, the *Mitra* observes that it is to be regretted that Government has for certain reasons exempted some of the departments from its operation. Had Government mentioned those reasons, we should have considered them. However, there is one saving clause. Government says that it has no objection to employ natives in those departments also; but the exclusion is made for the present only, and it will be ultimately withdrawn. The *Mitra* feels confident that this promise will be fulfilled early.

Is thankful for the recent Resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of the larger employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service.

The *Kaira Wartamán* (58) of the 28th May states under the head Local, that the notification giving the names of persons liable to the license-tax this year, and the amount payable by each, disappeared from the place where it was posted within twenty-four hours from the time of its publication, and consequently many persons do not know the amount of the tax payable by them. The Collector of Kaira is, therefore, requested to post another copy of the notification, or to communicate to each tax-payer the amount due by him.

Requests the Collector of Kaira to post another notification of persons liable to the license-tax.

The *Broach Wartamán* (58) of the 22nd May, but received on the 26th, has received a communication, the writer of which states that on the 8th instant, a gang of dacoits plundered the jowari crop, which was lying in the field of Sále Adam and Dulá Natha in the village of Riad in the Vágra Táluka, and maltreated the owners. They reported the occurrence to the police patel of the village, but he made no enquiry. When the First Class Police Constable came to Dehej, the owners were induced to give him a rájínáma of their complaint. Upon this the *Samáchár* observes that this affair looks suspicious, and requests the authorities concerned to make proper investigation into it.

Requests the authorities concerned to make enquiries into a case of dacoity in the village of Riad in the Vágra Táluka, said not to have been noticed by the police patel.

The same states that the lists of persons liable to the license-tax published in the Broach District, contain the names of some individuals who ought not to be assessed at all, and of others who have been underassessed. In these days people are suffering from distress in several parts of this district, and hence it is more desirable than ever that persons should be assessed justly. It is hoped that the authorities will do everything in their power to deal tenderly with the tax-payers.

Prays the authorities of Broach to assess the people justly under the License-tax Act.

The same states that the policemen in Chakla in the town of Broach are said to raise contributions from shop-keepers, and requests the First Class Police Constable of that town to enquire into the matter.

States that certain policemen of Broach raise contributions from shop-keepers.

Municipalities.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 31st May states that suicides are often committed in the wells situated on that part of the Esplanade between the Fort on the one side, and Dhobi Talávand market on the other. These crimes invariably happen during the dark hours of the night. To put some check on this evil, it would be well to make wooden railings to these wells like those made for the wells, the water of which is used by the native soldiers of the garrison. That the water of the covered wells generally improves has been found from experience; and hence, there ought to be no scruple in constructing railings. The work may be done by the Municipality.

Requests the Municipality of Bombay to make wooden railings round certain wells on the Esplanade.

The same complains that gas lamps on the roads in Bombay are not lighted on moon-light nights in the monsoon. Very frequently the sky is so much overcast, that there is little or no moon-light, and then passengers suffer great inconvenience from the thick darkness which then prevails. The Municipality is, therefore, requested to have the lamps lighted on moon-light nights during the rains.

Requests the Municipality of Bombay to light the street lamps on moon-light nights in the monsoon.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 25th May corrects the statement it made in one of its former issues, that Government presented a piece of ground near the Apollo Bandar to the Bombay Club, while it demanded a heavy price from the Municipality for a plot which it required for building an office. This statement was made, observes the *Rást Goftár*, on the authority of an English newspaper. But the fact is, that the same price as was asked from the Municipality was demanded and received from the Bombay Club for the ground sold to it. The Municipality asks gratis the ground it requires. Considering the position and claims of the Corporation, and the eagerness shown by Sir Richard Temple to encourage municipal government, the *Rást Goftár* feels confident that the prayer of the Corporation will be granted.

Contradicts the statement that Government granted gratis to the Bombay Club a piece of ground near the Apollo Bandar.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 25th May complains that the Tulsi water in Bombay is more dirty than it was four weeks ago, and besides it stinks horribly. It is strange that the Corporation has not taken measures to purify it. People are averse to use it for fear of its bringing on disease, and those who can afford, use well water in preference. The *Parast* hopes that the Corporation will lose no time in taking proper steps in this matter. (The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the same date, and the *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 31st, make similar observations.)

Complains that the Tulsi water in Bombay is dirty, and stinks.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 25th May is of opinion that Government and not the Municipality of Bombay ought to bear the expense of sending to their country the refugees from Káthiáwár. After alluding to the discussion in the Town Council as to whether the Municipality should bear the cost, as well as to the fact of the Municipal Commissioner and Government having made an arrangement to spend the amount from the Municipal coffers, the *Mitra* observes that considering the present condition of Municipal finance, it does not seem proper to spend the large amount of ten thousand rupees. Yet, when the bad condition of the refugees, and the fear that their continuance here might give rise to some epidemic are taken into consideration, there appears no objection to grant the money from Municipal sources. However, the unfortunate refugees are the subjects of the Native Princes of Káthiáwár, who ought to have, in the first instance, made some provision in their respective States, and thereby prevented their migration to this city. The Chiefs failed to do this, and ought, in the second instance, to bear the cost of taking back their respective subjects, as has been very praiseworthily done by the Thákor of Bhávnagar.

Is of opinion that the cost of sending back to their own country the Káthiáwár refugees in Bombay, ought to fall on the Native Chiefs of that province; and if this is not done, then on Government, but by no means on the Municipality.

The Bomb Ketch (18) of the 21st May arrives from Antigua and anchors in the Carenage.

Information was received in the early part of the day that a Privateer Schooner (15) of the Enemy had been seen off the Point, and that she had chased a Merchant Vessel into the Harbour. The Alarm Gun was fired, and the Militia assembled at their respective Parade Grounds, but the Privateer, after reconnoitring the Harbour's Mouth, and the Batteries, stood off to the Northward, and was soon out of Sight.

The Bomb Ketch Perseus (11) of the 32nd May sails from Carlisle Bay for Antigua, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Alfred (50) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Glatton (54) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Hannah (14) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Mary (14) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Nancy (16) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Prince William (64) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Queen (74) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Rose (18) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Sally (16) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Thomas (14) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Union (50) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Valiant (74) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Warwick (50) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Wasp (14) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship William (50) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Yarmouth (64) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

The Ship Zebra (14) of the 28th May sails for Jamaica, with Troops and Stores.

If they are to be exempted from this cost for the sake of courtesy, the burden should fall on Government, which knew of the sickly condition of the refugees, and ought to have prohibited their coming in large numbers. (The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 31st May, in writing upon this subject, expresses thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for his efforts to recover from the Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár, whose subjects these refugees are, the cost of sending the unfortunate men from Bombay to their native country.)

Native States.

Mentions a report that some of the Nágar officials of Junágad exacted forced labor, and forcibly took away provisions from the ryots living under their jurisdiction.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (44) of Ahmedabad of the 29th May mentions a report that some of the officials of the Nágar caste in the Junágad State, who have been recently celebrating marriages in their families, forcibly took away from the villagers under their respective jurisdictions, dried vegetables, fuel, grass, milk, and other articles of food, as also some pots and pans for their own use. They also forcibly seized carts belonging to the ryots. The writer considers it a great hardship to subject them to such treatment in these hard times, and requests the authorities to make enquiries into the truth of the above report, and, if the complaint is substantiated, to adopt measures to prevent its recurrence.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd June 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 7th June 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
*31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
*42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 2nd June, in its principal leader, observes that the country has been fearfully impoverished by the prodigality of Government. At such a juncture it is absolutely necessary to make retrenchments by sweeping away offices and departments which have been found by experience to be useless. We by no means disapprove of the reductions which have been ordered in the Department of Public Works, but there are other directions in which the shears might be applied with the greatest advantage. For instance, the third Revenue Commissionership which was sanctioned as a temporary measure during famine might be abolished. The Forest Department has too many highly paid officers, and a considerable saving might be made by reducing their number and transferring their work to the Collectors of Districts. The amalgamation of the offices of the Commissioner of Customs and that of the Collector of Salt Revenue, would lead to the saving of a large sum. There is no necessity for keeping up three separate departments presided over by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeons General of the British and Indian Forces respectively. The appointment of Inspector General of Prisons is not required. The work of supervising prisons could be as well performed by the Civil Surgeons at the head quarters of districts. The office of the Meteorological Reporter is a useless encumbrance on the public purse, and his work might be entrusted to the Surgeon-General. If the clipping process was applied to the overgrown establishment of the local High Court, the measure would prove to be one of great economy. Similarly, large reductions might be made by uniting the Survey with the Revenue Department, and by handing over the work of the Inspector General of Registration to the Revenue Commissioners, the continuance of that office will be rendered undesirable. The writer proceeds in this strain, and says that by the substitution of cheaper native agency, wherever practicable, as suggested by Mr. F. S. Chapman for the more costly European agency, the public revenues will be disburdened of much useless expenditure, and this policy, if steadily pursued, will be beneficial alike to the Government and its subjects.

Suggests how reductions might be made in the public expenditure.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 1st June gives the articles of the treaty concluded between the British Government and the ruler of Afghanistan, and says that the former has obtained all the concessions which it wanted, and the objects of the war have been fully accomplished. Even the permanent location of a Resident at Cabul, a proposition which would have been most distasteful to Sheer Ali, has been conceded by Yakub Khan; but it is extremely doubtful how far it will be relished by the Afghans themselves. It is already rumoured that the inhabitants in the north of Afghanistan and in the neighbourhood of Cabul are antagonistic to the claims of Yakub Khan; but of course they have no chance of succeeding against him, as he is backed by the support of the Government of India. This war has clearly shown that our Government has nothing to fear from the opposition of the people of Afghanistan, and it would, therefore, have been better not to have concluded a treaty calculated to displease them.

Makes remarks on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan.

The same gives the substance of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the more extended employment of natives in the public service, and observes that up to this time Parliament passed Acts, Her Majesty the Queen published proclamations, the Secretary of State and the Government of India gave repeated promises on this subject, but unfortunately the action of these authorities has not corresponded to their liberal professions. It is true that since the transfer of India to the Crown, natives have been appointed to a few highly paid appointments, but notwithstanding, the above statement is pretty accurate. In the ordinary course of things, this Resolution would share the fate of its predecessors, but there are indications that a different course will be followed

Believes that the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the more extended employment of natives in the public service will not remain a dead letter.

on the present occasion. The finances of India are in a disordered condition, and this result has been brought about by recklessly allowing the expenditure to exceed the revenue, notwithstanding the fact that the latter has been steadily increasing every year, and although large additions have been made to the national debt. The crisis is so serious that the attention of Parliament and the public of England has been drawn to it, and it is generally admitted that the expenditure of the Government of India must be reduced at all hazards. One way of carrying out this policy will be by the larger employment of native agency, and it is, therefore, likely that this Resolution will not remain a dead letter. (The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7) of the 1st June, in commenting on the same subject, gives expression to similar views.)

Complains of goat-fights taking place on public roads.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 2nd June, under the head "Local," states that about two hundred persons had assembled in Shukurwar Peit in Poona on the 21st of May to witness fights between goats. The scene lasted for nearly an hour, and during that interval all traffic along the road was stopped. At one time the owners got so excited over the affair, that they were very nearly exchanging blows. There were no police peons to keep order during the occasion. This was a serious dereliction of duty on their part. It is to be hoped that hereafter measures will be taken to prevent such occurrences taking place on public roads, as they occasion much inconvenience and annoyance to passengers.

Complains of the outrageous conduct of certain policemen in Poona.

The same of the 5th June, under the head "Local," states that on last Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, six mounted patrols and three policemen, while promenading in Bhudwar Peit in the city of Poona, came near the house of a dancing girl. Two of the mounted patrols called out for the girl, who was singing at the time, but she paid no attention to them. They then dismounted from their horses and forced open the door of the house, and proceeded to the room where she was singing, and asked her to sing for them. She, however, refused to do so. They then got enraged, and after using abusive and filthy language to the girl, left the house. It is also reported that four other mounted patrols and one police peon went away a little while before, after behaving in the same manner. It is to be hoped that Major Daniell, the Police Superintendent, will enquire into the facts connected with this outrage, and take steps to prevent the recurrence of such conduct, if the charges are correct.

Makes remarks on the appointment of a school-master from the District of Ratnágiri to a clerkship in the Office of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thána Sub-Division.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 1st June says that it is reported that the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thána Sub-Division transferred an old clerk in his own office drawing Rs. 25 to the head mastership of a girl school on a reduced salary, and that the former post has been conferred on a school-master in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, who was in receipt of Rs. 10 per month only. If this statement be correct, it is quite clear that Mr. Sabhajirao has peculiar knack in getting his superiors to do things in his own way. It may be that the man whose pay has been reduced may have become inefficient on account of age, but the necessity of importing a new man from another Collectorate to fill his place is not apparent, particularly when qualified men can be found in abundance in Thána and Kolába.

Describes an attack of dacoits on the village of Birwadi.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Goregaon, states that a gang of armed robbers, consisting of about 75 men, attacked the village of Birwadi on the 22nd May in the early morning, and after killing one police peon and injuring others, carried away property to the extent of twenty-five thousand rupees. Besides they cut off the nose of a Bráhman boy, and severely maltreated a tradesman. This occurrence has created a profound sensation in the neighbourhood, and people are abandoning their villages in search of a safe resort. Birwadi contains a large population, and from the fact

that it was plundered during day light, it is evident that the dacoits have become very daring. It is extraordinary that measures have not been taken to suppress these disturbances. The Police Superintendent of Kolába was here to trace the perpetrators of the dacoity which happened at Deoli, but he went away without making any enquiry about the dacoity committed at Birwadi. Since the mutiny, the Disarming Act has deprived the people of the use of arms, and they are now powerless to defend themselves against the attacks of marauders or of wild animals. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will lose no time in adopting measures for putting down these disturbers of the public peace. The *Arunodaya*, in commenting upon the above, says that the *Bombay Gazette* persists in charging Bráhmans with being the instigators of the prevailing disturbances. Now the village of Birwadi contains a large Bráhman population, and the houses which were plundered belonged to Bráhmans. This being so, it is absurd to contend that Bráhmans have incited Rámoshis to injure their own caste people, and yet the contention of the *Bombay Gazette* leads inevitably to this ridiculous conclusion. The writer requests Government not to be led away by the specious and perverse reasoning of that journal, and suggests that certain select persons in each village should be allowed to keep arms for their own protection as well as that of the other inhabitants. This course will prove ultimately beneficial to Government, and the evil of dacoities will be more easily checked.

Makes remarks on the charges of disloyalty brought by the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Deccan Herald* against Bráhmans.

A correspondent of the *Belgaum Samáchár* (13) of the 2nd June says that from the fact of one Bráhman of the name of Fadke having been found in the ranks of the dacoits, the *Deccan Herald* and the *Bombay Gazette* have been preaching a crusade against Bráhmans. A similar effort to prejudice Government against Bráhmans was made when Damodar Nene gave his evidence against Mulharrao Gaikwad; but owing to the innate sense of justice which characterises our rulers, the attempt proved unsuccessful. The *Deccan Herald* proposes that the losses caused by the conflagrations in Poona should be recovered from Bráhmans. If a person holding the views of this journal were in authority in Poona at this time, he would have sent hundreds of Bráhmans to be shot from the mouth of a cannon. There are thousands among them who are holding responsible positions and doing good work in the service of Government, and it is, therefore, most unjust to infer the guilt of a whole class from the misconduct of a single individual. The *Bombay Gazette* is raving in the same insane manner against that class. Perhaps both these journals are pursuing this course, because they are hard up for information, and do not know how to fill up their columns. In conclusion the writer requests Government to take measures to prohibit the publication of such defamatory matter, as it is calculated to create prejudice against a particular class of Her Majesty's subjects, who ought to be treated alike with the rest.

Says that the charge of disloyalty against Bráhmans is unfounded.

The *Dhárwár Writta* (23) of the 29th May, but received on the 2nd June, says that the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Deccan Herald* persist in charging the educated Bráhmans of Poona with being the instigators of the recent conflagrations in that city, and with inciting the Rámoshis to commit dacoities in the Deccan, but these accusations are utterly unfounded. Wasudew Balwant Fadke and Keshow Ranade are not educated in the sense in which the Bráhmans, who compose the Poona Sarvajánik Sabha, are considered educated. Their knowledge of English did not extend beyond the merest rudiments, and it is not right to count them in the same rank with our University graduates. The natives who form the Poona Sarvajánik Sabha are too mindful of the benefits which the British Government has conferred upon them, to do any thing calculated to shake the stability of the British rule. They send petitions to Government in the light of the day, and are incapable of acting in an underhand way. The open manner in which they have come forward to offer help to the Collector of Poona shows this feeling most unmistakeably.

The *Shiváji* (25) of the 30th May gives the substance of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the extended employment of natives in the public service, and observes that it will prove beneficial if acted upon, but it remains to be seen how far it will be carried out in practice. Government has repeatedly published Resolutions relating to this subject, but they have not benefited natives. If any advantage was reaped by any one, it was by the paper manufacturer and the printer. The expenditure of Government has gone on increasing at an accelerating speed, and the financial crisis now impending is really awful to contemplate. If the past be any guide to the future, it does not seem as if any solid gain will be achieved. Lord Lytton's acts have never corresponded to his professions, hence there is not much likelihood of any good resulting to this country from the publication of this Resolution. All things, however, will be revealed in time.

Makes remarks on the Resolution of the Government of India on the extended employment of natives in the public service.

The same says that the finances of India are at present in such a disordered condition, that Government has been obliged seriously to direct its attention to the reduction of the public expenditure. The Viceroyalty of India is not a more important office than the Premiership of England, and yet the salary of the Viceroy is many times that of the Prime Minister. The same remark would equally apply to other offices in India, the emoluments of which were fixed at a time when the work here involved immense labor and responsibility. Besides, the intercommunication between India and England is now so free and rapid that English articles of consumption are cheap, and living is proportionately less costly. For these reasons the salaries of European officials might well be curtailed. These suggestions have been frequently made, but without any effect. This is very natural, because those on whom the duty of effecting reductions would have devolved would have been the first to suffer. The virtue of suffering in an honest cause is rarely to be found among human beings. The colour of a man is no index to his actions. Although high officials make liberal professions, yet we must be careful not entirely to rely on them. We are deeply grateful to our Government for the Resolution recently promulgated on the subject of the extended employment of natives in the public service. Natives of course may be employed on lower allowances, but one-fourth of the salary which is assigned to a European will not enable them to live respectably. About two-thirds of the pay of a European is necessary to enable a native to keep up the same position. Reductions carried on in this way will result in an immense saving to Government. In conclusion, the writer states that there is much wasteful expenditure in the Public Works Department, and if economy is exercised in this direction the gain to the Government will be considerable. If the funds devoted for the prosecution of public works are reduced, the permanent establishments maintained for constructing and supervising them should be reduced as well.

Suggests how reductions may be made in the expenditure of Government.

The same, in noticing the conclusion of the Afghan war, says that the British Government has not gained any substantial advantage by it, while the Amir has lost his independence by agreeing not to hold communication with any foreign power without the consent of the Government of India. The only possible benefit which our Government may be supposed to have obtained is the annexation of certain districts, by the possession of which, as well as by the command of the passes which they give, the British Government will be able at any moment to subjugate the whole of Afghanistan. The writer disapproves of the subsidy of six lacs which Government has agreed to give to the Amir Yakub Khan, inasmuch as the English were successful in the war, and it is derogatory to a successful party to make concessions of this humiliating description.

Makes remarks on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan.

A correspondent of the *Vengurla Writta* (30) of the 29th May, but received on the 2nd June, says that in travelling from Vengurla to Málwan the Kurli Creek has to be crossed, and at this place he suffered the greatest inconvenience. After waiting for a couple of hours, the ferry-boat,

Says that passengers have to suffer great inconvenience in crossing the Kurli Creek in the Ratnágiri District.

A correspondent of the Kendyke Weekly (20) of the 29th May, put forward on the 2nd June, says that in travelling from Kendyke to Malmon the Karli Creek has to be crossed, but as there is only a ferry-boat, there is frequent inconvenience after meeting for a couple of hours, the ferry-boat

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which contained only one oarsman, arrived from the other side. There was then a consultation between him and the passengers as to how the boat was to be carried back, one oarsman being obviously insufficient to set it going with the load of passengers. At length he begged some of the passengers to help him, and added that he always obtained assistance of this kind, and that sometimes even women rowed. The correspondent trusts that the authorities will be good enough to call the attention of the Mámlatdár of the táluka to the negligent manner in which the ferryman performs his duties.

Praises Mr. Pratt for his good and merciful administration of the Surat District.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 1st June, in alluding to the dinner given to Mr. Pratt in the Municipal Hall of Surat, on his promotion to a higher office, observes that the inhabitants of Surat are highly glad for the honor which was done to their late Collector. He, however, deserves more honor than has been shown to him for his many virtues. He was always merciful to the people committed to his charge, and never treated them in a high-handed manner. He did not impose new Municipal taxes, and always adopted resolutions passed by his brother Municipal Commissioners. Had he not been absent from his office last year when the license-tax was imposed, Surat would not have been disturbed by the riots which then occurred. He would have prohibited the issue of the improper license-tax forms prepared by Mr. Thatte, and the people would have had no cause for closing their shops. (A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 4th June expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

Observes that the title of the Star of India has been conferred on an undeserving person.

The same, in a leader headed "An extraordinary man holding the title of the Star of India," observes that sometimes Government officials obtain honors for persons who are obsequious to them; but this conduct displeases the people. The old nobility would feel ashamed to sit by the side of such persons. Very few now-a-days believe that honors are conferred by Her Imperial Majesty's Government on deserving persons; and, consequently, few good people aspire for them. When a title has been conferred on a person against whom several civil suits have been filed; who seeks protection from his creditors under the Limitation Act; who refuses to compound the claims of his creditors until they have taken out distress warrants and attached his property; who has no credit at all in the market, and whose evidence a Judge would hesitate to believe,—it is no wonder that that title is lowered in the popular estimation.

Hopes Parliament will take due notice of the conduct of the Magistrate who permitted the police to force certain persons to hold burning camphor in their hands in order to induce them to make confessions.

The same, in alluding to the question put to the Under Secretary of State by a Member of Parliament whether any punishment had been inflicted on the Magistrate of Chitod, who had permitted the police to give in his presence in the hands of certain weavers pieces of burning camphor in order to extort confessions from them, expresses a hope that Government will take notice of that gentleman's conduct. It cannot be said that better times have dawned on India, until this is done; for, if proper measures are adopted by Parliament on the present occasion, they would prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Expects that the salt revenue will soon double, and on the realization of this expectation, Government should lower the price of salt.

The same observes that salt has become nearly eight times dearer than it was formerly, and, consequently, poor people suffer much from its exorbitant price. Government has now succeeded in suppressing salt-works in Native States, and there is no fear whatever of any smuggling being carried on in future. Last year there was an increase of seven lacs of rupees over the income derived from the duty on salt the previous year. Hence, it is not unreasonable to expect that the revenue from this source will soon double. When this happens, Government should lower the price of salt to eight annas a maund. Unless this necessary of life is made cheap, the complaints of the poor people about it will not cease.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 3rd June is glad that the Supreme Government and the Governments of Bengal and Madras have set to the task of effectually carrying out the Resolutions issued by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for effecting reductions in the public expenditure. After noticing some of the measures taken by these Governments, the *Jáme Jamsed* observes that this is the right way of cutting down the overgrown expenditure. It then prays Government to carry out more effectually the order for purchasing in this country as many articles as can be had here. This can be done by giving a little more encouragement to native industries, and it will in its turn benefit Government, inasmuch as a large saving will be made in exchange. The *Jáme Jamsed* at the same time exhorts the natives to start new industries, for which the present time is favorable. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 5th June expresses similar satisfaction with the attempt made by Government to reduce the public burdens, and observes that the proposals when carried out ought not only to remove the necessity which might otherwise arise of increasing taxation, but ought also to enable Government to reduce the existing weight of taxation. After making due provision for meeting the frequently recurring famines, some taxes ought to be abolished altogether, while the incidence of others ought to be lightened. For instance, the license-tax ought to be done away with, and the salt duty and several other imposts ought to be considerably diminished).

Is glad that the Supreme Government and the Governments of Madras and Bengal have set about seriously to the task of reducing the public expenditure.

The same of the 4th June mentions a few departments in the expenses of which reductions can be made. It is a fact that in no other country in the world are officials paid so exorbitantly as those of the Indian Government, and if a reasonable reduction is made in their emoluments, a good sum will be saved to the State. If the Commissariat and the Ordnance Departments are subjected to a scrutiny, much economy will be the result. In the Indian army there are more Doctors than the requirements of the service demand. There is no need of two Surgeons-Major and a Surgeon in a European regiment, as one of them with the help of three Apothecaries could easily perform the Medical duties. As each Commissioned Officer retires, the high salary of his post should be reduced, and the new incumbent should be charged with the performance of more work than his predecessor did. The Engineers who are annually sent out from Cooper's Hill College are costly concerns. Experience has shown that they are not so able as those who are educated in this country, Whether there is work for them or not, each of them has to be paid four hundred rupees a month, as soon as he lands in India, and it takes three years before he becomes of any use. The Roorkee, the Thomason and the Poona Engineering Colleges can and do produce better Engineers than those turned out at Cooper's Hill. Warrant Officers employed in the Public Works Department are also better than Cooper's Hill College men. It is, therefore, desirable in the interest of economy, to abolish that College, and to employ freely native Engineers and Warrant Officers. There are many other departments in which retrenchments may be carried out without impairing their efficiency. In conclusion, the *Jáme Jamsed* hopes that the Supreme Government will give its serious attention to the above suggestions.

States how reductions may be carried out.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 1st June, in a leader headed "Paper Promises in Parliament," after giving the substance of the explanations rendered by the Under Secretary of State on the introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament, observes that by giving new promises the Ministry has succeeded in getting the Budget passed; but it is to be hoped that Parliament will duly consider the financial question when it comes on again for discussion. People in India are surprized that Mr. Fawcett has withdrawn the notice he had given of a motion on the subject, and that Mr. Gladstone is satisfied with the assurances of the Under Secretary. The Indian finances have got into a disordered condition, and the people trusted that Parliament would endeavour to improve the situation. But the latter has accepted the future of India as calculated by Mr. Stanhope. The

Wishes that Parliament would exact a guarantee from Government for giving effect to the promises made by the Under Secretary of State on the introduction of the Indian Budget into the House of Commons.

people and the press of India, however, are of opinion that Parliament has not done well in acquiescing in the statement of the Under Secretary. The authorities who rule the destiny of India many times before have given similar promises, which have, as the new promises themselves show, remained on paper only. Hence, the Indian public fears that the new promises will share the same fate. The Resolutions of Government to make retrenchments in the civil expenditure, and to employ natives more largely than has been hitherto done in higher appointments in the service of Government, appear to have been passed to cool down the agitation caused in Parliament by the present unsatisfactory condition of the finances. But the people in India will not be consoled unless Parliament examines those Resolutions minutely, and exacts a guarantee about their being carried out in a true spirit. (The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the same date, in writing upon the same subject, observes that the Under Secretary's explanation, excepting that relating to the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, and with respect to the misappropriation of the proceeds of the license-tax to meet the losses resulting from unfavorable exchange, appears satisfactory. Details of the explanation regarding the last two subjects are not yet known here; but whatever they be, they cannot remove the obvious impropriety of the course followed by Government. The *Mitra* hopes that good will come out of the discussion which will be soon resumed in Parliament.)

States that disaffection prevails in the Deccan.

The same denies the charge of disloyalty brought against the Poona Sarvajánik Sabha by the *Bombay Gazette;* but remarks that disaffection prevails in Mahárashtra. Whether this disaffection has assumed the form of disloyalty, and whether it has made any seditious exhibitions, the *Rást Goftár* does not know. The *Gazette* puts forth as a challange that disaffection has considerably increased among the whole Maráthi population, and observes that the native press cannot deny this fact. The *Rást Goftár* admits the correctness of this statement. The cause of this state of feeling is to be found in the past policy of the Indian administration. The native press would have pointed out the causes which have led to this lamentable result; but the new Press Act forbids the press from discussing political questions, and considers that its proper function is to sing the praises of the policy and acts of Government. But this ought not to be so. Every well-wisher of the country ought fearlessly to inform Government of what people say of it, of its promises remaining unredeemed, and of the increased distress and want of employment prevailing in the country. Not only the people of Mahárashtra, but even the people of Gujarát are disaffected and speak ill of Government. Several persons reproach Englishmen; in several places secret meetings are held and political questions are subjected to severe discussions in private. This is not all, but disaffection prevails among the masses, and also among Government servants. Government should know all this, and ought to receive due warning from it. It seems that this disaffection prevailed among the people before the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen, but it has spread more particularly among the Marátha people since that important event. There is, however, no danger at all from it. Government has begun to adopt measures to remove the causes which have given rise to poverty, distress from starvation, and want of occupation, from which even educated natives suffer, and when this task is pretty well accomplished, all grounds for complaint will be removed.

Observes that Yakub Khan must be supported against his opponents in order to enable him to act according to the terms of the new treaty.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 1st June observes that though a treaty, the provisions of which are favorable to the British Government, has been concluded with Afghanistan, war in that country cannot be said to have ended. Several claimants to the throne of Cabul have appeared on all sides, and Yakub Khan will find it no easy task to reduce the country to subjection. Thus, the peace concluded with him will give new work to the British army, which will soon be engaged in a second Afghan campaign. Again, the British Government will have to subjugate completely the tribes inhabiting the territory which has been annexed. The mountain tribes of Afghanistan are habituated to a life of plunder and rapine, and are not likely to settle down to

a quiet life easily. Hence the work of reducing them to order will prove rather difficult and troublesome.

Apprehends evil motives in the demand made by the Russian press for the establishment of a Russian Consulate in Bombay.

The same apprehends that a concession to the demand made by the Russian press for establishing a Russian Consulate in Bombay might prove one day dangerous to British rule in India. The *Parast* alludes to the rumour that Russia hitherto had an evil eye on Afghanistan and the Punjaub, and warns British statesmen to be on their guard, and not to give a footing to the Russians in the capital of western India to hatch intrigues in the heart of the Indian Empire.

Says that the families of the persons who went from Bombay to Afghanistan in the transport train service, complain that no payments have been made to them for the last two months.

The same of the 1st June states that no payments have been made to the families of persons who have gone from Bombay to Afghanistan in the transport train service for the last two months. They had made arrangements with the Commissariat Department to make certain payments from their salaries to their families in Bombay. Payments were accordingly made up to May last; but since then they have ceased. A correspondent of the *Parast* complains that after putting him off several times, he has been told that a telegram had been received ordering the discontinuance of the payments in question. The *Parast* requests the attention of the Commissariat Department to this complaint.

Requests Government not to stop the construction of indispensable public works.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 1st June, in alluding to the recent Resolution of the Government of India to reduce the expenses of the Public Works Department, observes that this Department is notorious for its lavish expenditure; and, hence, it is gratifying to find that a serious attempt is being made to curtail it. But, on the other hand, it would be well were care taken not to let this good attempt produce evil consequences. There are several kinds of public works which are indispensable; and it would not be well to stop them completely. Again, a large number of the middle and lower classes earn their livelihood by working on public works, and it would not be right to throw them out of employment during the present hard times. The wisest course is to close all works, the absence of which cannot produce appreciable inconvenience, and to stop lavish expenditure being made on those which are absolutely necessary.

Observes that the dacoits are not as yet completely put down, and prays Government to let the troops and the police remain in pursuit of them until they are apprehended or dispersed.

The same observes that the public expected that Major Daniell's defeat of the gang of dacoits, whom he encountered in the Kására Ghát, would have completely put down dacoities in the Deccan; but unfortunately this is not the case. Since that important event, dacoities are said to have been committed in several places. At the village of Posri, a few miles distant from Palaspa, at a village near Dhond, at five villages in the Mahád Táluka, at a village near Jamkhandi, and at Torna near Goregaon, dacoities have been committed, and a large gang is said to be moving between the Sátára and the Ahmednagar Zillas. It is believed in several quarters that on the commencement of the rains the dacoits will of themselves disperse; but this conjecture is not likely to turn out correct. On the other hand it looks probable that the dacoits will carry on their nefarious traffic with more vigour. Until they are overtaken and dispersed, or brought to condign punishment, or until their so-called leader Wásudew Balwant Fadke is apprehended, it is not likely that they will desist from their fiendish work. Hence, the troops and the police ought to be kept in pursuit of them until order is thoroughly restored.

Complains that some of the people of Ahmedabad have been overassessed under the license-tax.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (55) of the 4th June states, under the head "Local," that the people complain that the incidence of the license-tax has increased since last year. The cause of this seems to be that they are unable to bear the burden in consequence of want of employment and dull trade. Notwithstanding this, some of the

merchants who are said to have suffered losses are assessed more heavily than they were last year. The authorities concerned are requested to rate each man according to his present circumstances.

Congratulate Government on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan.

Some newspapers of this and the last week congratulate Government on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan on terms favorable to India. Some of them, however, think that to enable the ruler of Afghanistan to observe these terms, the British Government must lend him help to put down the several claimants to the throne who have arisen; and, hence, really speaking, war cannot be said to have as yet ended.

Municipalities.

Disapproves of the cost of sending back the Káthiáwár refugees in Bombay to their country, being borne by the Bombay Municipality.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 1st June also disapproves of the Bombay Municipality bearing the cost of sending the Káthiáwár refugees in Bombay back to their country. The Chiefs of Káthiáwár, whose subjects the refugees are, are the proper persons on whom this burden should fall. The *Parast* hopes that care will be taken in future that the present expenditure does not become a precedent.

Prays Government to compel Municipalities to curtail their expenses, and, thereby, to lessen the heavy burden of Municipal taxation.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (55) of the 4th June is glad that Government has seriously set to the task of effecting great reductions in the State expenditure, and recommends for its consideration the case of the municipalities, which spend money lavishly without any corresponding advantage. It then prefers several complaints against the Ahmedabad Municipality. The Corporation recovers one and a half time the amount of the tax when the same is not paid within one month from the date on which it becomes due. Government saw the impropriety of exacting money in this way, and prohibited the practice. The Corporation then resorted to another expedient to bring about the same result. It has increased the one rupee tax to a rupee and a half; two rupees tax to two and a half, and so on, and remits the increase of eight annas to those who pay the impost within one month. The poor people find it difficult even to pay the tax within the prescribed time, and they have to bear the extra burden of eight annas. In the case of the wheel-tax the impost has been doubled; and those who pay it within fifteen days after a certain date, are given back half the tax; while those who pay on the expiry of that period are charged in full. The Corporation does not keep the narrow thoroughfares in good condition. It charges more than double the amount incurred formerly for cleaning privies. It also fails to water some of the most frequented roads. After pleading the wretched circumstances of the people, and their consequent inability to pay high taxes, and after observing that the condition of almost all Municipalities is the same as described above, the *Samsher* prays Government to compel Municipal Corporations to reduce their expenses, and thereby to lessen the burden of Municipal taxation.

Requests the attention of the Surat Municipality to two complaints.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (64) of the 2nd June complains that the inmates of the row of buildings belonging to Kásidás Bháidás Sanchoráwála in the town of Surat throw dirt near their residence, and it is a great wonder that this nuisance has not yet attracted the attention of the Municipal authorities. The owner of the buildings is a dealer in groceries, and keeps a large number of boxes and bales outside his shop. It is said that an incendiary made an attempt to set fire to those goods; but by good luck it was discovered before any mischief happened. Thus it is a very dangerous thing to allow the grocer to keep his goods exposed in the street. The writer prays the Municipality to do the needful for the removal of these complaints.

Native States.

States a rumour prevailing at Navsári that the incendiary who attempted to set fire to the record room at that place, was an accomplice of some Poona man.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 1st June states that at about 8½ P.M. on the 23rd ultimo, somebody attempted to set fire to the room in which a large number of the State records are deposited at Navsári. A burning wick of coarse cotton cloth dipped in oil was discovered under the roof, and but for the timely assistance of the people it would have caused great mischief. A portion of the roof, however, was burnt before the fire was put out. A sentry was on guard on one side of the building, and the attempt was made at the other side. A Jamádár in the service of the State, who was found attempting to extinguish the fire, when the people went to the spot, has been apprehended on suspicion. There is a rumour that this was the work of an accomplice of some Poona man, and the people are sore afraid of his making another attempt, as the first one has failed.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10*th June* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 14th June 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
*31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do.	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do.	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do.	600
*42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do.	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do.	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do.	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do.	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do.	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do.	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do.	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do.	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do.	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do.	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do.	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do.	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do.	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly	900
*63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly	100
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do.	100
*66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	100
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do.	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do.	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do.	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do.	300
*72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do.	100
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do.	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do.	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 9th June, in its principal leader, discusses the question of famines, and attributes their constant prevalence to the denudation of the country of forests, by which the rainfall has been rendered scanty and irregular. Besides, the method of cultivation which is adopted here is of a primitive description, and unless improvement is made in it, the produce of land will not increase. Again, the rigorous nature of the forest laws deprives agriculturists of the means of obtaining manure by which the productive powers of the soil could be restored. The unfailing exaction of the land-tax quite irrespectively of the yield of the field compels the ryot to cultivate his land annually, and this system is gradually exhausting the soil. The general poverty of the agricultural population prevents them from spending capital for the improvement of land, and this is one of the capital causes which has led to its deterioration. As a remedy for this wretched state of things, the writer suggests that every piece of land should be allowed to remain uncultivated for at least a year, and that during that interval Government should forego the collection of the assessment. This method will increase the quantity of land used for pasture, and will benefit agriculture in a variety of ways. The growth of cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, indigo, and other raw produce should be discouraged, while the cultivation of all kinds of corn, which forms the food of the great bulk of the population should be encouraged to the utmost. If, in addition to these suggestions, measures are taken for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among the masses, everything will have been done to render these terrible visitations as little hurtful as possible.

Accounts for the gradual exhaustion of the soil of India, and makes suggestions about improving its fertility.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 9th June, writing from Indápur, states that he is glad that the work of collecting the arrears of the land revenue has been suspended, and that the lands which were attached and remained unsold for want of a purchaser, have been made over to their owners for cultivation. It is also stated that the property of defaulting ryots which remained undisposed till the receipt of Government orders, has been returned to them. This arrangement is satisfactory both to Government and the cultivators. Even if the rainfall during the current year is copious and seasonable, still owing to want of bullocks, seed, and the general distress, much land will remain uncultivated. Government should, therefore, render all the assistance in its power to agriculturists, in order to enable them to tide over their difficulties. It is reported that our kind-hearted Collector has recommended to Government that advances to the extent of Rs. 25,000 should be made to ryots in this táluka. If this information be correct, he cannot be too much praised for his benevolence. In conclusion, the writer mentions that the labourers who are employed on the Níra Canal works at Nimbgaum do not get their wages regularly, and hence their sufferings are great. Some days ago a Mahar labourer was beaten by an overseer, and thereupon the former laid a complaint before the Mámlatdár. It subsequently transpired that the case was amicably settled out of court. Superintendents of workmen should act with kindness and considerations towards their less fortunate brethren, otherwise their conduct will have to be brought before the public.

Makes observations on the state of the people in the Indápur Táluka.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 7th June says that India is a great loser by being obliged to import articles of iron manufacture from England, particularly when that ore is to be found in abundance in the Central Provinces, in Western Berar, on the banks of the Narbada, and in various other parts of India. One of the principal causes of the poverty of the great bulk of the Indian population is the want of manufacturing industries in India, and it is, therefore, desirable that Government should give every encouragement to the production of this metal, which is the sole foundation of the commercial prosperity of England. It has been recently decided that articles required for the use of Government offices should, as much as possible, be procured in India. This policy will be effectually carried out, if encouragement is offered to the production of iron in India.

Says that Government should offer every encouragement to the working of iron mines in India.

The *Poona Herald* (9) of the 11th June contains a communication from a correspondent, in which it is stated that on Sunday last a gang of robbers attacked Wittulwady in the neighbourhood of Poona, and created a great disturbance in the village. One milkman is said to have been denuded of property to the extent of five hundred rupees. It is not a good sign that robbers have begun to make incursions in the environs of Poona. Here the writer says that since the conflagrations, the people of the city are not permitted to move out of their houses after 8 o'clock at night, and this prohibition might prevent them from obtaining assistance in case of an attack. If it is intended that the news of any stir in the city or in the neighbourhood should be known in the camp at the earliest opportunity, the interdiction above mentioned should be removed. Again, the road leading to Karkolpura and that from New Peit to Nevdungya Vitoba's temple, and that beyond the limits of the city near Nana Shankershett's house are all open thorough fares, and dacoits can easily enter Poona through any of them. At these places, a strong police force should be stationed, and the greatest vigilance should be exercised.

Says that the people in the city of Poona should be permitted to move after 8 o'clock in the night.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 8th June, in commenting upon the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan, says that upon the whole the treaty recently concluded will in no way benefit India. The subsidy which the British Government has agreed to pay to Yakub Khan, and the expense which will be incurred in maintaining a suitable escort for the protection of the English Resident at Cabul, will only add to the burdens of the Indian tax-payer. Now, it may be contended that England ought to bear a portion of this expenditure, because she is rich, but this argument is entirely unsound. On former occasions India was saddled with the whole cost of wars and entertainments with which she had no concern. It is, therefore, absurd to expect England to share any expense on the present occasion, when the war was specially undertaken to defend Indian interests. In conclusion the writer says that perhaps a peace disadvantageous to India has been concluded, as Government were averse to the shedding of blood, and for this we are deeply grateful.

Makes observations on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan.

The same says that it is rumoured that the Deccan College is to be reduced to the grade of a High School, and that it is intended to attach to it a college-class, teaching up to the F. A. Standard. If this information be correct, one is at a loss to conceive why this step has been determined upon at the present juncture. We apprehend that by the abolition of this institution, Government either intend to mark its sense of displeasure of the conduct of the educated natives of Poona, or it may be that the financial crisis is to a certain extent answerable for this measure. The latter supposition is more probable, because it is impossible to conceive that our just and wise rulers would act in this manner on the interested and one-sided representations of such a mischievous journal as the *Bombay Gazette*. Whatever may be the real motive which may have led Government to adopt this proposal, one thing is quite clear that it will cause profound dissatisfaction in the Deccan.

Says that the abolition of the Deccan College will create dissatisfaction in Mahárashtra.

A correspondent of the same states that a gang of dacoits has established itself at the foot of the Madheghaut in the neighbourhood of Mahád, and are meditating an attack on the latter place. The inhabitants of that town are in great terror and often abandon their houses at night, in order to seek shelter elsewhere. Mahád is the head quarters of a Táluka, and, therefore, there ought not to be any cause for anxiety, but owing to the insufficiency of the police force, the people are not confident of being safe from the ravages of robbers. It is stated that a number of dacoits in disguise and in league with the gang, career about during day in the town of Mahád. If this be so, there ought to be no difficulty in apprehending them, and the police should not allow such a capital opportunity of showing their efficiency to pass away.

Says that a gang of dacoits are prowling in the neighbourhood of Mahád, and that the police should apprehend them in order to show their efficiency.

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The same alludes to the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan, and says that they have completely unsettled the minds of our officials, and that very naturally. But the greatest caution and circumspection need to be exercised in suppressing these disorders. If those whose business it is to protect the people take alarm and act with precipitation, the latter would not know where to seek for protection. The inhabitants of the Deccan have been terribly frightened by the conflagrations in Poona and the ravages of the dacoits, and if at such a juncture the authorities were to come down upon them with a strong hand, their misery will know no bounds. The houses of several respectable persons in Poona have been searched because of their supposed complicity with Wasudew Balwant Fadke, but no clue has been obtained of their intercommunication. It is said that the police is acting with haste and on insufficient information in detecting the culprits. This mode of conducting investigation has created a profound sensation in Poona, and every one is as much afraid of his house being searched by the police as of an attack from the dacoits. It is to be hoped that the great maxim of English law that it is better that hundred guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished will not be lost sight of at such a crisis. In conclusion, the writer earnestly trusts that Government and its high officials will not allow themselves to be led away by English journalists, or by low and selfish individuals.

Says that the police should exercise the greatest caution in searching houses, and that Government should not allow itself to be led away by interested journalism.

The *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 8th June says that it is reported that a woman named Kasi of the Gabith caste in the village of Naté in the Rájápur Táluka brought some earth salt from the sea-coast, and sold it to different persons in the village. When this transaction came to the knowledge of the Mámlatdár, he ordered the earth to be confiscated, and after stating that the Government had been defrauded of revenue, punished both the seller and the purchasers. Similarly, some persons of the Gabith caste in whose houses earth salt was found were treated in the same manner. Here the writer says that when similar cases happened three years ago, it was decided by Mr. Rungrao Bhimaji, the then Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ratnágiri, that it was not illegal to collect earth salt, and that this opinion was upheld by the High Court, and the sentences which were passed were accordingly remitted. It is most unlikely that the Mámlatdár of Rájápur could be ignorant of these decisions, as he has served for many years in this Collectorate. His conduct is, therefore, the more extraordinary. In conclusion, the writer says that in these trying times, Government should not be hard on its subjects, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that steps will be taken to prevent the poor people from being annoyed in the same manner.

Says that persons who gather earth salt for being used in cookery should not be punished.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 6th June, but received on the 9th, in an article on the Police of the Bombay Presidency, remarks that they are inefficient as a body from the highest officer to the lowest peon. They are unable to keep order in quiet times, and cannot even prevent beggars from loitering in the streets, or perhaps consider such work as beneath them. It is easy to imagine how they would behave if daring robbers had to be encountered. When they are informed that dacoits are about to visit a village, they allege that it is not legal to attack them until they have actually commenced to plunder, and they usually come on the scene of the pillage after the robbers have finished their work. This account gives pretty accurately their general character, but we should not blame them for their deficiencies. If they cannot perform their duties in ordinary times with efficiency, it is absurd to expect anything better from them in difficult and trying contingencies. Since the commencement of the disturbances in the Deccan, the police have not, except in two solitary instances which can be satisfactorily explained, succeeded in apprehending the dacoits or in repulsing their attacks, and the employment of the military to help them shows their incapacity for work in a marked degree. In conclusion, the writer disapproves of the imposition of additional taxation on villages where disturbances have occurred in order to maintain a set of men

Makes remarks on the Police of the Bombay Presidency.

who have been tried and found wanting as keepers of the public peace, and says that the continuance of this policy is calculated to injure both Government and its subjects.

Makes suggestions on the reductions in the public expenditure.

The same alludes to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of reductions in the public expenditure, and says that the object aimed at is laudable, and will prove beneficial alike to Government and its subjects if carried out in a proper spirit. Public works are often started on an extravagant scale, and are subsequently abandoned if found unremunerative. This policy results in an immense loss to Government, which will be saved if sufficient prevision is exercised at the commencement, and if the officers who plan and carry out works are held responsible for their advice. They should be made to suffer for misleading Government and for wasting the public funds. The continuance of the Cooper's Hill College is an expensive luxury, and it should be at once abolished. Qualified Engineers can be trained in our Indian colleges in sufficient abundance to meet all demands, and Government will be a great gainer if they are employed in preference to those educated in England. The Public Works Department, however, is not the only one in which the shears can be applied with advantage. Retrenchments are feasible in the Revenue, Judicial and Educational Departments. There are too many Assistant Collectors, and their number might be easily reduced. The salaries of Collectors and Judges could easily bear a reduction of ten to twenty per cent. The saving effected in this manner will be considerable, while the loss to individuals will be inappreciable. With reference to the Educational Department, the writer considers the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and of the several Educational Inspectors to be useless encumbrances on the public purse. The work of the former might be done by the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, and that of the latter by the Collectors of Districts. This change will greatly alter the behaviour of revenue officers towards educated natives, as they will have the moulding of the native mind in their own hands.

Says that steps should be taken to diminish pauperism in Sholápur.

A correspondent of the *Sudarshan* (35) of the 7th June, but received on the 11th, states that with municipal and imperial taxation and famines the inhabitants of Sholápur have been reduced to the utmost verge of destitution. To add to their miseries the pauper population which has immensely increased of late in that town has become a source of great annoyance. Paupers are not content with begging only, but thieve whenever they get an opportunity. The writer reports of several cases of theft from personal experience, as he had the misfortune to lose various sundry articles on different occasions. It is to be hoped that Government will soon adopt measures to remedy this unfortunate state of things.

Considers that the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the extended employment of natives in the public service is not only not advantageous but injurious to their interests.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 8th June believes that the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the more extended employment of natives in the public service, will not only not improve their prospects but may injure them. After pointing out the injustice of the systematic exclusion of natives from highly-paid and responsible posts, the *Mitra* observes that it is unable to perceive how the above Resolution can be advantageous to natives. The distinction existing between the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services is preserved, and natives are excluded from the higher posts in the Customs and five other Departments. Hence the only two Departments which are really open to them are the Judicial and the Revenue. But even in these the Secretary of State has the power to appoint Europeans if he wishes. Thus after all these two branches of the public service are not kept freely open to natives. In the Revenue Department the appointments, of which the salaries are more than Rs. 200 per mensem, are those of Deputy Collectors, whose number in this Presidency is about fifteen. If a European passes an examination qualifying him for a Subordinate Judgeship, will Government refuse to appoint him to a Sub-Judgeship ? Thus, the field for the employment of natives is considerably circumscribed, and the above

Resolution may not be inaptly said to be not only not advantageous, but positively injurious to the interests of the natives.

Hopes that Government will reduce the high salaries of European officials and appoint natives on comparatively low salaries, in order to effect reductions in the public expenditure.

The same is glad that Government has at last granted the prayer of the press of this country on the subject of reductions in the public expenditure. Trade and commerce have declined, and the people are poor. To make matters worse, famine has caused immense misery to the inhabitants of certain parts of the country. Under such circumstances, to impose new taxes for raising funds for the growing expenses of the administration was by no means a wise measure. It is, however, gratifying that Government has set seriously to the task of reducing expenditure, and is not going to allow its Resolution on the subject to remain a dead letter. The *Mitra*, in alluding to the rumour that the Supreme Government proposes to reduce the Governorships of Madras and Bombay to the level of Lieutenant-Governorships, observes that if this measure is determined upon, the Viceroy must, for the sake of consistency, reduce his own salary. Unless reductions are made in the large salaries of high officials, and cheap native agency substituted for the more costly European agency, the Indian finances will not show any marked improvement.

Prays His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to grant popular representation to the Municipalities of Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad and other principal towns.

The same, in alluding to the concession of Municipal franchise made by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham to certain District Municipalities in the Madras Presidency, observes that His Grace already bears high reputation for looking after the welfare of the people committed to his charge, and this instance will greatly increase it. Here the writer mentions the petition of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the subject of Municipal representation in the city of Poona, and observes that the request was both just and reasonable. Government, however, refused the prayer, stating that public opinion was not yet ripe for such a concession. But this plea is not good. Granting for the sake of argument that the people are not able to form opinions on difficult and intricate questions, they cannot be said to be so ignorant as not to understand their own interests, and unable to select representatives who would protect them. The interests of the people and those of Government are opposed to each other; and, consequently, the selection of Municipal Commissioners by Government officials becomes objectionable. Government interference in the management of Municipalities is disadvantageous, and their control should be left in the hands of the people. If the people are left to manage their Municipal affairs, the experience which they will thus acquire will qualify them some day to represent their country in Parliament. Sir Richard Temple calls himself the advocate of the people, and ought, therefore, to follow the good example set by the noble Duke, and concede, without delay, popular representation to Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and other principal towns of this Presidency.

Requests the Bombay Government to open agricultural classes at Ahmedabad and Broach for the benefit of the inhabitants of Gujarát.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 11th June, after dwelling on the importance of agriculture and the necessity of improving the old methods of farming practised in this country, praises the attempts which are being made for improving the condition of the agricultural classes of the Deccan by the establishment of an agricultural class at Poona, and the institution of a degree in science in the Bombay University. The *Jáme Jamsed* then alludes to the rich soil of Gujarát, to its productive capabilities, and to the trade of that province, and requests the Bombay Government to open agricultural classes at Ahmedabad and Broach. It also makes suggestions to the Gáikwád and the Thákor of Bhávnagar to open similar classes in their respective States for the benefit of their subjects.

Observes that unless the salaries of highly-paid officers

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the 10th June is concerned to find it authoritatively announced that the Government of India has no intention whatever of abolishing the offices of Commanders-in-Chief or Governors of the

are reduced, Government will not be able to make any considerable saving in the overgrown State expenditure.

Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Panjaub contain almost the same population as Bombay and Madras, but the former are governed by Lieutenant-Governors only, whose allowances are smaller than those of the Governors of Presidencies. The Governors of Bombay and Madras and some other officials receive their pay in Sicca Rupees; and if it is decided to give them the same pay in the current coin, there will be a large reduction. Unless the salaries of highly-paid officials are reduced, there will be little or no saving, and the public will not be benefited by dispensing with the services of a few ill-paid clerks and peons, or by stopping the building of an edifice, or by suspending the construction of a road.

Requests Government to ascertain how the accounts of the Book Depôt-keeper at Poona remained unexamined for eight years, as stated by the accused in his confession.

In alluding to the confession of Krishnáji Ránade, the Book Depôt-keeper, who was charged with having set fire to the Budhwár and the Wishrámbág palaces in Poona, the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the 11th June observes that the accused stated that his accounts were not examined for a period of eight years, at the end of which he knew that he would have to make good the sum of Rs. 4,000. To escape from this liability, he destroyed the buildings. If the authorities believe in the truth of the confession, and it seems from the statement made by the Poona Correspondent of the *Times of India*, that they believe it, it behoves them to institute enquiries and ascertain by whose negligence the accounts of the Depôt-keeper remained unexamined for the long period mentioned above. If they do not believe the confession, then they must appoint a special officer to ascertain and find out the persons who instigated the incendiaries to perpetrate the deed.

Advises the authorities to be careful not to act upon mere suspicions raised by anonymous communications regarding the Deccan dacoities.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 8th June observes that there is nothing objectionable in the adoption of strong measures for the suppression of the dacoities. But the authorities should take care that undue severity is not exercised in discovering the culprits. The residents of Poona have been alarmed by the recent conflagrations. They are sorry for the destruction of the late Peshwa's palace which had endearing historical associations connected with it. By the burning of this building valuable documents have been destroyed, and several persons have been put to serious inconvenience and loss. Under these circumstances it behoves the authorities to be careful in taking any particular course, lest a hasty step on their part might, instead of improving matters, make them worse. For the credit of the authorities, and for securing the confidence of the people, the house of a person like the late Diwán of Sángli ought not to have been searched on a mere suspicion said to have been caused by an anonymous letter. It is not good that our officials should move in such times as the present, on the authority of anonymous communications which might be intended to mislead them.

Recommends the issue of a proclamation, offering pardon to those dacoits who would return to their homes and retake to peaceful pursuits within a certain time.

The same advises the Bombay Government not only to put down the Deccan dacoities with a strong hand, but also to adopt proper measures for relieving the agricultural classes of the Deccan from the poverty and distress from which they are suffering, and which are undoubtedly the causes of the disturbances. The Rámoshis are a disorderly people, the deprivation of whose properties has mainly induced them to resume rapine and plunder which were their favorite occupations in former times. Hence, it is desirable, as recommended by the *Times of India*, to issue a proclamation of pardon to those dacoits, who would return to their homes and retake to their peaceful pursuits within a certain specified time. They should, moreover, be allowed remissions of the taxes and rates in proportion to their needs. The *Rást Goftár* then quotes a statement from the *Times of India* in which the amount of the land revenue remitted in the Bombay Presidency during the last seven years is stated, and observes that in former years a

remission of about eight lacs of rupees was made annually, while in the famine year of 1877-78 a lac and eighty-two thousand rupees was all that was remitted. Government committed the mistake of introducing this new policy at an inopportune time. For two successive years the famine continued, and at such a juncture the system of realizing as far as possible the full amount of the assessment was introduced. This step is to be regretted. Again, the excessive and untimely rainfall of last year destroyed the crops, and great distress was the result. It is quite natural for the unruly people of the Deccan to take to pillaging when reduced to such straits; and it behoves Government to lend help to them as mentioned above.

Requests the police of Bombay to prohibit indecent performances from being acted in the Victoria Theatre on the Grant Road.

The same complains that in the Victoria Theatre on the Grant Road in Bombay, low amusements are performed, and are kept open to the public. Two troupes of Malháris are brought on the stage. They sing and dance, and use abusive language freely to each other. The *Rást Goftár* is surprised that the police should permit such indecent performances to be acted in a public place of amusement as the theatre, and requests that steps may be taken to prevent their exhibition in future.

Observes that the Maráthi population of the Deccan is disaffected towards the British Government, and advises the authorities to punish the dacoits and Poona incendiaries severely.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 8th June observes that the dacoits, and to some extent the Maráthi population of Mahárashtra, deserve blame for the unfortunate state of the Deccan. The feeling of the Maráthi population towards Government has changed of late. These people severely, nay disloyally, complain against the English rule. They not only express in public their disaffection, but their talk sometimes takes a seditious turn. The first sign of their seditious spirit showed itself after the trial of Malhárráw Gáikwád. This bad spirit has increased of late, and the Maráthi population outstep the bounds of legitimate criticism in expressing disapproval of any measures of Government. They libel the British Government in discussing political questions. The Deccan dacoities and the Poona fires are the result of this improper conduct. Government should be on the alert and ought, for the safety of the Indian Empire and the credit of the British name, to punish the miscreants with such severity as to dissuade others from following the same dangerous course.

Requests Government to consider duly certain matters in fixing the salaries of natives who would be appointed to posts hitherto held by Europeans.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 8th June, in alluding to the attempt which is being made by Government to curtail the overgrown expenses of administration, observes that the salaries paid to European officials are exorbitant, and need reduction. After giving the substance of the sentiments expressed on this subject by Mr. John Bright in his recent speech delivered a few days ago at Birmingham, the *Mitra* remarks that hitherto on every occasion on which reductions were ordered, no attention was directed to the high salaries of European officials, and the clipping process was applied only to the small allowances of native officials. It is highly gratifying that the Supreme Government has now made up its mind to reduce the high salaries of European officials, and with this object has resolved to employ native agency more largely on lower allowances. In doing this, Government will have to exercise great discretion. Our rulers should carefully consider the present time of high prices, the increased wants created by English education and association with Englishmen, and the necessity of keeping up one's position in the Government service.

Requests Government to exercise supervision over the illiterate medical practitioners who have opened dispensaries in many parts of Bombay.

The same, in alluding to the fine of fifty rupees inflicted by one of the Presidency Magistrates on a compounder of Messrs. Kemp & Co., for being negligent in giving medicine to a patient, observes that private medical dispensaries are established in almost all parts of Bombay. The owners thereof generally prepare medicines prescribed by regularly educated practitioners; but some of them

also prescribe and sell medicines. Poor people attend at such dispensaries and are treated. It is not difficult to conceive of cases where persons may suffer in health, or even lose their lives from unprofessional treatment. It is, therefore, incumbent on Government to exercise supervision over these illiterate practitioners.

Requests Government to afford relief to the Káthiáwár refugees who have come to Kaira.

The *Kaira Wartamán* (57) of the 4th June, but received on the 8th, states that about one hundred distressed people of Káthiáwár have come to that town. Some Cabulese have also encamped at the village of Hariyála not very far from it. The Káthiáwár refugees beg for food and excite compassion by their wretched condition. The people of Kaira have to maintain a large number of local beggars, and cannot afford to give help to these refugees. It would be well, therefore, were Government to render assistance to the latter from the proceeds of the license-tax which was imposed with the express object of relieving distress during famine.

Is glad that the authorities in England have commenced to notice the oppression practised by the Indian police.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 6th June, but received on the 8th, also notices the question put by a Member of Parliament to the Under Secretary of State for India about the oppression said to have been practised by the police in the presence of a Magistrate, and the Under Secretary's reply thereto, and observes that it is glad that Parliament has begun to take notice of such occurrences, but is sorry that the answer of the Under Secretary was not satisfactory. The police is given to extort confessions from accused persons, and in doing so sometimes great mischief is done. Besides, policemen generally escape punishment. However, since the authorities in England have begun to pay attention to such incidents, the police should take a warning and reform its conduct accordingly.

Hopes that the authorities of Broach will prohibit the lower officers of the police of that town from abusing and assaulting cartmen.

The same, after bestowing high praise on the British Government for its impartial administration and just laws, severely censures the lower officers of the Broach police for exercising oppression on the village cartmen who come to that town. Their carts are seized, and when they hesitate to obey these officers abuse and even assault them. The *Samáchár* hopes that the authorities will prohibit this sort of tyranny from being practised upon the poor villagers.

Severely censures the Viceroy and Parliament for throwing the cost of the Afghan war on India and for abolishing the import duty on cotton goods, and for diverting the proceeds of the license-tax to purposes not originally intended.

The *Swatantratá* (72) for the month of May 1879 contains a long article headed "India *versus* Manchester," in which Lord Lytton and Parliament are severely censured for diverting the proceeds of the license-tax to other than the promised purpose of mitigating the evil effects of the frequently recurring famines, for throwing the cost of the Afghan war on the Indian treasury, and for abolishing a portion of the import duty on cotton goods. In 1878, the Supreme Government announced its resolution to impose the license-tax, as it was unable to meet the expenses of the famine, and as it wanted to create a famine insurance fund. This declaration led the people to plead their inability to bear a new tax, in consequence of the dullness of trade. They wished that Government would at least give a distinct promise that the proceeds of this tax would not be diverted from its legitimate object. But on a consideration that it would not be decent for Government to give such a promise, they quietly but unwillingly submitted themselves to this new and unjust burden. It is to be regretted that this insurance fund has been applied to purposes not originally intended. The English Parliament decided that the cost of the Afghan war amounting to a krore and a half of rupees should be charged to the Indian treasury, though the cause of the war had originated with England alone. This decision made the people of India very sorry. At this juncture Lord Lytton said that he did not pity India for the small burden which she had to bear on account of this war. What a discourteous remark! It is a great pity that a

great politician should utter such words with respect to a country so poor as India actually is. It is also a great shame that the Parliament of wealthy and independent England should throw an additional burden on India. This was an indiscreet step on the part of that august tribunal. This is, however, not the first decision of its kind. There have been many such. England is ready to get money from India, but does not concede to her people the rights enjoyed by herself, and says that they are not fit for the concession. The people of India well understand the policy of Parliament, that for its own interest it speaks of England's union with India; but when the interest of the latter is concerned, it adopts a different tone. It is true that England has paid a small share of the expenses of the war; but it is also true that England is rich, while India is poor, and that the treasury of the latter is empty, and that this expedition is an offshoot of the Berlin treaty. Hence, it is not fair to levy from India the expenses of this war. When Government wanted to impose the license-tax, it said that the treasury was empty, and was unable to bear the famine expenses; and yet under the same state of the finances, India became able to bear the cost of the Afghan war, and to sacrifice a portion of her revenues for the benefit of Manchester! There can be no doubt that the Indian administrators take more care of the interests of England than of those of India. Lord Lytton had promised to grant the prayer of the Manchester merchants, and to abolish the import duty on cotton goods on an improvement taking place in the Indian finances. But His Lordship inflicted on India a loss of twenty lacs when her financial condition had grown worse than before. In this His Lordship has undoubtedly shown patriotism. The merchants of Manchester pleaded that by abolishing the import duty, the poor people of India would get their cloth cheap. But the latter do not use the kind of cloth on which the duty has been abolished, and, hence, the excuse was not proper. We cannot forget that the ruin of impoverished India is approaching in consequence of this policy adopted at a time when the trade and commerce of the country are in such a depressed condition. His Lordship receives his salary from this country, and he ought to contend with Parliament for advancing her interests. Instead of doing this, he looks after the interest of England alone. It is unfortunate for India that her future is chalked out, and that whatever is said by natives is considered improper and disloyal. The *Swatantratá* then disapproves of the reply given by the Viceroy to the deputation from the British Indian Association, as harsh and unjust, and makes remarks in the same strain. In one place the *Swatantratá* observes that the reply was very harsh; only it did not contain the words that the address of the deputation was foolish and senseless; that the members did not understand politics and wished to interfere in a matter they did not comprehend; that India was a conquered country, and that her rulers were free to act as they pleased; and that they wished only for England's welfare. The Aryan subjects of Her Imperial Majesty believed that our rulers looked after the interests of India, but His Lordship has shown that that belief was a mistake. It is to be regretted that the Indian administrators do not try to effect a close union between England and India, and attempt to keep them separate from each other. The *Swatantratá* then advises the British Indian and other public Associations of this country not to be disspirited by His Lordship's reply, and to persist in their endeavours to obtain justice from England by sending respectful petitions and memorials. The observations made in regard to the last advice are also in the same strain as the rest of the article.

Municipalities.

Says that the Municipal authorities should take measures to remove the stench caused by paupers in a certain place in the town of Sholápur.

The *Sudarshan* (35) of the 7th June, but received on the 11th, in its local news, reports that in the larger Dharmshála near Paniwes, paupers are found committing nuisance, and the stench is something fearful to describe. The Dharmshála is situated on the road leading to the camp and the Collector's office, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the Municipal Committee will direct its attention to the adoption of remedial measures.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 5th June, but received on the 8th, disapproves of the Municipal Hall at Broach being used for the performance of dramas. Last week dramatic performances were acted for four days in this Hall, and it is said that this was done with the permission of Mr. Lely. It is very strange that when His Excellency the Governor refused the use of the Town Hall of Bombay for convening a meeting to adopt a memorial to Government on a public question, the Municipal Hall here should be used for purposes of amusement. This ought not to have occurred, and it is to be hoped that the same will not occur in future. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (64) of the 9th June repeats the above observations).

Complains that the Municipal Hall at Broach is used for the performance of dramas.

Native States.

The *Belgaum Samáchár* (13) of the 9th June in an only leader says that the State of Sángli was at one time so grossly mismanaged by its Chief that Government were obliged to interfere in order to restore order, and for this purpose a joint administration was appointed. Since then five years have elapsed, but unfortunately no improvement in the administration is perceptible. Formerly debt was contracted on account of the Chief's extravagance; now the same state of things obtains for different reasons. Formerly individual officers were dilatory in the discharge of their duties; now delay is caused in the disposal of business by the multiplication of offices. The joint administration has not succeeded in diminishing the weight of taxation, but on the contrary has gone on increasing expenditure, and is, therefore, obliged to devise new means of obtaining funds. The administration of justice and the management of the different departments is framed on the model of that which exists in British territory, but unfortunately the principal officers are ignorant of that system. Examination tests are rigorously exacted from ill-paid clerks, but the offices of Munsif and Mámlatdár are filled up any how. In conclusion the writer complains of the system of taxation which prevails in the State of Sángli. It is neither English nor that of the Peishwas, but a compound of both. The Mohaturfa tax is levied here and also *pan*, snuff and other sundry articles which are exempted from taxation in British territory are taxed. Formerly the Municipalities imposed a rate on head-loads. This is still continued in Sángli, although it has been abolished in British territory. A tax of eight annas is levied on a cart-load of firewood in the town of Sháhápur, and a charge of four annas is made on each bullock, and of one anna on each head-load. In fact, the mode of taxation is an imitation of the English, Maratha and Mogul systems. It is to be hoped that Government will take measures to remedy this unfortunate state of things from which the people are at present suffering.

Complains of the system of administration and the weight of taxation on the people in the State of Sángli.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 8th June has heard that a revenue officer of the Gáikawádi State apprehended some cultivators in a certain táluka of the Navsári Mahál, as they did not pay the land assessment. On their raising some objection, he had them tied with Dhedás and thereby gave them religious offence. Again, it is said that by his order, a sepoy struck one of these cultivators and knocked out two of his teeth. The farmers wish to complain against this ill-treatment, but the officer threatens not to release them soon if they did any thing of the kind; but offers to set them at liberty if they did not complain. The Foujdár of Kámrej is said to know something about this matter. The Superintendent of Police of the Mahál is requested to enquire into the truth of these allegations.

Mentions the report that a revenue officer of the Gáikwádi State has maltreated the defaulting ryots of a táluka in the Navsári Mahál.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th June 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 21st June 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
*16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	150
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
*31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	100
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
*33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	75
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
*42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
*63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	100
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
*66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	100
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
*72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	100
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Praises Mr. Moore for the measures taken by him to relieve the people of Indápur, and makes suggestions.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 16th June, in an article on the condition of the people in Maharashtra, repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and highly praises Mr. Moore and the Government for the benevolent measures which have been taken to save the people of the Indápur Táluka. The collection of the land revenue has been suspended for the present, and the lands which were attached on account of the inability of the owners to pay the assessment have been restored to them. It must, however, be remembered that a variety of things are required in order to till the soil. The poor cultivators have neither bullocks nor seed, and the sowkárs will not afford them any help whatever. They must, therefore, look up for this kind of assistance elsewhere, and we trust that our Government will not be behindhand in granting it. In order to give every possible encouragement to farmers, the arrears of the land revenue might be altogether remitted. When ryots know that they will have, at some future time, to meet the payments which have already accrued, they will not be so zealous in doing their work. It is to be hoped that other Collectors will follow the good example set by Mr. Moore, and do every thing in their power to improve the condition of the people committed to their charge. A liberal policy is beneficial alike to Government and its subjects, and if the course pursued by Mr. Moore is followed in other districts, it will help ultimately towards the perpetuation of the British rule. In conclusion, the writer expresses his heart-felt gratitude to those Englishmen in England and India, and particularly Mr. Wedderburn, who have been recently directing their attention to the amelioration of the condition of the Indian population.

Says that educated natives, although dissatisfied with the present *regime*, are not disloyal.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 15th June remarks, with reference to the incendiaries who set fire to the palaces of Wishrambág and Budhwar in Poona, that the facts which came out during the trial conclusively prove that the Book Depôt-keeper and his son did the mischief in the belief that the disturbed state of the country in the neighbourhood would throw the suspicion of the deed on the dacoits, and that the real perpetrators would escape, and that their defalcations would not come to light. The *Bombay Gazette*, whose business seems to be to paint the native character as black as possible, had for some time been making strenuous exertions to establish that the dacoits had been committing their ravages to annoy the English Government. This accusation, added to the recent conflagrations in Poona, spread consternation among the native public, and gave the *Bombay Gazette* an opportunity to inveigh against educated natives generally, and particularly against Bráhmans. All educated men felt their position insecure, and did not know when they might get into trouble. But truth always triumphs in the end. Although a couple of natives possessing a mere smattering of English may have joined the ranks of the dacoits, yet all educated natives are not in league with them, and although they are dissatisfied with the present *regime*, yet they do not wish the discontinuance of the British rule. If they really desired the subversion of the English Government, they would never have set the two buildings on fire, and men like Ráo Bahádur Mahadeo Govind Ránade and others would never have assisted in finding out the culprits. These being the facts, it is to be hoped that the *Bombay Gazette* will yet desist from its shameful course in bringing accusations against educated natives, and we trust that the unfavorable opinion which Englishmen entertain on this subject will be altered for the better.

Says that the High Court Judges should always be consulted before investing Subordinate Judges with Appellate or Small Cause Court powers.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 19th June states that it appears from the last *Government Gazette* that Ráo Bahádur Daji Govind Gupte has been invested with power to hear appeals from Subordinate Judges of the Second Class. We are extremely glad that our Government is pleased to invest Native Judges with such high authority, but sometimes mistakes are made in making

proper selections for this kind of work. Ráo Bahádur Daji Govind has been declared by the High Court unfit to discharge satisfactorily the duties of a First Class Subordinate Judge on account of his ignorance of the English language, and it is stated that he has been ordered to retire from the service from the 1st of August 1879. His judgments will of course be written in the vernacular, and in special appeal they will have to be translated into English for the benefit of the High Court Judges. We are unable to understand why all this trouble should be gone through merely for the space of a month and half. Very likely Government has granted him appellate powers as an acknowledgment of his services, and it may be that the High Court has not been consulted in the matter. Sometimes Courts are invested with Appellate and Small Cause Court powers on the recommendation of District Judges alone. This practice is reprehensible. All civil courts are under the supervision of the High Court, and the opinion of that tribunal should always be obtained before taking action on such questions.

Says that Mr. Elmidini has no grounds for stating that the loyalty of natives cannot be entirely depended upon.

The same refers to the speech delivered by Mr. Syed Hussan Elmidini at a meeting held for the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Kurrachee, and states that that gentleman declared that it was not advisable to admit natives as volunteers, on the ground that their loyalty was not entirely to be relied upon. We are not aware of the reasons which has led Mr. Elmidini to this opinion, but we conscientiously affirm that there is no reasonable ground for the conclusion to which he has arrived. This gentleman was at one time Judge of the Small Cause Court at Surat, and has now retired from service. It is to be extremely regretted that persons of his position and experience should indulge in worthless declamation.

Says that the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Kalyán should be raised to the grade of a High School.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Kalyán, states that the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School in that town is in a flourishing condition, but that great inconvenience is caused, because the studies in that institution are not carried up to the Matriculation Standard. The Municipality of Kalyán contributes Rs. 1,200 annually towards the support of this school, and is willing to give Rs. 300 more if it is raised to the grade of a High School. The cost to Government, therefore, will be trifling, if the offer of the Municipality is accepted. Besides, in the Collectorate of Thána, this town possesses special advantages for the establishment of a High School, and it is to be hoped that this proposal will be accepted.

Says that the officials in the State of Malé are indolent.

Another correspondent of the same, writing from Miraj, says that about a month ago a robbery took place at Hurripur, which is five miles distant from this place, and property to the extent of Rs. 8,000 was carried away. This village is within the jurisdiction of the Chief of Malé. It is strange that those officers whose business it was to discover the robbers have not moved in the matter, and even their superiors, who are aware of this occurrence, have not taken any measures to stir their subordinates into action. It seems as if the Peishwa system of Government prevailed here. If a similar event had happened in British territory, the authorities would not have rested without making an effort to detect the perpetrators.

Discusses the question whether India is really poor or wealthy.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 16th June discusses the question whether India is poor or wealthy, and observes that the solution of this problem is not easy. The country has for some time been suffering from famines, the plague of rats and locusts, high prices, and other evils. Besides, the desire of Government to grab at money at every step is also patent. It is no wonder, therefore, that the natives who have to endure these calamities should believe that India is utterly poor. The experience of our administrators, however, would lead them to a different conclusion. They find that the various taxes by which the people are ground down are raised from them without any apparent complaint, and it costs little expense to collect them. The moment the license-tax notices are posted in the police station, the people for fear of losing their character pay up the demand at once. No difficulty is found in

remitting sixteen millions sterling to England in order to meet the Home charges. Entertainments to foreign princes can be easily provided for in England from the resources of India. A portion of the cost of the Abyssinian expedition was quickly met from the revenues of India. The Indian treasury is well able to bear a portion of the postal charges relating to Australia. Even the expense of the expedition to Afghanistan is easily borne by India. Upon the whole, therefore, all charges which our rulers choose to throw on India are easily paid from her revenues in spite of famines and other calamities. These being the facts, it is quite right of them to think that the country is rich, and a contrary opinion would be characterised as foolish. Here the writer says that from an examination of the commercial statistics of India, it appears that the exports have been steadily increasing for many years, notwithstanding the existence of famines, and that they have always exceeded the imports. These statements with respect to the commerce of the country are sufficient to justify our governors in believing that India is rich, and that it is absurd to say that it is poor.

Doubts the utility of Councils when the Secretary of State and the Viceroy can set aside the unanimous opinion of their respective Councillors.

The same refers to the recent discussion in Parliament relating to the question of the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods, and remarks that if high functionaries like the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are allowed to act on their own individual opinion, without consulting their respective Councils, or are permitted to set aside at pleasure the opinion of their advisers, the advisibility of maintaining highly-paid officials like Members of Council to assist them is not apparent. Councillors are appointed with the object of ensuring the discussion of public questions and with the view of preventing mistakes, but the recent procedure would seem to render their usefulness extremely questionable.

Complains that children in School No. 1 are not allowed to be removed into Schcol No. 2 on account of the obstacles put into their way by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thána Sub-Division.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 15th June states that the Vernacular School No. 1 in Thána is now located in Ghâte Lane outside the limits of the town, and that the Vernacular School No. 2 is opposite to the English school. Formerly the School No. 1 was held in the same place where now the School No. 2 is to be found; and since its removal, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood wished to transfer their little children to School No. 2. This, however, cannot be done owing to the obstacles put in their way by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who, in order to keep up the attendance in his favorite School No. 1, has ordered that children from that School should not be admitted into School No. 2 without the consent of the Head Master of the former. When, however, parents ask for permission to remove their children to School No. 2, the Head Master of No. 1 replies that he has no authority from his superior officer to give such permission. The result is that some half a dozen little children, who ought to be learning in school, are now roaming about in the town. A petition representing this unfortunate state of things has been sent to the Educational Inspector of the Division; but it would be well if the Deputy Educational Inspector were to act in a straightforward manner, and do that which is for the benefit of the inhabitants of Thána, instead of persisting in a course calculated to make him unpopular.

Says that the construction of the Hudgi State Railway should be done departmentally.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 15th June, in an article on the Hudgi State Railway, says that owing to the construction of this line being let on contract, the workmen employed on it do not get sufficient wages, and, besides, are not paid punctually. The principal contractor has sublet the contract to various persons, who are so greedy of gain that they pay a laborer such a trifling sum that the earnings of three men are not enough to maintain even one. The contractors cheat their workmen in every possible way. This line was started as a relief-work, but unfortunately the laborers employed on it do not derive from it the advantages which the Government had in view in sanctioning it. Under these circumstances the writer suggests that the construction of this line may be ordered to be done

departmentally as was the case with works which were started during the famine crisis of 1877. Government is not benefited in any way by letting the work to contractors. If this be so, there is no reason why the poor laborers should be subjected to losses as well.

Objects to the reduction of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay to the level of Lieutenant-Governorships, and suggests other ways of making retrenchments.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 13th June, but received on the 16th, alludes to the reduction of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay to the level of Lieutenant-Governorships, and observes that the diminution of authority which the Madras and Bombay Governments will thus suffer is by no means desirable in the interests of the people of those Presidencies. The superintendence which His Excellency the Viceroy exercises over these two Governments is often of a vexatious nature, and frequently orders are issued without an adequate knowledge of local wants. It would be better, therefore, to invest these two Governments with greater power than they already possess. Such a policy will be beneficial alike to Government and its subjects. If reduction of the public expenditure be the object which the Viceroy has in view in diminishing the importance of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the same can be more easily attained in other ways. For instance, the salaries of Governors might be reduced by one-fourth, and a considerable saving might be made by cutting down their sumptuary allowances. When poverty is rapidly increasing in the land, it does not become thoughtful officials to spend the public funds lavishly in giving balls and parties. These entertainments do not in any way increase the intercourse between the governors and the governed. They are intended solely for the gratification of the governing classes. By applying the clipping process to the allowances of the Members of Council and other functionaries of Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, much saving could be made. If our administrators were to investigate the utility of keeping up the present overgrown public establishments, vast retrenchments are easily feasible; but the absence of certain qualities, which was markedly shown on the occasion of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, leads us to the inference that they will be wanting on the present occasion. But it remains to be seen what actually happens.

Suggests that young Princes and Chiefs should not be invested with authority until they have passed the examination of Bachelor of Arts in a University.

The same, in an article on the necessity of educating the Native Princes and Chiefs, observes that Government should refuse to invest them with authority until they have passed a certain educational standard. The want of some such restriction often leads them to apply for being invested with power immediately after attaining their majority, although they are really not fit to conduct the affairs of the State. The result is that Government is frequently obliged to take the management of the territory in its own hands: and many such cases have actually happened. It would be well, therefore, if Government were to enunciate some guiding principle on this subject. What that educational standard should be is a somewhat difficult question. The writer considers that no Prince or Chief should be allowed to govern his own territory until he has passed the examination of the Bachelor of Arts in a University. Much advantage will accrue from the adoption of this rule. The examiners will be men entirely unconnected with Native States, and hence they will not be influenced in giving their decision; while the Political Agent, through whom efforts are now made to obtain authority, is an individual whose predilections the hangers-on about the Prince usually take pains to study, and whose advice or opinion is not always to be relied upon. No one will complain if a little high-handedness is exercised in this matter.

Makes remarks on some supposed disloyal passage which appeared in a former issue of this paper.

The same refers to the notice received from Mr. Moore on the 4th June, and states that in that letter a disloyal passage in a former issue of ours was pointed out and we were desired not to offend again in the same manner. Upon this we turned to the passage objected to, and on perusing it discovered that the translator had unwittingly omitted the principal part of the sentence, and had given a slightly

altered form to the remainder, and hence what was intended as a capital instance of loyalty became an instance of disloyalty. When this was brought to the notice of Mr. Moore, he admitted that the translator had committed the error, and thereupon promised to submit our explanation to Government. We are deeply grateful to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona for the kindness and consideration shown to us on this occasion. At the same time we cannot help remarking that if similar errors occur in the translations which are submitted to Government, the result will be that the vernacular newspapers will be subjected to unnecessary annoyance. Thoughtful officials like Mr. Moore are not to be found everywhere. Newspaper proprietors would be ruined if those in authority were to refuse to hear their explanations. For these reasons we do earnestly hope that the translator would not act in the same careless manner as he has done on this occasion. In conclusion, the writer seems to hint that perhaps the blame of this affair does not rest with the translator alone, who may have after all translated the whole passage to which objection was taken, and that most likely those in authority issued instructions without looking carefully into the entire translation. It is to be hoped that in future our rulers will calmly read over entire articles before taking action, and that they will not allow themselves to be scared by isolated words or sentences which may be fairly open to objection.

Complains of the overcrowding of carriages on the G. I. P. Railway.

A correspondent of the *A'rya Warta* (31) of the 24th May, but received on the 20th June, says that he was travelling from the Berars to Ahmednagar with his two little daughters, and that they were allowed to remain with him in the same carriage as far as Manmád. At this station a young European who wore the railway uniform forcibly removed the two children into a carriage reserved for women, and the correspondent himself was thrust into a carriage which contained more than the usual number of passengers allowed by law. The overcrowding was so great that breathing was not an easy operation. Besides, the little girls who had not been accustomed to strangers were weeping during the whole time that they were separated from their father, and did not cease until at the next station they were put back into the same compartment with him. The writer hopes that the railway authorities will prevent such treatment of passengers on the part of their officials from happening again.

Observes that the reduction of the period of limitation for bringing actions on bond debts is one of the principal causes of the poverty of the agricultural population.

The *Hitechchhu* (44) of Ahmedabad of the 19th June, in writing upon the poverty of the agricultural classes, and the depression of trade, observes that the shortening of the period of limitation for bringing suits on bond debts has been one of the prominent causes of the poverty of the agricultural population—a subject very frequently discussed by the native press and noticed several times fully in the weekly summaries. The *Hitechchhu* brings forward the usual arguments to prove that the old law of twelve years' limitation was favorable both to the debtor and the creditor. Under it the creditor did not press the indebted agriculturist frequently to pay the debt or to renew the bond, as he does under the existing law. Frequent calls for payment lead the debtor either to declare his insolvency at once, or to give a new bond for the original amount together with the interest which has accrued on it. Thus the constant renewal of the document swells the original debt much more rapidly than it did under the old period of limitation, and ruins the unfortunate debtor. The writer shows this by entering into details, and, after bringing a few other arguments of the same nature, expresses a hope that the authorities will repeal the existing law and re-enact the old.

Recommends the creation of the post of one Police Commissioner for the whole Presidency.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 15th June concurs in the remarks made recently by the *Times of India*, condemning the police of this Presidency as inefficient, and advocating its improvement. The *Mitra* observes that in newspapers and Government reports, remarks about the inefficiency and incompetency of the police are to be met with frequently; and yet it is very strange that strong measures are not adopted

for the improvement of this important branch of the administration. As remarked by the *Times*, there ought to be one Police Commissioner for the entire Presidency. There are three Commissioners now; and, necessarily, they entertain different views about the working of the police force. They are required to pay more attention to revenue matters than to the police. Again, having been brought up in the revenue line, they probably possess little knowledge of the duties of the police. If there was one Commissioner for the whole Presidency, he would be able to make the whole police work upon one system. If Government is apprehensive of not finding funds necessary to create the new post in the present financial difficulties, it may well abolish one of the three Commissionerships, and apply the savings towards the creation of this new appointment. Many reasons can be assigned for the increase of crime in this Presidency; and one of them is that the police is not under the control of a single responsible officer.

Speaks disapprovingly of the abolition of spirit stills in the districts.

The same says that hitherto there was a spirit still in the principal town of a district for supplying liquor, and in the district each liquor shop-keeper had a still of his own to give a supply to his shop. Government has of late ordered that the still in a district town should produce a sufficient quantity of spirit to supply the whole district, and there should be no other stills in that district. There is a probability that this order will inflict loss on the people of the district. It is said that the new order will raise the price of the liquor three times its old rate. If this happens, the people using liquor will be the greatest sufferers. This is not desirable in the case of poor laborers who use liquor simply to drive off the fatigue of the day's labor. They cannot take to toddy as that beverage has become very dear of late. Some have taken to eating coarse sugar instead of drinking spirits. But this substance is also dear, and unless its production is increased, it will not be within easy reach of the laboring population.

Requests Government to give moral instruction to convicts in jails.

The same requests Government to make arrangements for conveying moral instruction to convicts in jails. On Sundays they are not made to work, and they pass their time in idleness. If, therefore, moral instruction is given to them occasionally, it will bear good fruit in time. The Christian Missionaries might willingly take up this meritorious work for its own sake. If they do so, they must be warned against preaching Christianity or any other religion, beyond inculcating that there is one God, and that His government is a moral government. If they do not consent to such restrictions a paid preacher may be engaged for every jail.

Blames Government for being slow in adopting relief measures to mitigate the distress of the ryots.

The same, in a rambling article, blames Government for not adopting measures for mitigating distress immediately on its becoming aware that dacoities and other crimes are happening over the country on account of scarcity. The district officers also deserve some blame for not bringing without delay the dreadful condition of the people to the notice of Government. At such junctures they usually set to the work of realizing the revenue. This creates alarm and disaffection among the people. The disaffected become reckless and begin to plunder peaceful neighbours. This state of things injures trade and commerce, and inflicts losses on Government. Were Government to adopt relief measures immediately on the appearance of distress in a district, such baneful results would not follow.

States that the condition of the ryots of Gujarát is as bad as that of the Deccan.

The same, in approving the suggestions made by Mr. Wedderburn in his memorandum for improving the condition of the indebted Deccan ryots, observes that the condition of the ryots of Gujarát is as bad as that of the Deccan. They are deeply in debt, and cannot pay the land assessment. Their complaints do not reach Government. The Deccan ryots plundered their creditors and then Government undertook to enact a law for improving their condition. They have also found a painstaking advocate in Mr. Wedderburn, who works with philanthropic zeal in their cause.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 16th June observes that there is no doubt that the agriculturists of the Bombay Presidency are in a wretched state; and it is a happy circumstance that this state of things has attracted general attention. In order to effect improvement in their condition, it is necessary to adopt two kinds of measures. One of them is, that the agriculturists should be relieved from the heavy load of debt under which they are groaning. To achieve this object, it has been suggested that village punchâyats should be established for the disposal of claims against agriculturists; that the existing claims should be settled at half their amount; and that advances should be made to the farmers. The other means is to ascertain the causes of their present indebtedness, and to take steps to remove them, so that the agriculturists may not again fall into debt. To accomplish this object, it is proposed that Government should not levy the same amount of land assessment every year, but should regulate its demand according to the yield of the crop for each year. If this system is adopted, there will be no reason for the agriculturist to get into pecuniary difficulties. But Government or its advocates object to the proposal on the ground that if adopted, it would inflict losses on Government which could not well be borne. But, on considering both sides of the question, it seems that Government ought to adopt the above proposal. In defence of the system which obtains at present, it is alleged that the assessment is so very light, that in good years the cultivator can easily pay it, and in bad years he can do so with a little difficulty. But it has been convincingly proved that the so-called light assessment has, in consequence of the present fall in prices, become so very heavy that in order to pay it the agriculturist has to seek the aid of the sowkár. It is true that the income of the State must be pretty accurately ascertainable. But a reduction in the expenses of the State can well be made to the extent of the loss which would be inflicted on Government.

Argues that Government should calculate the land assessment according to the yield of the crop for each year, in order to prevent cultivators of this Presidency from running into debt.

The same of the 18th June concurs in the opinion passed by the Secretary of State for India on the report relating to the Police of the town of Bombay, that it was not as successful as it ought to have been in the detection of crimes which occurred during the year 1878. The *Samáchár* observes that the fact that out of four cases of murder, in one only the criminal was discovered and brought to punishment is highly to be regretted. Again, it makes one seriously anxious about the safety of the property of residents in the island, when only 42 per cent. of the number of robberies by house-breaking were traced. Notwithstanding all this, the Bombay Government records its opinion that all the police officers discharged their duties satisfactorily. This seems very strange indeed! Of late, policemen are better dressed than before, and they pay some attention to the improvement of police stations and to laying out gardens around those buildings. It will be worth enquiring whether in doing these things, they are withdrawn from their legitimate duties.

Is surprised how Government can say that the Police of Bombay performed its work satisfactorily in 1878, when several crimes remained undetected.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 16th June is glad that the trial and conviction of the three incendiaries who set fire to the two buildings in Poona has removed the suspicion which was once entertained that they were incited to commit the devilish act either by the dacoits or others with the object of annoying Government. The finger of suspicion which was once falsely pointed towards the Bráhmans and the Sárwajanik Sabhá no longer points towards them now. The younger Ránade first stated that the agents of the chief of the dacoits had tempted him to commit the deed, but he afterwards withdrew this statement and deposed that the buildings were set fire to in order to conceal the defalcations in the accounts of the Branch Book Depôt of which his father was the keeper. The *Bombay Gazette* does not believe this confession, and is of opinion that the act of incendiarism was done with the intention of accomplishing some political object, and that the persons who incited the incendiaries committed an act of sedition and

Believes that there is no ground for suspecting that the Poona incendiaries were put up by the dacoits or their accomplices to commit the devilish act, as is supposed by the *Bombay Gazette*.

ought to be punished without delay. The *Gazette* also strongly suspects that the incendiaries were induced by their accomplices to give out the story about the defalcation. But there is no ground for this allegation. As mentioned by the *Gazette* itself, the three accused were kept under a strict surveillance, and no stranger was allowed to have access to them. They were also kept separate from each other. And yet the three told the same story about the defalcations. It is, therefore, rather hard to believe that the accused were induced by their accomplices to conceal the truth. This could not have been done unless the police allowed an agent of the dacoits to hold communication with the accused—a supposition in itself highly improper and unfair.

Mentions the various grounds on which the Military expenditure of India can be reduced.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 17th June observes that the Military expenditure of the Indian Empire can be curtailed without inconvenience, and gives reasons in support of this assertion. It says that peace and quiet reigns over the country. The native subjects and Princes fully appreciate the blessings of British rule. They know that their safety lies in its continuance. The Amir of Cabul has become an ally of the British Government, and there is no longer any cause for anxiety on the North-West Frontier. Besides, no one in India is so mad as even to dream of rising against the British power, and there is no fear whatever of a foreign foe. Again, England and India are connected by telegraph, and messages daily pass between the two countries. There is also a network of railroads all over India. The Native Princes have been forced to reduce their armies, and some of them offered them for employment in the late Afghan war. If a contingency should arise, which God forbid, numbers of troops could be brought from the Mediterranean within a fortnight. Under such circumstances, the number of troops in India can well be diminished, and no Military charges on account of her need be incurred in England. In conclusion, the *Jáme Jamsed* recommends the above considerations to the favorable notice of Parliament and the Committee appointed to suggest reductions in the Military charges.

Advises the shareholders of the new Bank of Bombay to get a provision entered in the Bank's deed of agreement, prohibiting the Directors from obtaining a loan from the Bank.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the 16th June observes that the constitution of the new Bank of Bombay is such that if any of its Directors wish to obtain a loan from the Bank, he can do so without hindrance. Advantage has often been taken of this provision; but so long as the times were good there was no danger from it. But since the present times are critical, a change suitable to the altered state of things should be made. Three of the Directors of the Bank who obtained loans from it have become insolvent. Messrs. Maxwell, Laing and Keshowjee Naik all got loans for their respective firms from the Bank of Bombay, and they have all stopped payment. These incidents should warn the shareholders of the Bank against the recurrence of similar cases in future; and they ought to adopt stringent measures for their prevention. Some people consider that there is no objection to allow Directors of a Company to get loans from it, as they have a good deal of their own capital locked up in it in the form of shares. But this argument is not sound. When a Director obtains a loan on the shares he holds, the result is that he holds his office in virtue of the shares he has purchased with the Bank's money. A Director is fit only for the full confidence of the shareholders when he holds *bonâ fide* shares and has not mortgaged them. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 15th June expresses similar sentiments).

Recommends the reduction of the salaries of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the abolition of the office of the Governor General.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 15th June, in alluding to the explanation given by the Press Commissioner that the question of the abolition of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay never came before the Supreme Government, and that it has no intention of abolishing them, observes that this explanation is intended for those newspapers which had used the name of Government in connection with this question. The *Rást Goftár* discussed the subject as if it was brought forward by the press, and had shown that the offices of the Commanders-in-Chief of the two Presidencies were superfluous, and that the salaries of the Governors

of Madras and Bombay might well be reduced to level of those drawn by Lieutenant-Governors. After quoting some observations from the *Madras Mail* to the effect that the salaries of the Governors and of their Councillors are larger than those received by Cabinet Ministers, the *Rást Goftár* remarks that if the offices of the two Commanders-in-Chief are abolished, an annual saving of about two lacs of rupees would be effected; and if the salaries of the two Governors are reduced to the level of those drawn by Lieutenant-Governors, there would be another saving of some seven lacs. But there ought to be no diminution of the authority at present enjoyed by the Governors; and the Lieutenant-Governors should be invested with the same powers. These Officers rule over large provinces, and ought, therefore, to have a certain amount of independence. The above suggestion raises another question whether there is any need of a Governor General. It is true that there must be somebody at the head of the large Indian Empire. But there is the Secretary of the State for India, who rules the Empire in the name of the Home Government. He exercises direct authority over the Governors, who can communicate with him without the intervention of the Governor General. Since the laying down of the telegraph between England and India, this country is really ruled from England, and the Viceroy is reduced to the position of a creature of the Secretary of State, whose orders he is bound to carry out. Besides, the Supreme Government has been gradually increasing the powers of the various local administrations. It is clear, therefore, that the Viceroyalty may well be abolished. If this is done, a few other offices connected with it may be abolished as well, and in that case there would be the large annual saving of about fifteen lacs of rupees.

Complains of an increase in the price of salt.

The same states that for the last ten days retail sellers of salt in Bombay sell the article at 3½ annas per páili, and hence people wonder whether Government has increased the duty on it. If no such increase has been made, Government ought to take measures to prevent retail sellers from exacting so heavy a price for an article which is as indispensable to the poor as it is to the rich.

Observes that since the version of a sentence in the *Shiváji* newspaper (25) of Poona given by the Reporter on the Native Press has been found to be erroneous, one might naturally infer that a large portion of the 150 seditious extracts were similarly erroneous translations of the original.

The same notices the statement which has appeared in some newspapers, that Mr. Moore, the Collector of Poona, gave a warning to the Editor of the *Shiváji* (25) that he should be careful not to insert in his paper statements similar to the one which appeared in the article, headed "The Financial Condition of India," in its issue of 2nd May last. The Editor thereupon protested against the warning by showing that the sentence objected to bore a different meaning to the one given to it officially. The Collector is said to have admitted the mistake, and to have observed that the misconstruction was given by the Reporter on the Native Press, and that he would ask Government to direct that Officer to be very careful in future in summarizing newspaper articles. The *Rást Goftár* thereupon observes that from the above incident one might naturally infer that a large number of the 150 extracts culled from the native press of this country and alleged to be "seditious," and published last year in support of the new Press Act, were false or erroneous translations of the original.

Wishes that Government would remit the arrears of land revenue in the Indápur Táluka.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 15th June, in alluding to the arrangement made by Government for stopping at present the work of realising the land assessment of the Indápur Táluka, observes that this táluka is the most unfortunate in the Poona District. Its people have been suffering from famine for the last three years, and consequently some of them were unable to pay the land tax. Government attached their lands and this increased the distress from which they were suffering. It has, however, now stopped the work of collection, and has ordered that the lands should be restored to their owners. This will undoubtedly give some consolation to the ryots. But the wording of the order that the assessment is not to be collected until further orders, leads to the inference that Government intends to collect

it next year. If this really be its intention, it may not be wrong to say that the ryots have been shown a favor which is not worth much. It is true that by stopping the collection for the present, the ryots will be encouraged to cultivate their lands. But they will have to incur debts to provide themselves with bullocks, ploughs and other appliances. If this year's crop happens to be plentiful, they will be able to pay off their debts; but there will remain very little indeed for their own maintenance. To exact at that time the arrears of assessment would only make their condition worse. It behoves Government, therefore, to forego the arrears.

Describes what India has, in the opinion of the writer, gained by the late war with Afghanistan.

The *A'rya Mitra* (52) of the 15th June contains a leader headed "Thoughts on the peace concluded with Afghanistan," which appears to be an extract from some other journal. The writer observes that in this war the English and the Indian administrators had undertaken a very serious responsibility. India suffered greater losses than England. The former had to meet the cost of the expedition, and had also to sacrifice the lives of her soldiers. What did she get in return for this? Little indeed! She has gained a small portion of territory which did not belong to the Amir's kingdom, and it would come into her hands only when the Afridi and the Momand tribes are reduced to subjection. Troops will have to be permanently posted in that mountainous territory, and India will have to bear the cost of maintaining them. A Resident accompanied by some troops will have to be stationed at the Ameer's court, and the expense will have to be met from the Indian revenues. She has obtained a right to build a fort on the mountainous country on the north-west corner of Afghanistan. If this is done, India will have to pay the cost. The fort at Herat was built at her expense which is now of no use whatever. The Ameer is to receive from her an annual subsidy of six lacs of rupees. Thus the peace made with Afghanistan is disadvantageous to a poor country like India. It remains to be seen what measures are adopted to recoup the large expenditure caused by this war. For the present peace is to be hailed as it has stopped carnage and further expenditure of money.

Requests Government to ascertain and remove the causes which have given rise to the dacoities in the Deccan.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 15th June observes that it heartily wishes that Government would adopt strong measures to put down the dacoits, and is glad that such of them as have been apprehended have been duly punished after trial. The *Mitra* hopes, at the same time, that Government will not fail to investigate the causes which have led to these disturbances, and, on their discovery, to adopt the necessary measures for their removal. A few of the dacoits may or may not have low motives in the commission of the crime; but it is so far true that a large number of their associates are poor and illiterate, and are moved by a common motive. Some influential persons believe that the following causes have given rise to the prevailing disorders:—The tyranny of the money-lenders; the heaviness of the land assessment, and its uniform exaction in years of famine and plenty; and, lastly, the new Forest Act which has become a source of annoyance to the ryots, and has left very little land for their cattle to graze upon. It behoves Government, therefore, to institute an enquiry, and ascertain if the above causes have really given rise to dacoities, and to adopt remedial measures accordingly.

Sees a bright future for India in the memorable discussion which recently took place in Parliament on Indian affairs.

The same concurs in the view of the *London Times* that the recent discussion in Parliament on Indian affairs is a memorable event in the annals of India. The *Mitra* considers it as a forerunner of a bright future for this country. For years together India did not succeed in drawing England's attention to her poverty, and her budget was delivered in Parliament to empty benches, and the complaints of her sons remained unattended to. Mr. Fawcett persistently advocated her cause for a long time, but without result. For this the people of India were thankful to him; and the more so for his success in drawing the attention of

some Members of Parliament to their grievances. India is also thankful that so eminent a man as Mr. Gladstone has begun to advocate her cause. All this raises the hope that if she continues to show the same patience and to adopt the same channels for the ventilation of her grievances as she has hitherto done, her complaints will not in future go unheeded. (The *Yajdán Parást* (51) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

Observes that unless measures are adopted to restore confidence between sowkárs and ryots, all other measures for the improvement of the latter's condition will fail.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (55) of the 11th June, but received on the 15th, doubts of the success of village puncháyats, as recommended by Mr. Wedderburn. That gentleman suggests that well-to-do persons should be asked, and if they are unwilling, should be compelled to sit as puncháyats. But there are very few well-to-do persons in cities and towns, and few would be found in villages. To entrust the sacred work of dispensing justice in the hands of needy persons, raises a fear of its not being done satisfactorily. The *Samsher* does not mean to say that it is not right to have justice dispensed by private arbitration. It wishes that Government should, in addition to the puncháyats, adopt such measures as would strengthen the confidence between sowkárs and ryots. Even if it be admitted that the former artfully plunder the latter, the best way of protecting the ryots from becoming victims to artifice is to educate them ; and when they have received sufficient education, they will be able to protect their own interests. The existing law gives their creditors an undue advantage over them ; but this policy can never be beneficial. The *Samsher* then descants a good deal on the benefits derived by the ryots from the credit given to them by the sowkárs on the occasion of the payment of the land assessment, for purchasing seed and agricultural implements, for improving the soil, and on many other occasions. Unless defects in the law are removed so as to establish a firm confidence between sowkárs and ryots, free dealings between them will not take place, and all other measures are sure to fail to improve their condition. In its issue of the 18th June, the *Samsher*, in writing upon the same subject, observes that the connection between the sowkár and the ryot is of very old standing, and there must be some reason why it is now disadvantageous to the latter. That cause is the long continued famine which has made the ryots unable to pay the land assessment and their debts, and to reserve enough for their own maintenance. Her Most Gracious Majesty has expressed a desire to give help to this country from England's treasury to a considerable extent. If this act of kindness is taken advantage of, much of the distress will disappear. Under former and present indigenous governments, it has been usual not only to remit the land assessment during famine years, but also to give help in times of distress.

Requests the Commissioner of Police to visit the Mosque called Maghár Chhalá, situated behind the Null Bázár in Bombay, and liberate the four fakirs who have been confined there in consequence of a Khojá having shut up the way the building.

The *Káside Mumbai* (62) of the 20th June states that there is a Masjid at the back of Null Bázár in Bombay, known by the name of Maghár Chhalá. It is an old Mosque, and the way to it is from under a chawl or row of buildings situated on its east side. About four days ago a Khojá (probably the owner of the chawl) locked up the door of the way which gave access to the Mosque, and has prevented not only the faithful from going there for their prayers, but has prohibited the four fakirs who are living in that building from coming out. The latter are suffering in consequence of their imprisonment. Some persons having connection with the Mosque complained to the Commissioner of Police against the conduct of the Khojá, and that Officer ordered one of the Superintendents to enquire into the matter. But the fakirs have not been yet liberated from their confinement. It behoves the Commissioner, therefore, to pay a visit to the building and set them free at once.

Approves of the Resolution of Government to reduce public expenditure, and makes suggestions.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 12th June heartily approves of the Resolution of the Government of India to effect reductions in the State expenditure. Like the *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 4th June, whose remarks on the subject have been noticed more fully in a previous summary, the *Samáchár* requests Government to do away with

the Cooper's Hill College. Government is also advised to be careful not to stop public works whose execution affords employment to the poorer classes of the people.

Municipalities.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 16th June also states that more suicides are now committed in the wells on the esplanade in Bombay than were committed formerly. To diminish this evil, Government has prohibited the indiscriminate sale of arsenic, opium and other poisonous drugs. It would also not be wrong to expect the Municipality or the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to make covers to the wells. If on sanitary grounds it be considered objectionable to make covers to them, some other means should be adopted to make it impossible for persons to throw themselves into them.

Wishes that the Municipality of Bombay or the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee should make covers to the wells on the Esplanade, or adopt other means to prevent suicides from happening.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 15th June congratulates the city of Bombay on the great success achieved in its Municipal administration for 1878. The report for that year shows that there was a balance of about five lacs and a half of rupees in the Municipal coffers—a state of things quite unprecedented in the Municipal annals. It speaks very highly of the good administration of the Town Council, and shows the successful working of the new Municipal machinery. The authorities who devised it, as well as the persons who have successfully worked it, deserve congratulations on this satisfactory result.

Congratulates Bombay on the success of its Municipal administration for the year 1878.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 15th June is glad that the administration report of the Bombay Municipality for the past year shows that there was an increase of about one lac and four thousand over the estimated income, and that there was a decrease of about one lac and fourteen thousand in the estimated expenditure. This gratification is marred to some extent when it is remembered that debt on account of the Toolsee lake is still unliquidated, and that more is to be soon incurred for the underground drainage project. The Municipality ought to take up the execution of such works only as the absence of which will inflict great injury on the city, and ought to give up its policy of undertaking huge works, simply because money can be found to defray their cost. The income of the Corporation was raised to its present large figure in times when Bombay enjoyed prosperity. Even then the constituents raised complaints about the heaviness of the Municipal burden, and have not ceased to repeat them. Of late only these complaints are not to be heard; but it has occurred more on account of the disappointment felt by the constituents at the deaf ear turned to their grievances than to anything else. The state of Bombay is very bad, and it cannot be reasonably said that its Corporation should have the same income now as it earned in better times. The *Mitra*, therefore, hopes that the present balance will be devoted to the reduction of the burden of taxation, and to afford a little relief to the constituents, who will heartily thank the Corporation for its wise management.

Hopes that the balance in the Municipal treasury of Bombay will be devoted to diminish the burden of Municipal taxation.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th June 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 28th June 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on Indian Finance.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 23rd June gives the substance of the recent Financial Circular of the Government of India to the various local administrations, and observes that much of the present overgrown public expenditure has been unnecessarily incurred, and if Government had only directed its attention to its reduction, the necessity of diverting the proceeds of the license-tax to other than the purposes for which it was originally levied, would have been avoided. The state of the finances was a short time ago considered so unsatisfactory, that recourse was had to a loan without interest from England, and then the Government of India was obliged to think seriously of making retrenchments in the public establishments. At this juncture His Excellency the Viceroy thought it desirable to abolish a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, in opposition to the views of his responsible advisers—a measure, the propriety of which is now being keenly discussed in Parliament. It is alleged on behalf of the Government of India that this step was taken in conformity to the principles of free trade, but the late Secretary of State admitted that the abolition of the duty in question was resolved upon in order to satisfy the demands of the merchants of Manchester, as appears from a recent letter of the correspondent of the *Times of India*. This proceeding was highly improper, and has perhaps led to the reduction of expenditure in the Public Works Department by which so many poor and helpless people have been deprived of the means of earning their livelihood. We are, however, extremely glad that our Government is applying assiduously to the task of making reductions in the other departments; but at the same time we do earnestly hope that the blow may not fall on clerks and peons to the exclusion of establishments which have been found by experience to be useless. The financial prospects will not improve until vigorous measures are taken to sweep away highly paid appointments, and until Government is guided in its policy by the interests of India alone. The Government of India should first of all set apart the Famine Insurance Fund which has been misappropriated, and carry out all those measures of which it has given promises publicly. It will be then only that the condition of Indian finance will cease to be a source of anxiety to our administrators.

Requests Government to afford help to famine-stricken people in the Indápur Táluka.

The same, in a communicated article, says that the Relief Fund Committee in Bombay, of which the Honourable Mr. Morarji Goculdás is the Secretary, gave away various sums of money for the purpose of affording relief to the famine-stricken people in Indápur, Supa, Temburni, Narsingpur and Sonari. The funds are now exhausted, and yet the number of persons suffering from distress has not sensibly decreased. Thoughtful men are in a terrible state of anxiety as to the future of these wretched people, and unless Government comes to their aid, the destruction of life will be great. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will give timely assistance to such as are helpless, and unable to work.

Advises Bráhmans to devote themselves to commerce and agriculture in order to better their position.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 22nd June, in an article on the Present Condition of the Bráhman Population, observes that it seems to be the opinion of Government and the English public generally that the disturbances in the Deccan and the conflagrations in Poona have been instigated by Bráhmans. What the real state of affairs is cannot at present be ascertained with certainty; but we admit that there is some little foundation for the notion which appears to have taken possession of the mind of Government, although at the same time we are forced to say that there is no reasonable ground for the suspicion. From the fact that Wasudew Balwant Fadke and the three incendiaries are Bráhmans, it is hardly fair to charge the whole Bráhman community with disloyalty, and to set about to find out their accomplices in the belief that this was the whole truth. The present proceedings will probably effect the ruin of many innocent individuals. It, therefore, behoves our kind and just rulers to act with the greatest caution and circumspection in order to prevent injustice being done. Many men will

take advantage of the present prejudiced feeling of Europeans in order to compass their own ends. The relations of the governors and the governed are to be perpetual, and their interests are identical. Hence, in concerting measures for the restoration of order, the exercise of calmness and forethought is much needed. Here the writer enters into a long discussion of the causes which have led to the degradation of Bráhmans from the high position which they occupied in past ages, and advises them to follow the example of Pársis. These industrious people came to India, and, instead of mixing themselves up in politics, devoted their entire energies to commercial and agricultural pursuits. They did not rely upon any external aid for their advancement, but depended solely upon their own exertions. By this wise policy they have raised themselves to a high position in public estimation, and wealthy and influential persons like them are not to be found in other communities. The Bráhmans should imitate this race. When Government and the Europeans once perceive that Bráhmans are industrious and occupy themselves with commercial and agricultural pursuits, they will begin to respect them, and the present unfavorable opinion will pass away. In conclusion, the writer strongly advises influential Bráhmans to set about to work the amelioration of the condition of their caste people, and says that they should not offend Government by perpetually seeking for appointments.

Makes remarks on the Finances of India.

The same, in an article on Indian Finance, observes that although the revenue of India has been steadily increasing, yet the expenditure has always exceeded the revenue, and recourse has been often had to new taxation, in order to establish a financial equilibrium. But the utmost limit of increasing the resources of the State was reached some time ago, and the necessity of reducing expenditure was felt by every one. But this course did not appear right to our rulers until lately. When it was resolved to impose the license-tax, Sir John Strachey declared that the public expenditure could not be reduced, and challenged any one to point out where retrenchments could be made. When, however, the question of the cost of the Afghan war came to be subsequently discussed, the Secretary of State stated in Parliament that the finances of India were in a satisfactory condition, and that the expenses of the war would be met from surplus revenue. We were then convinced that the financial position was unsound in the extreme, and our opinion was borne out by the fact that the proceeds of the license-tax were swept into the general treasury, and that the Indian Government was obliged to negotiate for a loan of two millions from England. The Sultan of Turkey contracts new debt annually in order to meet the interest on past loans, and this state of things is often a subject of derision with the English public; but the financial condition of India is not a whit better. This being the case, it is truly astonishing that the pious Lord Cranbrook should deliberately declare in the Parliament of civilized, just and law abiding England, that the expenses of the Afghan expedition could be met from the Indian revenues! In conclusion, the writer asserts that when Government wanted to form an insurance fund to meet the cost of future famines, it declared that the public expenditure could not be reduced, and the imposition of the license-tax was accordingly determined upon. When, however, the question of the abolition of the import duty and of the cost of the Afghan war came on for discussion, our Government changed and said that the public charges could be reduced. We are glad that Government has at last come to see that taxation cannot be further increased.

Says that the clerk in the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thána Sub-Division, about whose transfer some comments appeared in the *Arunodaya* and the *Dnyán Prakásh*, is inefficient.

With reference to the letters which recently appeared in the *Arunodaya* and *Dnyán Prakásh* about the transfer of a certain clerk in the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thána Sub-Division to the Head Mastership of a Girl School, a correspondent of the same (*Native Opinion*) observes that he was most inefficient, and that this was also the opinion of the Educational Inspector of the Division. On one occasion in the case of the Master of the Umbergaon School, the conduct of this clerk came out in an unfavorable light, and the then Deputy Educational Inspector Ráo Sáheb Abajee Wishnu Kathavte had great difficulty in extricating him from his perilous position. The *Arunodaya* often complains that

great delay occurs in distributing the salaries of the Masters of Vernacular Schools; but what is Mr. Sabhajiraw to do with such an incompetent and dilatory man? If it were not for the particular care which the Deputy Educational Inspector takes in promptly attending to his work, the payments would not be made so early as they actually are; and besides, the school-masters would be sufferers in a variety of ways. How is it that the *Arunodaya* and the *Dnyán Prakásh* are indifferent to the sufferings of so many human beings? In conclusion, the writer says that the publication of incomplete and inaccurate statements is calculated to lower newspapers in public estimation, and it would be well if they abstained from admitting them into their columns.

Says that the greatest caution and circumspection should be exercised in granting search-warrants.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 23rd June says that the house of one Rambhau Natu in Sadashiva Peit in Poona was searched on Wednesday last by the police on account of some supposed complicity of his son with the notorious Wasudew Balwant Fadke. It is reported that nothing important was discovered except a letter which was found in a bundle of papers in a dilapidated building behind the house in question. The contents of this document have not been made public, but this much is known that nothing has been established to show that any of the inmates of this house have dealings with the leader of the dacoits. In commenting upon these circumstances, the *Dnyán Prakásh* observes that it is quite right of the police to search houses in case of any reasonable ground of suspicion; but if policemen enter any building without an adequate cause, and nothing of consequence transpires, the owners are put to unnecessary annoyance, and besides, they lose their reputation in public estimation. The greatest caution and circumspection should, therefore, be exercised before granting search-warrants.

Requests Government to pursue the policy which was adopted during the earlier period of British administration.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 23rd June, in an article on the Indian People, describes the various evils from which they suffered under former governments, and the blessings which they enjoy under the British rule, and says that if it were not for poverty which seems to have taken possession of the masses, the natives would be the happiest people under the sun. The British Government, however, do not deserve any blame for the pauperism which prevails here, as wealth and poverty are the gifts of Providence. Here the writer quotes from the writings of Mrs. Burton, in which that lady states as her opinion that during her travels in India, she found that the subjects of the Nizam were altogether better off than those of the British Government. All the highest posts of authority in English territory are held by Englishmen, while those in the Nizam's dominions are held by natives of the country. Again, one Fardunji Jamsetji, who appears to hold a responsible position in the Nizam's territory, asserts that the Nizam's subjects are upon the whole happy. They do not suffer either from the tyranny of the sowkárs or excessive taxation; besides, the quantity of land under cultivation is gradually increasing. As a contrast to this state of things, the writer describes the condition of the people in the Ahmednagar Collectorate which is adjoining the territory of the Nizam, and says that the ryots are in the lowest state of poverty, and that they have neither houses nor animals of their own. In conclusion, the writer seems to suggest that our present administrators should adopt the policy which was pursued by their predecessors in the earlier days of the British administration.

Disapproves of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and says that it should be revived in order to recoup the loss which has been caused by its abolition.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 20th June, but received on the 23rd, in an article on Indian Finance, says that thoughtful politicians will not approve of the action of the Viceroy with respect to the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, particularly when that measure was disapproved of by the majority of his responsible advisers. The loss which has been thus caused to the revenue will be considerable, and will have to be made up in some way or other. Our administrators are glad that no new tax will have to be levied in order to recoup that portion of the revenue which has

been surrendered, and we shall be glad indeed if this really comes to pass. But the manner in which the people are being assessed to the license-tax shows how far this expectation is likely to be realized. It is true that no new tax has been imposed, nor has any alteration been made in the License-tax Act; but our authorities know very well how to increase the yield of the tax without making any change in the law. Many persons are being assessed at two or three times the amount which they had to pay last year, and this mode of increasing the resources of the State is equivalent to the imposition of additional taxation. It does not become the rulers of two hundred and forty millions of human beings to do all this for the sake of pleasing the wealthy merchants of Manchester. Again, there is no ground for considering that this duty is opposed to the principles of free trade. Mr. Gladstone, the great enunciator of the principles of free trade, openly stated his conviction in Parliament that this duty was by no means inimical to the free interchange of commodities between England and India. In whatever light this question is looked at, one thing is quite clear that the step has been taken in utter disregard of the true interests of the Indian Government. The only way by which Government could get out of the difficulty into which it has recklessly fallen, is by re-imposing the duty which has been done away with.

Recommends that translations of judgments in English in civil cases should be furnished to the parties concerned.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 22nd June states that the old Civil Procedure Code required that translations of judgments delivered in English should form part of the record of each case. In the new Code there is unfortunately no provision to the same effect, and the result is that suitors are often put to serious inconvenience by this omission. To avoid this, it would be better to revert to the old practice. There can be no legal objection to this course, as the new Code does not prohibit translations of English judgments being furnished to the parties concerned. The *Mitra* hopes that Mr. Birdwood, the District Judge of Surat, will adopt the above suggestion.

Recommends the employment of Mr. Motilál and Mr. Dhunjisha against the dacoits in the Deccan.

The same recommends certain Police Inspectors in Gujarát for employment in the Deccan for the purpose of putting down the dacoits, and hopes that Government will be pleased to act upon this suggestion. Mr. Dhunjisha Dádábhái is an Inspector of Police on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and is said to be an efficient detective. Mr. Motilál, the Police Inspector of the town of Surat, will also do well for the work. Government is aware of the services which he rendered in connection with the cases which arose out of the late Surat riot. He did such services as Mr. Hirjibhái could not perform, and may, therefore, be considered competent for employment in the Deccan.

Recommends that every Police Officer, Magistrate and Sessions Judge should be supplied with local vernacular newspapers, in order that he may notice the crimes reported in them.

The same is much concerned to find that with few exceptions the officers of Government do not read the local vernacular newspapers, and consequently any information appertaining to their offices which appears in them, and which they ought to know, reaches them very late through the Weekly Reports on the Native Press. These reports are sent to the principal officers of the administration only, and to them even, matters which require immediate attention, reach after a fortnight. If Government had insisted that Magistrates and Police Officers should read the papers printed and published within their respective districts, dacoities in the Deccan and piracies in the Surat District, would not have assumed such a grave form. If Mr. Motilál were in the habit of reading the papers printed in Surat, he would take immediate measures for enquiring into the crimes about which information was given in them. During the last two or three months, two or three papers of this town recommended enquiry into certain crimes, but nothing is known of his having enquired into them. One of the Surat papers often published obscene matter; but it is not known whether any Police Officer or Magistrate took any notice of it. Again, the same paper accused a woman of committing several murders; but nothing was heard of an enquiry having been made into this serious charge. Government should supply local papers to at least

every Police Officer, Magistrate and Sessions Judge of a District, and should insist upon their reading them. It is the absence of this practice which has led to the increase of crime; and if it is once introduced, crimes will soon receive due attention from the authorities, and their number will diminish.

Requests Government to make certain concessions for the improvement of the natives of India.

The same is glad that Parliament, which did not formerly pay much attention to Indian affairs, has of late commenced to give its serious attention to them. The *Mitra* pictures a bright future for India from this awakening of interest in England about India. In alluding to the motion made in Parliament by Mr. Gladstone on the 12th instant, and the reply given to it by the Under Secretary of State, the *Mitra* observes that while Mr. Gladstone wished that the expenses of the Indian administration should be curtailed by four krores of rupees, Mr. Stanhope said that arrangements were being made for reducing them by two krores only, as the same would leave a sufficient balance in the treasury. The revenues of the Indian Empire amounted twenty years ago to thirty krores of rupees, and they are now double that amount. The people cannot well bear the burden of taxation which is represented by this enormous sum—particularly when every kind of trade is depressed. A large reduction than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone should be made. If the expenditure of the State is reduced even by four krores, the license-tax can be done away with, and its abolition will give some relief. If natives are freely employed on small salaries in posts now held by Europeans, there will be a saving of ten krores, and it will enable Government to abolish several disagreeable taxes. After repeating the assertion frequently made by the native press, that the people of this country are thoroughly loyal to Government, the *Mitra* observes that notwithstanding this, dacoities and disaffection have increased of late. The reason is, that trade and commerce are much depressed, and a multiplicity of taxes, laws, and a strange administrative policy have produced disaffection among the people, who wish only for an improvement in the administration somewhat to the following effect:—They desire that the license-tax and the duty on salt should be abolished, and the import duty on cotton goods should be revived; that practical education should be given to natives; that a reduction in the administrative expenditure should be effected by employing natives more largely than has hitherto been the case; that no distinction whatever should be made between Europeans and natives; and that other measures beneficial to India should be introduced. In conclusion, the *Mitra* prays the Almighty to induce the rulers to make these popular concessions.

Is glad that discussions in Parliament have taken place, condemning the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 23rd June, in alluding to the discussions which have taken place of late in both Houses of Parliament with respect to the abolition of a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, observes that a short time ago the approval expressed by Parliament of the abolition of the duty highly disappointed the people of India, and lessened the confidence they felt in the Parliament of England exercising a wholesome check on the Indian administration. Parliament had, by its action in the matter of the duty, for the first time swerved from its sacred duty towards India, which it had long satisfactorily performed; and, hence, it was no wonder that this divergence gave rise to serious misgivings in the minds of the Indian subjects of the British Crown. It is, however, very gratifying that the re-opening of the question of the import duty in both Houses of Parliament has confirmed full confidence in the wisdom of Parliament. The conduct of the Indian authorities in this matter was objectionable in two ways. The duty was abolished at a time when famine prevailed in the country, when the burden of the cost of the Afghan war was thrown on the shoulders of India, and when she was suffering from an annual loss of four krores of rupees on account of exchange. Again, the abolition was effected by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India against the opinion of their respective Councils—a serious departure from an important canon of the Indian administration. This conduct displeased the people of India as well as of England, and the latter have now severely censured the authorities for the same. After briefly alluding to the discussions in both Houses of Parliament,

The Marquis of Salisbury (10) of the 25th June, in replying to the discussions which took place in both Houses of Parliament with respect to the position of affairs in Egypt and the Soudan, expressed the confidence that the difficulties of the situation would be successfully overcome by the Khedive and his Ministers, and that the people of India, and especially the Mahomedans, would not misunderstand the friendly intentions of the Government of England towards Egypt. The Marquis of Salisbury also referred to the importance of the Indian cotton trade with Egypt, and observed that a portion of the Egyptian loan would be expended in India. In replying to the discussions in the House of Lords, Lord Granville (11) stated that the Government had received no information from the Viceroy of India, but that Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to move a vote of condolence in the House of Commons. The Duke of Argyll (12) and the Earl of Kimberley (13) also spoke in the House of Lords, and the latter observed that the Indian Government had always attached importance to the Egyptian trade, and that the Indian Government would be prepared to take steps to protect it. In the House of Commons, on the 27th June, Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of condolence with the Viceroy and the people of India on the loss of life caused by the cyclone, which was agreed to unanimously. In reply to Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Indian Government would be prepared to take steps to protect the Indian trade with Egypt, and that the Indian Government had always attached importance to it. In reply to Mr. Onslow

and the remarks of the *London Times* on the subject, the *Samáchár* observes that among the Members of the House of Lords, who condemned the abolition of the duty, were Lords Northbrook and Lawrence. These noblemen had formerly held the high office of Governor General, and this fact gave overwhelming weight to their opinion. Though the movement in Parliament took place after action was taken on the subject of the cotton duties, it will not remain without producing good results. It has already conveyed an assurance to the people of India that Parliament is not inattentive to the maladministration of India, and that it will make the Indian authorities careful as to how they dispose of the application which will be made hereafter to abolish the remaining import duty on cotton goods.

Requests Government to make some provision for the famine-stricken people who have appeared at Khergaum.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Khergaum near Bulsár, under date the 20th June, states that a party of famine-stricken people of Káthiáwár has arrived at that place. They beg very hard for food, and young children roam about the streets asking for alms. Their condition is really pitiable, and Government ought to make some provision for them.

Observes that unless Government reduces its expenditure by seven krores of rupees, the Indian finances will not be in a satisfactory condition.

The same of the 25th June, in a long leader, discusses the measures which should be taken to tide over the present financial difficulties, and to bring the Indian finances into a satisfactory condition. After expressing satisfaction that this important subject is receiving careful consideration from Government, the *Samáchár* observes that the public expenditure has so enormously increased of late, that to make it up, the people have been taxed more than they can properly bear. Three events have contributed to bring about this result, namely, the Afghan war, unfavorable exchange, and famine. It might be said that the Afghan war is now over, and, consequently, there will be no more charges on account of it. But this fact is hardly relevant, so long as the policy of throwing on India the expenses of a war which has arisen out of circumstances with which she has little or no concern, is followed. For, one does not know when similar circumstances might again arise, and when she would be called upon to bear the cost of another war. Fear is entertained of a war breaking out between England and Egypt; and if this comes to pass, it is very probable that its expense will be thrown on India. Hence, it is absolutely necessary to provide funds against contingencies of this kind. With respect to exchange, no steps have been taken to avert the ruin which it is causing. Again, it appears from news recently published that even if silver currency is re-introduced into Germany, the loss borne by this country will not be appreciably diminished. Besides, famine is raging in the land, and no one knows when it will cease its visitation. These three items of expenditure must, therefore, somehow be provided for; and yet a reduction of seven krores of rupees will have to be made in the current expenditure of the Empire, in order to bring the finances into a satisfactory condition.

Disapproves of the order issued by Government on the subject of giving public entertainments in the Victoria Garden without the previous sanction of Government.

The same of the 26th June does not understand why Government has issued an order, almost amounting to a prohibition, that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay should not permit any entertainments to be held in the Victoria Garden without obtaining the previous sanction of Government. Innocent *fêtes* and pastimes have been hitherto held in the garden, and it is not known that at any of them, the laws of good society or of the State were broken. The large number of persons who attend on these occasions proves that they are much liked by the citizens of Bombay. There is, therefore, no need of prohibiting the performances; and the Town Council has done well in resolving to decide the question of Government interference at its next sitting. If it is held that the garden is to be kept open only for seeing plants and animals kept in it, it is not worth the trouble of a visit.

The same of the 28th June observes that the merchants of England have arrived at the conclusion that the high rate of exchange is the principal cause of the great depression of trade between that country and India. It is true that the people of India are extremely poor, but poverty alone will not have any influence on the commerce of India with England; while exchange unfavorable to this country will affect her external trade. Many articles imported from England have become necessaries to the people here, who are willing to buy them in spite of their own straitened circumstances. But they cannot do so on account of high price caused by the high rate of exchange. This state of things has inflicted a loss not only on the merchants who export produce to England, but also on those who import. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the Home authorities have resolved to do nothing in this matter. Unfavorable exchange causes enormous losses to Government, which it intends to meet by making a corresponding reduction in the current expenditure; and it remains to be seen how far it succeeds in accomplishing this task. But in the measures which have been taken, the bad effect produced on trade would seem to be ignored. It behoves the authorities here and in England to pay their serious attention to the improvement of exchange.

Observes that the present state of the exchange has depressed trade between England and India, and requests the authorities to adopt measures to remedy the evil.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 24th June states that a Christian convert is seen every evening preaching at the foot of the big fountain in front of the Money School in Bombay. Opposite to him at some distance stands a Mahomedan preaching Mahomedanism to those who gather around him. There has arisen an emulation between these preachers. The Mahomedan does not seem to preach with the intention of converting any body to his religion, and harangues with the object of warning people from being beguiled by the artifices of the Christian preacher, and in doing this he does not observe the salutary rule of abstaining from slandering another person's religion. It will not be surprising if a serious quarrel arises some day between the two men. A policeman stands near the Christian preacher to protect him. Government should not allow this, and should not give encouragement to street preaching.

Observes that Christians and Mahomedans should not be allowed to preach near the Money School.

The same of the 26th June approves of the decision of Government, ordering the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay not to give permission to hold a *fête*, or any other entertainment in the Victoria Garden without obtaining the previous sanction of Government. After stating that the Bombay Volunteers only hold *fêtes* in that garden, and that natives have ceased to join in them as they are not treated with sufficient courtesy and respect, the *Jáme Jamsed* observes that Government has done well in prohibiting the holding of *fêtes* in that public place. The Municipality ought to consider that in earning one hundred rupees for a night's rent, the valuable plants of the garden stand in danger of receiving serious injury. Again, the Zoological Garden in Calcutta is not given for such purposes; and there is no reason why the Victoria Garden should be given, particularly when there are numerous buildings in the town in which *fêtes* and parties may be conveniently held. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the same date also expresses approval of the decision of Government.)

Approves of the decision of Government, that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay should not give the Victoria Garden for holding *fêtes* in it without the permission of Government.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 22nd June observes that the report of the Police of Bombay for the year 1878, shows that it did not perform its duties satisfactorily. In that year four murders occurred; and out of them the police succeeded in finding out one only. In another case the accused was discharged as the crime was not proved against him. There were 58 cases of robbery by house-breaking; and out of these 21 only were detected. Again, of the total number of robberies 42 per cent. were not detected. Moreover, the police was not so successful as it was in the previous year in finding out stolen property. The Secretary of State has justly expressed his

Observes that the Police of Bombay did not perform its work satisfactorily in 1878.

dissatisfaction at the work done by the police in that year. (The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the same date makes similar observations).

Complains that the rations given to Pársi Inspectors who have gone to Quetta with the transport train from Bombay, are insufficient to feed them properly.

The same contains a communication dated Quetta 4th June, the writer of which complains that the Native Inspectors who have gone there with the transport train from Bombay receive very wretched rations. He gives a list of the rations given to European and Native Inspectors; and observes that the latter are badly treated, and are required to spend money out of their own pockets to feed themselves properly. The *Parast*, in noticing this complaint, observes that though European and Native Inspectors perform the same sort of work, the former are given better rations than the latter. This is not a just distinction to observe between two sets of servants who do the same work but belong to different nationalities. A large number of the Native Inspectors are Pársis, whose food almost consists of the same articles as are consumed by Europeans, and yet they are given rations which are insufficient to feed them properly.

Is thankful to Parliament for the attention it has paid of late to Indian affairs.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 22nd June, in alluding to the discussion which took place in the House of Lords on the 17th instant on Indian subjects, observes that this fact shows that not only Members of Parliament but distinguished politicians of the former Ministry take note of the grievances of India and advocate her cause; and this indicates a bright future for her. There cannot be better signs of the coming good than that distinguished and impartial Members of Parliament should show that the defence set forth by the Secretary of State for India in regard to the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods was unsatisfactory. By this proceeding, Parliament has laid the Indian people under deep obligations. It would be well if that august tribunal were to continue to bestow the same attention on Indian affairs as it has done of late, and to bring thereby the Indian authorities and the Secretary of State under its control. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

In noticing the case of the *Shiwáji* (25) newspaper of Poona, observes that the translations of newspaper articles made for Government are at times defective.

The same, in alluding to the warning given by Mr. Moore, the Collector of Poona, to the Editor of the *Shiwáji* (25) newspaper of that station, observes that though this warning is to be regretted, it has brought forth important information with regard to the translations of newspaper articles made for Government. After mentioning the interpretation given to the passage objected to by the Reporter on the Native Press, and that which it really bore as explained by the Editor of the *Shiwáji*, the *Mitra* observes that it is gratifying to find that the Collector had the passage translated by his Head Clerk; and that on finding the Editor's explanation satisfactory, informed him that he would write to Government to get newspaper articles more carefully translated. If the official translations are done in the same slovenly manner as was recently shown in the case of the *Shiwáji*, great injustice would be done to newspapers. Government will be misled, and a feeling of distrust will unnecessarily arise between the governors and the governed. The vernacular papers often write for the information of Government, and point out its mistakes with the object that the subjects may be benefited therefrom; and, hence, their writings, though wholly loyal, appear on a superficial view to be otherwise. It is necessary, therefore, that great care should be taken in translating such matter. Formerly, complaints were made that many important articles were left out. That complaint has now ceased, and another is heard at times, that the translations are defective. (The *Dándio* (67) of the 22nd June expresses somewhat similar sentiments in its usual jocular style). (The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the same date, in writing upon the same subject, suggests that no action should be taken against a newspaper on the representation of the Reporter on the Native Press, before obtaining an explanation from the Editor of the newspaper; and that if the two disagree, a third person should be asked to decide on the disagreement; or if the Press Commissioner looks to such matters, no action ought to be taken before an intimation is received from him. The *Mitra* hopes that Government

will adopt either of these two recommendations). (The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 26th June makes observations somewhat similar to those made above by the *Loka Mitra*, and prays Government to furnish Editors of newspapers with copies of the Weekly Summaries).

Requests Government to furnish Editors of vernacular papers with copies of the Weekly Report on the Native Press.

The same observes, in another article, that the defective translation of a passage in the *Shiwáji* (25) has given to that passage a meaning which it really did not bear; and if a mistake was committed in translating such serious matter, it is not difficult to conceive that mistakes must have been committed by the Reporter in translating common articles; and if it be so, it does great injustice to the vernacular press. To remove all chances of such an occurrence in future, the translations of the articles in the vernacular papers may be furnished to those papers. When this is done, the Editor of each paper will have an opportunity of seeing whether the translations of the articles from his paper are defective, and this would lead to the rectification of errors. This will be beneficial both to the newspapers and the Government, inasmuch as the former will be saved from misrepresentation, and the latter will get correct translations. It will also make the Reporter careful in the discharge of his duty. This is not the first demand which has been made for copies of the official translations. It has been made from a long time since, but it is to be regretted that Government has paid no attention to it. There seems no good reason for not complying with this request of the press. It is said that if the translations were furnished to Editors, they would often raise discussions about immaterial points and would annoy the Reporter unnecessarily. The *Mitra* does not believe that such will really be the case; and observes that the Reporter can be saved from annoyance if only real and important objections to the translations are noticed, and others are overlooked. If Government has scruples to furnish translations to Native Editors on account of the cost of printing, the copies may be offered for sale, and they will be willingly purchased. In conclusion, the *Mitra* hopes Government will adopt the suggestion made above.

Requests Government to destroy the dangerous alligator in the Ratan Taláv at Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 26th June states that a person was passing the other day over the ground in the tank at Broach known by the name of the Ratan Taláv, when the alligator in it suddenly came out to attack the man. But the people warned him of the approaching danger and saved his life. The *Samáchár* has frequently complained about the danger experienced from alligators, and wonders how Government and the Municipality has not taken measures to destroy this dangerous creature.

Municipalities.

Expresses complete satisfaction with the administration of the Bombay Municipality for 1878, and suggests the immediate paving of the side-paths.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 23rd June, in reviewing the report of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1878, expresses complete satisfaction with the administration, and thanks Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, for his wise and discreet management. In one place the *Jáme Jamsed* observes that according to Mr. Grant the plan of paving the side-paths with stones has proved successful, and has afforded general satisfaction. But there are as yet many quarters of the town, the side-paths of which are totally unfit for walking, and ought to be paved at once in the same manner as the side-walks in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row have been paved.

Observes that the Municipality of Bombay has wasted Rs. 12,000 in making inconvenient alterations to the Fort market.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the 28th June states that the expense of Rs. 12,000 incurred by the Municipality of Bombay in making alterations to the building in which the Municipal Fort market is located, is not only a sheer waste of money, but has actually created inconvenience to dealers as well as purchasers. After alluding to the dispute which was going on between the

Municipality and a certain house-owner in the neighbourhood of the market about a strip of land, and to the success of the latter in getting it back, the *Sowdágar* observes that the market has been enlarged on a plan quite different from that of the old building, and inconveniences have been created to the dealers who sit in it. From side-ways sun and rain enter the building, and the sheeting on the top makes the place too hot to sit with ease. The ventilation of the place is also defective, and proper arrangements are not made for the protection of goods exposed for sale. A large portion of the residents of the Fort make purchases in the Crawford Market, and there was no need to make additions to the Fort market. The dealers have, it is said, represented their grievances to the Municipal Commissioner, and have requested him to make due alterations in the building. The money wasted on the building should be recovered from the person by whose advice the additions have been made, and the building should be altered to suit the convenience of the dealers.

Objects to Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor to the Bombay Municipality, holding the office of a Director of the Mánockji Petit Mill.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 22nd June alludes to the discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Town Council of Bombay concerning Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor to the Municipality, being a Director of the Mánockji Petit Mill. After pointing out the impropriety of allowing the Assessor to become a Director of a mill, which he has to assess in the discharge of his official duties, and after referring to the fact that the Town Council decided in 1875 that Mr. Hutchinson should not hold a Director's office, and to subsequent events, observes that the last meeting of the Council left the settlement of this matter to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner. That Officer has decided that he had no objection to a Municipal subordinate employing his leisure in doing other than Municipal work. The *Rást Goftár* totally disapproves of this decision, and hopes that Mr. Nowroji Fardunji will not allow this important question to die out.

Disapproves of Mr. Hutchinson, Assessor to the Bombay Municipality, having connection with a spinning mill.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 22nd June also disapproves of Mr. Hutchinson being a Director of a Spinning Mill. It observes that Mr. Hutchinson is the Assessor and Collector to the Municipality. A similar question had formerly arisen in his case, and it was then decided by the Municipality that while serving the Corporation, he should not hold another post. It is very strange, therefore, that he should still hold a post in a spinning mill. Mr. Nowroji Fardunji has rightly brought the question before the Town Council. But it is to be regretted that the Council did not arrive at a decision on this question at its last sitting. In defence of Mr. Hutchinson it is said that the mill is under liquidation, and that Mr. Pedder, the late Municipal Commissioner, permitted him to continue his connection with it until the liquidation was over. The present Municipal Commissioner does not wish to interfere in a matter which his predecessor in office has thus settled. But a subordinate of the Corporation ought by no means to be permitted to hold another office, particularly when the Town Council has already decided, and the Municipal Commissioner has informed the subordinates accordingly. If Mr. Hutchinson is allowed to continue his connection with the mill, it might become a bad precedent to the other subordinates of the Corporation.

Native States.

Requests the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to prevail upon the Jám of Navánagar to dismiss the Golás and Náykás of his Court.

The *Hitechchhu* (44) of Ahmedabad of the 26th June contains a communication, the writer of which complains that the Golás and the Náykás who form company of the Jám of Navánagar frequently thwart Mr. Khárkar, the Diwán, in the management of the State. The Diwán deserves praise for having proved charges of deception and plunder against several persons. He had them fined and made them disgorge some of the plunder. He heard recently that the late Kárbhári Bhagwánji had misappropriated some ornaments of the Jám's Ráni, named Bá of Wadhwán. An enquiry was instituted into this

matter, but Khawás Rághaw induced the Jám to issue orders to the Diwán to give up the enquiry. The Náykás or concubines of the Jám also exercise great influence over him. Mr. Khárkar is obliged to give them whatever they ask and keep them pleased, in order to avoid his being turned out of office. The Golás and the Náykás are thus a great nuisance at the Jám's Court, and the Diwán is quite powerless before them. Unless the Political Agent induces the Jám to dismiss these mischievous persons from his presence, the future of Navánagar threatens to be dark.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st July 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 5th July 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked ° have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 3rd July gives the substance of the speech of His Excellency the Governor, delivered on the unveiling of the statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and says that it will, to a considerable extent, allay the uncomfortable feeling which prevails in the public mind. Sir Richard Temple completely exonerated Bráhmans from the charge of disloyalty which was brought against them by the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Deccan Herald;* and for this act of kindness we are deeply grateful to His Excellency. Educated Bráhmans will never forget the deep obligations which they owe to him for the views which he expressed on this occasion. From the position which Sir Richard occupies, his opinion must carry great weight with every one, and it is to be hoped that it will remove the prejudice which has been created in the minds of most Europeans with respect to educated Bráhmans.

Praises Sir Richard Temple for the opinion which he expressed with respect to educated Bráhmans.

The same, in its local news, states that paupers have come into Poona from the surrounding country in large numbers, and they move about the town begging hard for food, but do not obtain enough to keep body and soul together. They have become a source of annoyance to the respectable inhabitants. The cries of these poor creatures are heart-rending. The state of things is so bad that we earnestly hope the local authorities will take measures to afford relief as was done in the late famine crisis.

Requests the local authorities to afford relief to the paupers in Poona.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Miráj, complains that the Kárbhári of the Mala State nominated by Government, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate as well as those of a Sessions Judge, and that this concentration of dual authority in one person is calculated to hinder the proper administration of justice. The writer also complains that although the Penal Code has been introduced into this State, yet there is no machinery to carry out the provisions of the law. For instance, there is no Public Prosecutor, and the Judge has not the assistance of Assessors in trying criminal cases.

Complains that the Kárbhári of the Mala State appointed by Government is invested with the powers of a Magistrate as well as those of a Sessions Judge.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 25th June, but received on the 30th, says that the license-tax assessments in the town of Sátára have been prepared in a very careless manner. People have not been assessed according to their ability. There has also been some delay in serving the license-tax notices, and besides, the tax-payers have not been allowed this year the usual time for making appeals.

Complains of the manner in which the license-tax is being levied in the town of Sátára.

The *Dnyánodaya* (8) of the 3rd July, in an article headed "The Fires in Poona and the Educated Natives," says that educated natives have not the least desire to do any thing calculated to injure the British Government, nor have they any wish to join the ranks of its enemies. Since the suppression of the mutiny in 1857, every one has come to see the immense power of the British Government, and besides, educated natives believe that this country has already derived innumerable benefits from the British rule, and is still more likely to derive benefits in the future, and that no other Government will be so good as the present one. For these reasons educated men are intent upon improving their position so as to qualify themselves to hold responsible offices under Government, and so to conduct themselves as to gain the favor of their rulers. Treacherous persons like Wasudew Balwant Fadke must be extremely rare among educated natives.

Says that educated natives are thoroughly loyal.

The *Subodha Patriká* (10) of the 22nd June alludes to the destitute condition of cultivators in general, and observes that, in order to improve their condition, the practice of thrift must be inculcated upon them. It is true that the income of farmers is, to begin with, very small; but if they really make up their minds to economize out of their scanty earnings, it will not be beyond them to lay by something. Some of the cultivating classes work in cities and towns: and if they once acquire the habit of saving, their accumulations in time will be considerable, and this would ultimately enable them to rid themselves of the tyranny of their sowkárs. Here the writer suggests the multiplication of Savings' Banks in the country. At present these institutions are to be found only at the head-quarters of the Collectorate and táluka stations; but owing to their not being within easy reach of the great mass of the agriculturists, their usefulness is much curtailed. It would, therefore, be a wise measure if Government were to establish Savings' Banks in connection with every Post Office in the country; and if the work is entrusted to the Post Master, no additional charge need be incurred. Again, in the principal Savings' Banks deposits of less than one rupee are not accepted. This rule will have to be relaxed in case they are extended to villages. The writer suggests that the limit of receiving deposits should be lowered to one-fourth of an anna, and some trifling interest should be allowed in order to encourage thrift.

Makes suggestions as to how thrift should be encouraged among the agricultural population.

The *Jajan Mitra* (12) of the 23rd June says that at present there are three civil courts trying original suits in the town of Ratnágiri, and that owing to their being located in three different buildings, suitors and practitioners are put to serious inconvenience. For instance, one Vakíl has sometimes cases in all the courts; and if they are called out simultaneously, his clients are obliged to give him help, and the result is that suitors are forced to employ two or three Vakíls where only one would have sufficed. This puts parties to unnecessary expense. Again, Judges should not merely think of the quantity of the work done, but should attend to the quality. In conclusion, the writer requests the District Judge to adopt measures to diminish the evil complained of.

Complains that suitors are obliged to employ more than one Vakíl, owing to the location of the civil courts in Ratnágiri in different buildings.

The *Shubha Suchak* (15) of the 13th June says, that if the ignorant and illiterate people who have taken to creating disturbances in the Deccan knew the power of the British Government, they would not have entered upon their present course, and their conduct must be a source of grief to all thoughtful men. When disorders began to prevail, Government did not adopt strong repressive measures at once; hence the dacoits took courage, and went on in their career with greater fury. When, however, Government came to see how matters were tending, measures equal to the occasion were adopted, and there can now be no doubt that the dacoits will be easily put down. Here the writer asserts that, owing to the Disarming Act, villagers do not know how to use arms, and hence they are unable to cope with robbers and wild animals. It is owing to this cause that the dacoits did not receive an early check in their predatory movements. We are clearly of opinion that Government should allow certain men in each village to keep arms. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress fully believes in the loyalty of natives, and our administrators on the spot must also be convinced of the same fact. There ought, therefore, to be no hesitation in permitting people to use arms. When the police was re-organized some years ago, the number of police peons, who really maintain order in the country, was diminished, while the higher officers received an addition to their pay as well as an accession of strength. The unsuitability of this measure was repeatedly pointed out by the press, but unfortunately no attention was paid to the remarks. Since then crime has been steadily increasing. The correctness of our statement can be easily tested by reference to the annual reports of the Police Department. In conclusion, the writer says that if Government were to shape its course according to the suggestions of the people, the policy will prove beneficial to the country.

Makes remarks on dacoities and the police.

Makes suggestions for reducing public expenditure.

The same, in its issue of the 27th June, alludes to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of reductions in the public departments, and asserts that the expenditure of the Military Department is on such a vast scale, that retrenchments could be more easily made in it than in any other. If a comparison is instituted between the Military expenditure of India and England, it will be found that the former is immeasurably greater than the latter, and no adequate reasons have been shown for this marked difference. If our Government is really in earnest about reducing the public charges, it should first of all direct its attention to the cost of the European force in India. Reductions are always disagreeable to those who are affected by it; but if the necessities of the State demand that this course should be pursued, all other considerations must give way to it. Government at present maintains too many departments, by the judicious amalgamation or abolition of some of which, much saving could be made. Here the writer makes suggestions about abolishing various offices, but these have been frequently reported.

Makes remarks on the Resolution of Government on the extended employment of natives in the public service.

The *Khándesh Waibhaw* (17) of the 13th June alludes to the Resolution of the Government of India on the more extended employment of natives in the public service, and observes that it will ultimately prove beneficial alike to Government and its subjects. In the first place, natives need not be paid so highly as Europeans; hence the saving which will result from the substitution of native agency where now European Agency is exclusively employed, will be immense, particularly at a time when the condition of the finances is anything but satisfactory. Now, the only question which can ever be raised is as to the fitness of natives to perform satisfactorily the duties which are at present discharged by Europeans. There need, however, be no fear on this point, since all the original work of the various public departments is even now done by natives, and Government has itself acknowledged their efficiency as public servants. Besides, our Indian University graduates are nearly as well educated as those who pass through the Indian Civil Service, and they have also the advantage of knowing the manners and customs of their own country. It is very proper, of course, to import Englishmen from England where special qualifications are needed, and which are not possessed by the people here. Again, by freely opening the doors of the public service to natives, great impetus will be given to education, and this will spread contentment throughout the land. We, therefore, earnestly hope that Government will really carry out in a liberal spirit the present Resolution. Up to this time, promises have been repeatedly given on this subject, but they have been unfortunately allowed to remain a dead letter. The measure which our rulers propose to carry out will meet with a fierce opposition from Europeans, whose interests will be adversely affected by it. They will try to magnify the faults of natives; but we trust Government will not pay any attention to them. In conclusion, the writer advises all natives to be up and doing, and show themselves capable of performing the duties which may devolve upon them. A single failure will mar the prospects of innumerable individuals.

Makes remarks on the telegram of His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State on the recent conflagrations in Poona.

The same of the 20th June alludes to the disturbances prevailing in the Deccan, and says that although the accusations of the *Bombay Gazette* on the alleged complicity of Bráhmans with the dacoits are utterly unfounded, yet they are calculated to do much mischief. However much one particular newspaper might cry out against a certain caste, we firmly believed that our Government would be proof against it, and would be guided by the general tone of the press. But a perusal of the recent telegram of His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State at once negatives this notion, and we are appalled by the awfulness of the situation. We are unable to account how a statesman of the ability and experience of Sir Richard Temple could entertain opinions about educated natives, which he has expressed in the telegram. In the first place he considers that the dacoits are accumulating money with some ulterior object. It is to be hoped that the lucubrations of the *Bombay Gazette* were not passing through his Excellency's mind when he penned this particular sentence. Again, we are

extremely astonished about what he says with reference to the dacoits being led by educated men. We are certain that educated men will not be found mixing themselves up in affairs of this kind; because they are fully aware that they would be the greatest sufferers by persisting in a course of opposition against Government. Besides, it is only the educated natives who acknowledge the superiority of British rule over native governments, and wish for its perpetuation. The great mass of ignorant people do not even know by whom the country is ruled. The excellence of the British administration is only appreciated by educated men, and it is they who are instrumental in spreading this notion among the population. The real enemies of Government are of a different kind. We consider those newspapers to be disloyal which poison the ears of Government against educated natives by bringing forward false accusations. Sir Richard Temple believes that the two buildings in Poona were set fire to with a view to annoy Government. This idea is entirely groundless as appears from the evidence of the Book Depôt-keeper and his son, which was believed both by the Judge and Jury who tried them. Again, our Governor seems to think that distress among the agricultural population has had nothing to do with the present dacoities. This opinion is entirely opposed to fact. Everywhere signs of famine are perceptible, and besides, Government itself has admitted that destitution prevails in some places. The Rámoshis and other wild tribes have been goaded to lead a life of vagabondism through want of the means of subsistence. In conclusion, the writer expresses a hope that Government will not allow itself to be guided in its policy by interested journalism.

Makes remarks on certain expressions in the recent telegram from His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State on the subject of the dacoities in the Deccan and the conflagrations in Poona.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 27th June, but received on the 30th, alludes to the recent telegram from His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State on the subject of the dacoities in the Deccan and the conflagrations in Poona, and says that although Wasudew Balwant Fadke may be capable of doing all that is attributed to him, yet he ought not to be counted in the same rank with educated men. He never received a good education, and was hardly ever found in the company of educated men. A man ought not to be considered educated simply because he happens to be a Bráhman; and if Fadke had not obtained notoriety in the present crisis, his name would never have become public. Those who knew him did not discover in him any of the qualities which are to be found in educated natives. His knowledge of English was extremely rudimentary. If a person of his slender acquirements were to be called educated, it would be difficult to find an expression to designate a really educated man. At that rate, ignorant and illiterate people would be unknown in England, France and Germany; and even in India, the number of educated persons would become so immense that there would be no necessity to give encouragement to education. Does a man deserve to be called educated the moment he has passed the sixth standard in Maráthi and the fifth in English? We shall be glad if His Excellency would decide this point, and state by what epithet he would characterize men who have passed University examinations. We firmly believe that really educated men are not to be found in the ranks of the dacoits. Our administrators possess innumerable spies, and they secretly convey information to Government. These men will report anything in order to compass their own ends, and it is perhaps through this channel that Government has become prejudicial against educated natives. We are, however, clearly of opinion that educated natives will never be found acting with the dacoits in opposition to Government, as they know that there are legal ways of making the grievances of the people heard. In conclusion, the writer requests His Excellency the Governor not to allow himself to be guided by newspapers which publish false reports in order to suit their preconceived ideas. Any mistake on his part may result in serious consequences to the people.

Says how reductions may be carried out.

The *Swadesh Mitra* (26) of the 21st June alludes to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of reductions in the different departments of Government, and observes that the heads of departments will be slow to acknowledge that there are any superfluous hands under them. The prevailing

impression is that the numerical strength of each department is not in proportion to the work which it has to perform, and the usual complaint is that much work remains undone. When, therefore, reductions are ordered, the heads of departments, in order to satisfy Government, show some trifling saving by turning adrift a few ill-paid clerks and peons, and by economizing in the contingent allowances. This policy does not result in any material diminution of the public charges, but only poor and helpless persons are reduced to destitution. Could Fadke have carried on his ravages, if the police was sufficiently strong in numbers? When retrenchments were made in the police department some time ago, policemen were dismissed, and the number of higher officers was increased. It is reported that suggestions have been made for cutting down the pay of the lower subordinates in the postal department from fifteen to twelve rupees per month. In conclusion, the writer suggests that if Government be really in earnest for effecting savings in the public expenditure, it should reduce the salaries of all public servants. For instance, monthly allowances between two and five hundred rupees should be subjected to a reduction of twenty per cent.; those between five hundred and one thousand to a reduction of thirty per cent.; and those of higher amount should be decreased by forty per cent.; and this clipping process should be applied to the salaries of natives and Europeans indiscriminately.

Requests Government to give seed and bullocks to cultivators, in order to enable them to begin sowing operations.

The *Pandhari Writta* (29) of the 18th June says, that although the fall of rain has been seasonable this month, yet, owing to the want of seed and bullocks, sowing operations have been much retarded. Last year the cultivators received assistance from sowkárs; but they are unable to afford any aid now, as they did not themselves realize their outstandings owing to the failure of the wet and dry crops during last year. It is easy to imagine what the state of the country will be if land remains uncultivated. We, therefore, earnestly hope that our Government will give the needful help to the agricultural classes. By this policy the recovery of the land tax will be ultimately rendered an easy operation. (A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (44) of the 22nd June similarly requests Government to offer help to cultivators, and says that the policy pursued by Mr. Moore towards the people of the Indápur Táluka should be followed here).

Requests Government to appoint a Joint Judge at Surat for deciding the numerous civil appeals which are pending in the District Court of that station.

The *Surya Prakásh* (43) of the 28th June, but received on the 30th, after alluding to the proverbial delay and the cost incurred in obtaining justice in British courts, and after observing that recent legislation is rather favorable to debtors and hard upon creditors, states that about 525 civil appeals are pending in the District Court of Surat. Although Mr. Birdwood is an able and hard-working Judge, he will not be able to dispose of these enormous arrears within the next two years. He must first of all attend to the Sessions cases and criminal appeals as they come before him, and devote the remaining time to civil appeals. This must necessarily cause delay in deciding them. It would be well, therefore, if Government were to appoint a Joint Judge at Surat for one year. Such an arrangement will be very beneficial to suitors. It is hoped Government will adopt the suggestion.

Like several of its native contemporaries, censures the Reporter on the Native Press for an inaccurate translation of a passage in the *Shiwáji* newspaper of Poona (25).

The *Hitechchhu* (44) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd July notices the alleged inaccurate translation of a passage in the *Shiwáji* newspaper of Poona (25) by the Reporter on the Native Press, and proceeds in the same strain as several of its vernacular contemporaries whose remarks have been fully noticed in some of the previous weekly reports. The *Hitechchhu*, like the *Loka Mitra* (53) of last week, also requests Government to furnish the Editors of vernacular papers with copies of the Weekly Summaries. (The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 28th June, but received on the 30th, makes similar remarks as were made by the *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 22nd idem, and noticed more fully in the Summary of that week.)

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 29th June states that several persons in the town of Surat keep bullocks, and after feeding the animals well for a few days, have races in the month of Ashádha. Many bullock carts are to be seen running on the road leading to the lines on every Saturday afternoon; on the road to Katárgaum on Sundays; and on the line road, or the road leading to the railway station on moon-light nights. On these occasions the drivers beat the bullocks mercilessly, and pierce them with a small sharp nail fixed to a stick, in order to make the animals run fast. Some of these animals are old, and some sickly; and it is a pitiable sight to see them thus tortured. The *Mitra*, therefore, requests the Police of Surat to apprehend the drivers for ill-treating their animals, and to get them punished. The police is also requested to prohibit drivers from using the stick with the nail.

Requests the Police of Surat to prohibit the drivers of carts from torturing their animals.

The same complains that sometimes post-paid packets do not reach their destination on account of some fault or other which may reasonably be put to the charge of the Postal Department. In order to remedy this state of things, the writer suggests that a register should be kept in every Post Office of the receipt and despatch of all packets. This arrangement will entail on the Postal Department the expense of employing registering clerks, and some delay may occur in the despatch and delivery of mails. If the Postal authorities can devise new means by which an additional charge can be avoided so much the better; but in the absence of any other suggestion, the above should be adopted.

Recommends the adoption of some measure to prevent loss on post-paid packets.

The same, in giving the substance of the recent discussions in both Houses of Parliament against the abolition of a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, observes that the condemnation of the measure by Parliament shows that that national tribunal has begun to remove the evils from which India is suffering, and has, thereby, strengthened the foundations of the Indian Empire. The people of this country will be glad to hear of this, and will find more cause to place implicit confidence in their rulers. They ought not to suppose that the condemnation has not conferred any material benefit on this country, because the duty in question has not been re-imposed. They may rest assured that the promise given to the merchants of Manchester for abolishing the remaining duty hereafter, will not be carried out. This is no small benefit.

Is thankful to Parliament for its condemning the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 30th June, in alluding to the Rumpa disturbances in the Madras Presidency, observes that they have arisen in consequence of some changes made by the Madras Government in the A'bkári laws. That Government made a mistake in allowing these disturbances to assume their present grave form. When they began, enquiries should have been made whether the people had been injuriously affected by the changes in question; and if this was found to be the case, remedial measures should have been taken accordingly. It is not too late as yet to do this. But, on the other hand, if the Madras authorities are convinced that the demand of the rioters arose through wilfulness and disloyalty to Government, stringent measures should be taken at once, and the rioters should be visited with a severe punishment which would dissuade others from following their bad example. If the authorities believe from their long experience that these people are excitable, revengeful and disloyal, they should be once for all given such a good lesson as would make them leave their bad habits for good.

Observes that if the demands of the Rumpa rioters in the Madras Presidency are found to be just, they should be granted. If otherwise the rioters should be punished.

The same of the 1st July, in alluding to the suggestion made by the *Economist* newspaper of England, that the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment should be reduced, observes that the Department was first created for meeting the religious wants of Christian soldiers.

Suggests reductions in the Indian Ecclesiastical Department.

This was all right, inasmuch as they are not able to supply their own wants in this essential matter. But latterly, the Department has been enlarged to provide the religious wants of Government servants in other than the Military Department, who are well able to pay for themselves. The expense undergone in maintaining Chaplains to meet the religious needs of this latter class should be done away with. If this is carried out, large savings might be made in the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department, which now costs twenty-five lacs of rupees.

States on the authority of a correspondent, that an increase in the daily outturn of country spirits at the Government distillery at Bulsár has been made, and recommends Government to give up drawing more liquor than before.

The same of the 2nd July, after moralizing upon the necessity of discouraging by every possible means the use of liquor, states on the authority of a correspondent, that a condition was made last year with the contractor of the distillery at Bulsár, that he should manufacture 75 gallons of country spirit per day, and remove them before evening after payment of the duty. It is said that the quantity distilled was more than was daily consumed in that town, and, consequently, every day there remained with the contractor some liquor on hand. If this be true, the condition made with the contractor during the present year for drawing 120 gallons per day, must necessarily leave in his hands a much larger quantity than was the case formerly. This will encourage people to consume largely, which ought not to be allowed. It might be urged that at the bidding for the contract, the bidders increased the number of gallons to be distilled, and that Government only took advantage of the opportunity to increase the revenue. But it must be observed that in doing this, Government forgot the supreme object of discouraging the spread of the use of spirituous liquors. Whether the increase is made in the outturn of the distillery at Bulsár alone, or that of every distillery in this Presidency, it ought to be at once given up.

Advises the Postal authorities to give the newly issued post cards to professional vendors for sale to the public.

The same of the 5th July, after stating that the newly issued post cards of a quarter anna each are of great use in encouraging correspondence, and after censuring the authorities for getting them printed in England and not in India, observes that a large portion of the native public is not yet aware of the issue of these cards, and, therefore, they (the cards) are not used in large numbers. For bringing them into general use, the cards should be given to professional vendors for sale, as is done in the case of postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Disapproves of awarding the prize to the best of the sixty Manuals on Hygiene.

The same, after stating that a considerable portion of the native public is ignorant of the principles of hygiene, and that great evils follow from that ignorance, highly approves of the prize advertized last year by His Excellency the Viceroy for a small School Manual of Hygiene. The *Samáchár* observes that the prize was of the value of five hundred rupees, and it is said that out of the sixty manuals received, not one has answered the expectations. It is also stated that Government has decided to give the prize to the best among those which have been sent in. The *Samáchár* disapproves of this course. Either the prize was too small to induce able physicians to enter into competition for it, or the examiners of the sixty manuals are not competent persons. Whatever may be the fact, there is no use in giving a prize to the manual which is not fit for being introduced into schools. The Viceroy's object in trying to get a suitable manual is highly praiseworthy, and it might be successful if the prize is advertized over again.

Observes that reductions can best be carried out by abolishing highly paid posts held by Europeans, and by bestowing others on natives on smaller salaries.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 29th June observes that the overgrown public expenditure can best be reduced by abolishing highly paid posts held by Europeans, and by appointing natives on smaller salaries to them. Lord Beaconsfield has recommended Lord Lytton, who has been so very obedient to him, for an Earldom; and it is said that the latter wishes to make a name in India. There is no surer way of gaining undying fame, except by the adoption of the measures recommended above. It must be observed here that the false dread of the new Press

Act has induced the vernacular press to withhold from Government its real opinion of the recent Resolution of the Government of India for appointing natives to high posts. That opinion which is sincerely shared by the public is, that many promises to give high posts to natives have remained unfulfilled, and that Lord Lytton's recent circular on the same subject will most probably remain a dead letter. Again, though that circular promises to give to natives every post, the salary of which is more than two hundred rupees, many important departments have been excepted from its operation, and consequently, the natives are not to be admitted into them. For these reasons, Lord Lytton's order does not really improve the prospects of natives. It, however, rests with His Excellency to carry out promises which he has held out to the public.

Requests the authorities to punish milkmen for adulterating milk with water.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 29th June observes that most of the milkmen of Bombay mix water with milk; and that this practice does injury to the health of the people. Under the Indian Penal Code it is no crime, as it does not come under Sections 272 and 273 of the Code, according to which manufacturers and vendors of adulterated food or drink are liable to punishment. The mixture of milk and water is injurious to health, but the milkmen are allowed to commit the fraud with impunity. In England, however, a milkman has been recently punished with a fine of twenty pounds for mixing water with milk. Hence, it behoves the Indian authorities to take measures here to prevent adulterated milk from being sold.

Advises Government to abolish the Cotton Frauds' Department altogether.

In alluding to the deduction of twenty per cent. made in the salaries of the subordinates of the Cotton Frauds Department, the same observes that this step has been taken in accordance with a general scheme for the reduction of the State expenditure. But why not abolish this Department altogether? asks the *Yajdán Parast*. The merchants consider it to be a needless burden on the treasury, as it has been proved to be an impediment to free trade. Some persons have observed that the Cotton Frauds' Act was revived in order that some officers may continue to receive high salaries. This observation appears to gain confirmation from the continuance of the department which spends more than it earns. It will be advantageous both to Government and the people if it were altogether done away with.

Disapproves of the Resolution of Government requiring the Municipality of Bombay not to lend Victoria Gardens for holding public entertainments, without the previous sanction of Government.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 29th June also disapproves of the recent Government Resolution requiring the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay not to give permission to hold *fêtes* or entertainments in the Victoria Gardens without the previous sanction of Government. The Gardens are not the property of Government. They belong to the public, and are in the possession of the Municipality. They ought to be made the centre of public entertainments and amusements, and a slow attempt was being made for giving them such an attractive form. While the Municipality was doing this desirable work, the Government order put an end to *fêtes* of all kinds being held there. The order amounts to Government assuming the power of either granting or refusing permission to hold entertainments in the Gardens; but there seems no good reason why it should do so. It is true that at some of the entertainments the natives did not receive proper treatment at the hands of Europeans; but, for that reason, they would not like Government interference of the nature mentioned above.

Hopes that Government will withdraw its recent order about holding entertainments in the Victoria Gardens.

The same is glad that the Town Council is to consider at its next meeting the Government order about the Victoria Gardens, and hopes that it will make a serious attempt to induce Government to withdraw the same. The Municipal Commissioner is said to have observed that at the time of making over the Gardens to the public, Government made it a condition that without obtaining its previous sanction no important alterations should be made in anything connected with them. If this be true, then there is no limit with respect to Government interference. But for all that it is not right of Government to

treat the Gardens as Government property, for such a proceeding would highly displease the public. In the matter of the Town Hall, Government has already furnished the public with a cause for dissatisfaction. In that case Government apparently did not like the public to raise its voice against the acts of the authorities, and, therefore, refused permission to use the building for a public meeting. In the case of the Gardens, no such cause exists at all for Government to act in the way it has done.

Observes that Lord Lytton's Indian administration does not deserve the reward of an Earldom, for which the Premier has recommended him.

The same, in alluding to the telegram that Lord Beaconsfield has recommended Lord Lytton for an Earldom, as a reward for his services in connection with the Afghan war, observes that the Viceroy has, undoubtedly, brought the war to a satisfactory conclusion; but it must be remembered that His Lordship has carried out the policy chalked out for him by the Premier, at a sacrifice of several Indian interests, and consequently, India cannot rejoice in his Lordship's elevation. With all deference to Lord Lytton, she disapproves several of his acts, and England concurs with her in this opinion. Those acts have been subjected to strong animadversions in Parliament, and so renowned a politician like Mr. Gladstone has condemned them. History will not approve of His Lordship's acts. They will be valued according to their intrinsic worth, and when they are discussed in connection with India, they will not meet with approval. The above observations, however, do not apply to His Lordship's conduct in other respects. Lord Lytton is an able and learned personage, deserving of all honor. His personal accomplishments are admirable; and it would be very gratifying to find him rewarded for the same. But it must be admitted with regret that his Indian administration does not deserve any reward.

Wishes that Government would take care not to allow selfish and revengeful persons to annoy their enemies by giving false information to Government.

The same, in noticing the apprehension of one Jagtáp for falsely charging the Chief of Bhor with keeping communication with the dacoits, observes that Government made enquiries into the matter and satisfied itself that it was a false charge. This result of the accusation against a Native Chief is highly gratifying to the public. Government, however, should learn a lesson from it. Once, when writing upon the Poona fires and the Deccan dacoities, the *Loka Mitra* recommended Government to be very cautious in apprehending any person in connection with those sad occurrences, lest some innocent persons might fall victims or get into disrepute simply on account of false rumours. That caution needs to be continued, as enquiries are still being made in connection with the fires, and dacoities are still committed. It is suspected that some badmashes are the instigators of these crimes, and Government is praiseworthily trying to detect and punish them. The people ought to help Government in this attempt. But care must be taken that no person succeeds in taking revenge upon his enemies by giving false information to Government.

Prays Government to make some provision for the three thousand Káthiáwári refugees collected at Ahmedabad.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (55) of the 25th June, but received on the 30th, prays Government to make some provision for the three thousand Káthiáwári refugees, who have gathered at Ahmedabad. The people of this city have hitherto fed these unfortunate creatures, and are unable to give further relief. To the rich people of the city must be left the work of maintaining such distressed people as are ashamed to beg in public on account of their former good circumstances. Government ought to take over the Káthiáwári refugees from the hands of the citizens, and provide for them from the proceeds of the license-tax. Such of the refugees as are able to work may be made to work on relief works; while the remainder must be charitably fed. The *Samsher* prays Government to give a warning to the Chiefs of Káthiáwár to take care of their respective subjects in future in times of distress, and not to permit them to go into British territory for relief. If, in spite of such a warning, the Chiefs neglect their subjects, and allow them to go into British territory, they (the Chiefs) should be made to pay the cost of maintaining the refugees.

Some papers of this week record with deep sorrow the sudden death of Lord Lawrence, late Governor General of India. They praise His Lordship for the deep interest he took in the welfare and advancement of the people of this country, and consider the sad event as a great loss to her, particularly at a time when Indian affairs were exciting attention in England. His great and ripe experience and sound judgment would have been of inestimable service in the advancement of her interests on this occasion.

Lament the death of Lord Lawrence, late Governor General of India.

Municipalities.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 29th June wishes that Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor to the Bombay Municipality, should be asked to resign his appointment as one of the Directors of a certain cotton mill in Bombay. The majority of the Town Council do not consider it right for him to hold it. It is said that he discharges both the duties with equal conscientiousness; but the duties of the former office are of such a nature that it is better he should not hold any other office; and, hence, his connection with the mills ought to cease at once.

Wishes that Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor to the Bombay Municipality, should cease his connection with the cotton mills.

Railways.

The *Samsher Bâhádur* (55) of the 25th June, but received on the 30th, in alluding to the decision of Government to construct on the narrow gauge the railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, requests the authorities to build a station on this line near the city of Ahmedabad. The construction of the new line begins at the Sábarmati Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; and if a station of the former line is built there, the merchants of Ahmedabad will be put to great inconvenience in the despatch and receipt of their goods. They will have to carry their goods to that station for despatch, or receive them there, and bring them into the city. In doing these things they will have to cross the river, and this will cause expense, delay and risk. To avoid these inconveniences, the narrow guage line should be taken over the river and brought up to the city. The *Samsher* also recommends the construction of a branch railway from Kálol to Kadi. This branch line will be a paying concern, and will afford great facilities for traffic of all kinds.

Requests that a station on the narrow gauge line between Ajmere and Ahmedabad may be built near the latter city and not on the Sábarmati; and recommends a branch line from Kálol.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8*th July* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 12th July 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Is glad that Sir Richard Temple is satisfied with the loyalty of the natives of India.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 7th July, in an article on the Loyalty of Natives, says that some impudent English journals have been preaching a crusade against educated Bráhmans, and particularly against those who are residents of Poona. They assert that the dacoities in the Deccan and the conflagrations in Poona have been instigated by these men. Such paragons of wisdom as the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Deccan Herald* have been so loud and persistent in bringing charges of disloyalty against Bráhmans, that there is some chance of their opinions being received as containing a germ of truth; and when once such ideas have taken possession of the public mind, it will be no easy task to eradicate them. As an instance in point, the writer mentions that the statement which His Excellency the Governor made in a recent telegram to the Secretary of State—that the dacoits were led by some educated Bráhmans—is no doubt traceable to the persistent efforts of the *Bombay Gazette* to blacken the native character. But when Sir Richard Temple returned to Poona, and saw with his own eyes the condition of the ryots, he came to the conclusion that there was no truth in the assertions of that journal. Again, on the unveiling of the statue of the Prince of Wales, His Excellency publicly declared that he was satisfied with the loyalty of the natives of India. By this declaration he has laid not only educated natives but every inhabitant of India under deep obligations. It will also remove any impression of disloyalty which may have taken possession of the minds of the governing classes in England, and may prevent those newspapers who imagine themselves as the leaders of public opinion from indulging in abusive declamation.

Makes observations on the career of the late Lord Lawrence.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 6th July gives an account of the career of Lord Lawrence, and observes that he won his laurels in the Punjab, and that during his tenure of office as Governor General, he did not do anything for the benefit of the people over whom he ruled. Lord Lawrence believed that rich landlords oppressed the cultivators of the soil and that, therefore, the existence of the former class was not advantageous to the country. He considered that their number should be reduced as much as possible. In pursuing any pet project or policy, he never allowed himself to be hindered by legal difficulties. Educated natives did not approve of his administration, and His Lordship did not like them. Notwithstanding the strange opinions which he held, they underwent considerable alterations for the better when he returned to England, and latterly he ceased to be crotchetty altogether. In giving his evidence before the Famine Committee in 1872, he stated as his conviction that the settlement of the land revenue in perpetuity would prove beneficial to India. His knowledge of India was immense, and had he lived, he might have conferred great benefits on this country. His Lordship was foremost among those who opposed the commencement of hostilities with Afghanistan and the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

Says that the poverty of the people is attributable to the nature of legal enactments, and advocates the adoption of the Code of Regulations of 1827.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 7th July, in discussing the origin of the poverty of India, says that now all the appliances of cultivation are taxed, and that therefore farming has become unprofitable. The king's share of the revenue in former times was spent in the country, and the people derived benefit from it; whereas now the reverse is the case. There were then no taxes of the nature of local funds, and all works of public utility were done by the villagers themselves. The remains of ancient buildings, wells and canals, which are to be met with in different parts of the country, were constructed in this manner. From this it is quite clear that the mass of people were then in good circumstances, and had always some capital with them. Poverty began to increase in the country in proportion to the multiplication of legal enactments. What has made salt dear, but the rigor of the law? In the time of the old Rishis, people used to live by breathing pure air, and wished

well of their kings; but, unfortunately, the same cannot be done now. In our present degraded times, starvation is staring in every body's face, and this state of things is incompatible with wishing well of the Sovereign. Upon the whole, the origin of the poverty of the masses is entirely traceable to the nature of legal enactments, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the Government will adopt the simpler Code of Regulations which prevailed in this Presidency in 1827.

Says that Government should sever its connection with the English Church by the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The same alludes to the Ecclesiastical Establishment maintained by Government, and observes that as our rulers are of a different religion from their subjects, it is not right for them to support bishops and chaplains from revenues raised from a people who are not in any way benefited. We are of opinion that Government is justified in maintaining ministers to offer religious consolation to its Christian soldiers and other poor servants; but the necessity of keeping up a religious establishment for the benefit of those who are well able to pay for it themselves, is by no means apparent, and reduction to this extent should be made in the grant devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. When tribes of Baniás and Márwáris migrated from one province to another, they used to carry their priests with them, and they were supported from a cess levied on those who professed that religion; and this practice has prevailed in India for ages. This being so, the advisability of maintaining Christian priests from revenues raised from the great mass of heathens appears extremely questionable. For these reasons we are of opinion that Government should sever its connection with the English Church, particularly at a time when it is intent upon making reductions in the public expenditure.

Complains of the mode in which the license-tax is being levied.

The *Poona Herald* (9) of the 9th July, in an article on the License-tax, observes that this tax is objectionable in itself, and besides, the mode of assessment has made it more objectionable still. Tradesmen whose annual incomes do not exceed Rs. 100 have been assessed at Rs. 20 and upwards; while those who have no clothing and are not certain of a full meal daily have been charged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15. There is not a village in the country which is not groaning under this system of levying the license-tax, and we are at a loss to understand why such injustice should be allowed to be perpetrated. The framers of the License-tax Bill never intended that the people should be overassessed; but, unfortunately, the officials charged with the duty of collecting the tax look only to the interests of Government, and do not care for the sufferings of the people. It is to be regretted that such should be the case.

Laments the death of Lord Lawrence.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 6th July gives an account of the career of Lord Lawrence, and remarks that as Lord Clive was the founder of the British Empire in India, so Lord Lawrence may be said to be second founder; since in the fearful crisis of 1857, when the power of the English was shaken to its foundation, he preserved India to his mother country by his profound and statesmanlike policy. From the fact that he rose from the lowest to the very highest post in India, it must be presumed that he possessed unrivalled knowledge of public affairs, and besides, had intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives of India. At present when Indian affairs are attracting notice in Parliament, his presence would have been very valuable. The loss of such a man at such a juncture is therefore greatly to be deplored.

Says that Government should make advances to poor cultivators, in order to enable them to begin sowing operations.

The *Nyáya Sindhu* (14) of the 7th July, in its local news, says that up to the present time the fall of rain in the Ahmednagar Collectorate has been extremely seasonable, and that the harvest promises to be plentiful. The bulk of the agriculturists in villages, however, are in a destitute condition; and unless they receive external aid, sowing operations will be much impeded. The sowkárs will probably not afford any assistance, as they have failed to recover their own outstandings for the last three or four years. Under these circumstances, the writer requests Government to give the necessary help in order to enable the

ryots to commence sowing operations, and believes that by this policy the recovery of the land tax will be ultimately rendered more certain and easy.

Requests Government to remit the land revenue altogether during famine.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 6th July, in an only leader, observes that owing to the famine which has been raging in the District of Sholápur during the last four years, the agricultural population has been reduced to such straits that its condition can be more easily imagined than described. The ryots cannot leave their lands in search of employment elsewhere, as the unvarying exaction of the land assessment forces them to cultivate their fields every year. In former times remissions of land revenue were granted even when there was a partial failure of crops; but now our benevolent Government does not even dream of foregoing the collection of the land tax during the prevalence of famine. This is not all. Government seems to be under the impression that the accumulated arrears are not irrecoverable, and that their collection only needs postponement to a more convenient period. The present policy appears to be to remit only such portion as cannot be recovered after the cultivators have been deprived of all their movable and immovable property. When lands are put up to auction on account of the inability of their owners to meet the Government assessment, purchasers do not come forward to buy them, and there is a considerable chance of their going out of cultivation altogether. For a long time our Governor seems to be bent on increasing the area occupied by forests, and the present is a capital opportunity for carrying his plan into execution. In conclusion, the writer altogether deprecates the collection of the land revenue during a famine crisis, and suggests its total remission, and adds that advances should be made to farmers from the Government treasury in order to encourage cultivation.

Complains that passengers who land or embark at Dharamtar are forcibly deprived of their sticks by the police.

A correspondent of the *Násik Writta* (19) of the 5th July, but received on the 7th, writing from Choul in the Collectorate of Kolába, says that passengers of the Kunbi caste, who land or embark at Dharamtar, are forcibly deprived by the police of their sticks, if they have any. This proceeding is very harsh, since these poor people keep them merely to help themselves while journeying on foot, or to protect themselves against the attacks of reptiles or wild animals. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the Collector of Kolába will be good enough to enquire into this matter, and remove the complaint.

Says that promotion and allowances should be given to untrained masters if they are efficient.

Another correspondent of the same complains, that while trained masters are granted allowances and promotions in proportion to the number of pupils whom they succeed in passing, untrained masters who are equally efficient and able are denied these privileges. This difference of treatment is very hard. All masters should be treated alike, and in granting promotion and allowances regard should be had to efficiency alone. The correspondent trusts that the Educational authorities will devote their attention to the correction of this anomaly.

Complains that dogs belonging to certain Europeans in Ratnágiri worry cattle while grazing.

The *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 6th July, in its local news, states that some dogs belonging to certain Europeans in the town of Ratnágiri are in the habit of worrying and biting cattle while they are grazing. During the last week a calf was bitten by one of these dogs, and it is reported that its owner complained about it to the Magistrate. We do earnestly hope that the gentlemen who own these dogs will prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Complains of an order having been issued to treasury officers, prohibiting them from cashing currency notes.

The *Dhârwár Writta* (23) of the 3rd July, but received on the 7th, says that it is reported that a circular has been issued to treasury officers, prohibiting them from cashing currency notes. If this information be correct, the prohibition in question is much to be regretted; because if notes which are intended for the convenience of the public are not accepted at treasuries, they will be of no value whatever. If

the order has been issued owing to want of cash in the different treasuries, still the step is unjustifiable. If the treasury is empty at one place, it ought immediately to be replenished by bringing money from another, in order to meet the wants of the public.

Says that the proposals of Colonel Chesney should be carried out.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 4th July, but received on the 7th, in discussing the question of the reduction of expenditure, observes that since the present Ministry came into power, the policy which they have pursued has not only not benefited this country in any way, but has been positively injurious to it. But it has now a capital opportunity of retrieving all past errors by inaugurating a new policy with respect to the admission of natives in the public service. Here the writer gives the substance of the various suggestions made by Colonel Chesney about the more extended employment of natives in the public service, and remarks that the fear which the Colonel seems to entertain, that the natives will demand all the higher appointments when they have obtained all the lower, is entirely groundless. Those who advocate the increased employment of natives do so on the ground that thereby the cost of administration will be diminished. Owing to the education which our rulers have been pleased to impart to us, several natives have become fit to perform duties which are now exclusively discharged by Covenanted Civilians; but, unfortunately, Government have not given employment to such persons. It is true that when once natives are admitted to lower posts, they will in time claim the higher also; but it does not follow that our rulers will be ready to consider such a demand valid or justifiable. What has been done to satisfy the repeated applications which natives have made for obtaining increased employment? If they have been refused in the past, there is no reason to anticipate a different treatment in the future. It is sheer folly to contemplate difficulties which are purely imaginary, and to stop beneficial measures on account of them. For these reasons we would earnestly beg those in authority to consider carefully the suggestions of Colonel Chesney, and to carry them out fearlessly into practice. By so doing the expenditure will be considerably reduced, and consequently the burden of taxation which now falls so heavily on the people will be lightened.

Requests Government to appoint a Joint Judge at Surat.

The *Surya Prakásh* (43) of the 5th July, but received on the 7th, also complains that about 525 civil appeals are pending in the District Court of Surat, and requests Government to appoint a Joint Judge to clear off the arrears. The District Judge has so much to do that he will not be able to dispose of these appeals without assistance. The Court of the Assistant Judge is not of much use, as the incumbents of that office are frequently absent from their duties on account of sickness or furlough. The local money-lending trade has suffered from the delay in disposing of appeals which have accumulated in the Judge's Court, and their early settlement will revive it.

Observes that India will be glad to see Lord Lytton rewarded with an Earldom.

The same observes that India is glad that Lord Lytton is to be rewarded with an Earldom. The Viceroy has rendered signal services to this country by bringing the Afghan war to a satisfactory conclusion. By great tact, he removed the fears which were created by the Afghan affair in the minds of the people, and, hence, he richly deserves the title for which he has been recommended by the Earl of Beaconsfield. Some newspapers find fault with His Lordship for not respecting Indian interests, and consider that on this account he does not deserve to be elevated. But the great bulk of the people will not take such unreasonable objection, and will be glad to see His Lordship rewarded for the eminent services rendered by him in connection with the Afghan war.

Recommends the abolition of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 6th July also highly approves of the suggestion made by the *Economist*, that the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment should be abolished altogether. The *Mitra* observes that the sum spent in giving religious instruction to European British soldiers and others who follow Christianity is large, and ought to be discontinued. This

suggestion originally came from an English newspaper conducted by an English gentleman, and, hence, it must be considered to be weighty, and must be followed without scruples. If items like the above of the overgrown public expenditure are removed from the public accounts by the Indian authorities, they will be easily able to effect a reduction of five krores of rupees; and if the recommendation made in the last but one issue of the *Gujarát Mitra* for abolishing certain taxes is adopted, the uneasiness prevailing among the Indian subjects of the British Crown will at once disappear. (The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 8th July makes similar observations).

Is grateful to Lord Lytton for giving encouragement to the cultivation of the fine arts by natives.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 7th July admires Lord Lytton's devotion to fine arts. Though His Lordship's attention is engrossed by weighty political matters, yet he finds time to devote his attention to give encouragement to the cultivation of the fine arts among natives. At the annual exhibition held at Simla, drawings of Europeans were alone exhibited. No paintings drawn by natives were shown there, and consequently, native practitioners in these arts received no encouragement. His Lordship saw this shortcoming, and has made arrangements to allow native artists to exhibit their drawings. The *Samáchár* highly approves of this policy, and expects great results from the study of the fine arts among natives.

Requests Government to pass a law to exempt Pársis from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act.

A correspondent of the same of the 10th July, writing from Surat, asks why Government has not yet passed a law for exempting Pársis from the operation of the Administrator General's Act, as prayed for by them in their petitions. Since the last request was made, several legal measures have been enacted by the Viceregal legislature, and it seems strange that it could find no time to enact a law for the exemption in question. Pársis, particularly those who live in villages, suffer from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act, and are, therefore, extremely anxious to be exempted from its operation at the earliest opportunity. The writer hopes that the law prayed for will be soon passed.

Complains that Europeans playing cricket or polo occupy the largest portion of the parade ground in Bombay, leaving very little room to school-boys to play cricket.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 10th July contains a communication, the writer of which complains that European gentlemen playing cricket or polo occupy a large portion of the parade ground on the Esplanade in Bombay, and leave very little room for school-boys to play cricket. After alluding to the circumstances under which the latter have been prohibited from playing on the Rotten Row, the writer observes that the Commissioner of Police told them to play on the parade ground. But on a portion of it, the European players have built a Gymkhana, and have enclosed a large area round it. Again, they play at polo three times every week; and on these occasions they enclose with flags a very large portion of the ground, and prohibit native cricketers from playing within its boundaries. Thus very little room is left to the latter to play upon. Moreover, riders playing at polo sometimes pass through the crowd of cricketers. European ladies also bring their carriages to the Esplanade for getting a sight of the polo players. Thus, nearly two-thirds of the parade ground is occupied by Europeans, to the great inconvenience of the school-boys wishing to play cricket.

Recommends the removal of the seat of the Supreme Government from Calcutta to Bombay.

The same of the 11th July repeats the old recommendation that the seat of the Supreme Government should be removed from Calcutta to Bombay. The latter city enjoys political and other advantages which the former does not possess. Steam communication has brought Bombay very close to England. The English mails first arrive here, and are thence sent to Calcutta. If the head-quarters of the Supreme Government happen to be at Simla, it takes more than four days for it to get the mail despatches. Here the writer alludes to the material aid received from Bombay during the mutiny of 1857-58, and observes that from Bombay, Government can keep an efficient watch on the rest of India and Afghanistan, on the Eastern Coast of Africa, on the Arabian Sea and the Persian

Gulf, and on the Coast of Sind. A net-work of railways is now spread over the Indian Empire, and transport has become cheap and expeditious. Again, when the thermometer reaches 100 degrees in Calcutta, it is only 85 in Bombay. When it is very hot in Calcutta, the head-quarters are transferred to Simla at great expense to the State. In Bombay the sea-breeze is ever blowing which keeps it cool throughout the year. The hill sanitaria of Mátherán, Mahábaleshvar, Khandála and others, are also within an easy distance of Bombay. Besides, Bombay possesses many other advantages; and if the seat of the Supreme Government were here, there would be a considerable saving in the present overgrown expenditure, in which retrenchment is so very desirable.

Requests the police to stop the alleged seditious preaching of a Mahomedan, who harangues a large crowd near the Money School in Bombay.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 6th July contains a communication, headed, "Who is this Mahomedan?—Where is the Police?" The writer states that a Mahomedan, who speaks Maráthi, Gujaráti and Hindustáni pretty well, often preaches to a large crowd near the tramway junction, in the neighbourhood of the Money School in Bombay. He does not preach Mahomedanism, but passes criticisms on the acts and measures of Government. The correspondent observes that on a particular day this preacher was calumniating the British Government. He expressed contempt of Europeans in strong language, and reminded the audience of the heavy taxes imposed upon the people. The substance of his harangue was, that the natives should unite and drive the Europeans out of the country. The most wonderful thing in connection with him is, that while he preaches, two or three policemen, and sometimes even mounted policemen stand in the crowd, apparently with the object of preserving order, but they silently allow him to go on with his seditious talk. How does the police allow this man to preach sedition in open daylight to a large crowd in a conspicuous place like the Esplanade? If he is not at once made to cease his seditious preaching, much mischief might result. The correspondent requests the attention of the Police Commissioner and Government to this subject. The *Yajdán Parast* recommends the above communication to the notice of the authorities, and observes that the conduct of this preacher is very dangerous, and he should, therefore, be at once prohibited from preaching. It is very strange that the police has taken no notice of him. The *Parast* cannot believe that the police is ignorant of his preaching. Perhaps, there may be some secret motive in allowing the man to continue his harangues.

Observes that owing to the new Press Act the larger portion of the vernacular press has ceased to perform its legitimate duty, and has become servile to Government.

The same, in alluding to Mr. Gladstone's recent condemnation in Parliament of the new Press Act, observes that the larger portion of the vernacular press has, in consequence of that law, become not only very timid, but even servile to Government. It misrepresents the acts of Government in such a way, as to enable it to make flattering comments upon them. In doing this, it has ceased to perform its legitimate duty of passing impartial criticisms on the acts and measures of Government, and of bringing to the knowledge of Government the opinions entertained by the public. If Government thinks that the Press Act has had a good effect in making vernacular papers use sweet words, it is greatly mistaken. It is certainly an unfortunate result that native newspapers should flatter and please Government, simply through fear of the Press Act, and keep it ignorant of many matters, a knowledge of which will enable it to gauge public opinion and derive benefit therefrom.

Requests the Collector of Broach not to allow any but real purchasers to bid at the annual auction sales of contracts for the sale of toddy, country spirits and other intoxicating substances.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 3rd July, but received on the 7th, states that at the annual letting of contracts for the sale of toddy and other drinks in the Broach Zilla, certain persons who have no ability nor intention to purchase the contracts, make bids for them. This they do simply with the object of ruining some of the bidders who have come there with the determination of buying the contracts. Some of the persons who attend at these auctions screw out money from real

bidders by observing silence on these occasions. By this plan both the genuine purchasers and Government suffer. It behoves Mr. Lely, therefore, to prevent these losses. At the next auction sale, which will be held in the current month, he should not allow bids to be made by any others except those who are rich enough to buy the contracts, or who had previously taken the contracts, or who have no enmity or dispute with any of the persons who usually buy them.

Prefers several complaints against the Doctors in charge of the medical dispensaries in Surat.

The *Dándio* (67) of the 6th July complains that there are neither good Doctors nor medicines of all kinds in the Government dispensaries in the town of Surat. The supply of common medicines is not sufficient, and they are prescribed sparingly. When a patient wants a medicine which is not in the dispensary, he is told to purchase it in the market. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that patients are not soon cured. Again, the Doctors do not attend to the patients promptly, but keep them waiting for a long time before medicines are given to them. They also do not answer promptly midnight calls from the townspeople. The *Dándio* hopes Government will remove these complaints.

Municipalities.

Requests the Municipality of Surat not to levy duty a second time on grass which has been stored outside the town.

The *Surya Prakásh* (43) of the 5th July, but received on the 7th, bitterly complains that the Municipality of Surat levies duty a second time on grass consumed in that town. There is a prohibition for storing grass in the town, and hence some persons buy grass there, and store it outside the town limits. The Municipality levies duty on the article when it is first brought into the town for sale, and again a second time when it is brought by the storer for consumption. This is obvious injustice, and the Corporation ought not to permit it.

Disapproves of the refusal of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to enquire why income from house assessment has declined of late.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 6th July states that Mr. Gokaldás Jagamohandás, a Member of the Corporation of Bombay, complained a few days ago that some properties have been overassessed, while several others underassessed, and moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the matter. The motion was not agreed to at the meeting of the Corporation which was held on Saturday last. This result is unsatisfactory. The income from house assessment has been gradually declining since 1868, and in 1878 the decrease amounted to three lacs of rupees. Within the last ten years, a dozen cotton mills and numerous large and small buildings have been erected in Bombay; and, hence, it seems strange that there should be such a large decrease in the income derived from this source. It is very desirable, therefore, to ascertain how the loss has arisen—whether from the negligence of the Assessor, or from a depreciation of house property caused by the poverty of the people. A committee would settle this question satisfactorily; but it is to be regretted that both the Town Council and the Corporation have refused to settle this important question.

Native States.

Requests the Junágad Darbár to answer certain charges, if they are true.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 29th June mentions some charges against the administration of the Junágad Darbár, and requests it to answer them. I.—A Kunbi woman having been suspected of committing theft in the village of Khápat of Mahál Uná, she was stripped of her clothes and beaten in order to make her confess the crime. It is also stated that she was taken in a state of nudity over the whole village. In the same case a sepoy was branded with hot iron in several parts of his body, and he died from the injuries. The Faujdár, who is said to have inflicted these punishments, is being prosecuted in the Sessions Court. The accused is a Nágar, and it would be better to have him tried by two Judges, of whom one should be a Hindu and

other a Mahomedan. II.—A scuffle took place between a sepoy of the Diwán and a sepoy of the Treasurer Shet Ismál Gángji, in which the former received injuries from which he died. A complaint has been made to the Darbár on this subject, but no notice has been yet taken of it. III.—Vakíl Lálji Ratanji, who practises in the civil court is said to win every case in which he is retained. For this reason he is eagerly sought by suitors. If he accomplishes these wonderful feats in consequence of his unsurpassed abilities, there is nothing to be said; but if he wins cases by his influence with the Judge, the same ought not to be permitted.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15*th July* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
5 N P 12—7 [CON 163]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 19th July 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the Supreme Government of India may be abolished.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 13th July, in discussing the question of reductions in the public expenditure, repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and observes that the finances are in such a disordered condition, that it will not now do to trifle with the situation, but Government should put its shoulders to the wheel and make retrenchments, so as to lighten the burden of taxation to an appreciable degree, and offer every encouragement for the cultivation of the arts and sciences in order to improve the condition of the people. Since the direct assumption of the sovereignty of India by the Queen, the affairs of India have been practically directed from England, and the Governor General in Council has become a mere channel for carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State. That high authority has more to do with the local Governments in India than with the Government of India, and that, therefore, the latter, with its expensive establishments, may be abolished. This plan was advocated about twenty-five years ago by so eminent a statesman as Mr. Bright, and since then the connection of India and England by telegraph and the establishment of rapid communication by steam, has rendered his proposal in every way desirable and feasible. It must also not be forgotten that the Government of India, instead of facilitating correspondence, is rather a hindrance to it, and its continuance is, therefore, unnecessary. For these reasons, it is to be hoped that Lord Lytton will signalize his administration by suggesting the abolition of the Supreme Government, and for this act of patriotism, the natives of India will feel deeply grateful to him.

Says that it is the fault of Europeans that social intercourse does not exist between them and natives.

The same gives the substance of an article in the *Bengal Magazine* on the want of social intercourse between Europeans and natives, and remarks that although the former are the conquerors and the latter the conquered, yet it does not become Englishmen to treat natives with contempt. It is really amazing to assert, as Englishmen often do, that they are the superior of natives in knowledge and intellect. When the former were in a semi-savage state, the latter were writing works which have been the admiration of the world, and even now the learned in Europe do not, by any means, think meanly of native learning. It is said that there cannot be any intimacy between Europeans and natives so long as the latter will not give up their caste prejudices, and keep their women in a state of slavery and ignorance. To this it is sufficient to reply that as a matter of fact those natives who have given up their religion and caste are not freely admitted by Europeans into their society, and besides, every one knows what lamentable results have happened from the freedom which women in Europe enjoy. Again, it is urged that natives are wanting in manliness and self-respect, and that the absence of these qualities renders them unfit to associate with Europeans. This argument is hardly worth considering, since Rajputs, Sikhs and Maráthas are well known for their courage, and this fact is admitted even by Europeans themselves. The flattery of those in power is a vice common to all natives, and unless this evil is eradicated, they can never be considered fit to mix with English gentlemen on equal terms. This charge is undoubtedly true, but then it must be remembered that the natives are a conquered race, and that since all the authority in India is concentrated in the hands of Europeans, advancement in the public service cannot be obtained in any other way. Every one knows how the English themselves behaved towards Native Princes before their own power was firmly established in this country. Even so recently as twelve years ago, when Mr. Premchund Roychund was in the height of his glory, his house used to be besieged by high European officials, and this fact is well known to all. There are various reasons why social intercourse does not spring up between Europeans and natives. In the first place Europeans treat natives with contempt, and besides, the latter are not able to defend themselves on account of their degraded position. Moreover, the present mode of administering Government, and the excessive taxation which it causes, prevents the springing up of good feeling

between the governors and the governed. In conclusion, the writer asserts that formerly Europeans treated natives with respect, because they had need of their services, which is now no longer the case. This is not as it should be. Europeans should remember that natives are human beings like themselves, and that unless they are treated as such, it is absurd to expect good feeling to spring up between them.

Indicates how reductions may be made in the public expenditure.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 14th July, in discussing the question of the reduction of expenditure, says that if it be true, as recently stated in the *Times of India*, that it is intended to abolish one of the Revenue Commissionerships, the measure will in every way be for the benefit of the country. There are also many other departments in which retrenchments can be carried out. For instance, in the Registration Department the income is only slightly in excess of the expenditure, and Government does not derive any profit from it, and that, therefore, in the public interests it is desirable to do away with it altogether. If this proposal is not acceptable to Government, it is suggested that the office of Registrar General might at least be abolished, and that the work which is now done by him might be delegated to the Collectors or Judges of Districts. A considerable saving will be made in this way. In the local High Court there is not enough work for eight Judges, and the state of the business is sometimes such that if they absented themselves for a week, no inconvenience will be felt. Their number might, therefore, be as well reduced.

Recommends that the Assistant Judge at Poona may be employed elsewhere, or his office abolished altogether.

The same says that the work in the District Court of Poona has of late so much falllen off, that the Judge has not enough to do in the way of hearing appeals or doing any ordinary work. It was, therefore, once suggested that the work of hearing appeals from the territory of His Highness the Punt Suchew of Bhor, which is at present done by the Political Agent of Sátára, may be entrusted to our District Judge. This suggestion has, it appears, not met with approval. On the contrary, Government has appointed an Assistant Judge. There are at present 25 to 30 appeals on the file. Of these a few were received during the last month; but it will be sometime before they are ripe for hearing. Meanwhile the Assistant Judge has no work. He has only to sit at ease and draw his salary. It is true that owing to the dacoities, the work of the Sessions Judge has somewhat increased; but in connection with it the Assistant has nothing to do. The Sessions Judge alone is occupied for seven or eight days from first Monday in every month. It will be a year before appeals from the Subordinate Judge of Poona will be filed on account of the destruction of the records of his office, and even with this work the District Judge will not have enough to do. The writer, therefore, suggests that the Assistant may be transferred to Thána or Ahmednagar where there are arrears to be worked off. If his services are not required any where, the appointment may be abolished altogether.

States that a certain Kunbi boy was ill-treated by the police.

The same of the 17th July, in its local news, states that a boy of the Kunbi caste, resident of Vadgaon, was beaten at Withulwady by the police on the 16th instant, and it is reported that there was no adequate cause for the treatment to which he was subjected. The boy in question has filed a complaint before Dr. Fraser, and it is rumoured that he is now lying in the hospital. This conduct of the police is perfectly unjustifiable, and reflects discredit on them, if the above statement be true. The writer hopes that Major Daniell will be good enough to enquire into the truth of the above allegations, and prevent the occurrence of such cases in future.

Says that the monies received from suitors in the Sátára Adálat for furnishing to them copies of judgments

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 10th July, in its local news, states that in the Sátára Adálat the monies which are received from suitors for furnishing copies to them of judgments and other documents are not properly credited in the office accounts, and it is suspected that they have been

and other documents are not properly credited in the office accounts.

misappropriated. We are not in a position to vouch for the correctness of this information, but if it be true, the Record-keeper and the Clerk of the Court should immediately set about to look into the matter. If such laxity is allowed to prevail at the head-quarters of a district, it will be no wonder if the state of things is worse in the lower courts. Besides, such loose practice does injury to poor suitors. It is, therefore, to be hoped that measures will soon be adopted to put an end to this practice.

States how the area occupied by forests may be increased, and how the condition of the agricultural population may be improved.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 13th July, in an article on Forest Conservancy, says that if Government were to adopt the policy which was adopted many years ago, the object which it has in view of increasing the area of forests would be easily accomplished. It was once the rule to allow people to fell trees; but then this permission was never granted until the person applying for the order was able to show that he had planted two other trees like the one which he was going to cut. This plan will be extremely beneficial both to Government and its subjects, and besides, it will enable the former to dispense with the present expensive establishments which are required to preserve forests and increase their area. Government is doing its utmost to improve the present wretched condition of the agricultural population, and we, therefore, earnestly hope that the suggestion here made will be carried out, as it is one which is intended for the benefit of the people.

Says that the clerks in the office of the Collector of Ahmednagar are overworked.

The *Nyáya Sindhu* (14) of the 14th July, in its local news, states that the clerks in the office of the Collector of Ahmednagar have to attend office from nine in the morning till nine or ten at night, so that these poor creatures are made to work for twelve or thirteen consecutive hours. This is too much for them, and it is very likely that some may fall sick on account of the heavy labor to which they are subjected. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take pity on them, and lighten their work.

Comments on Dr. Wilson's letter to Lord Northbrook on the feeling of the Marátha people towards the British Government.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 11th July, but received on the 14th, alludes to the letter of Dr. Wilson to Lord Northbrook on the subject of the feeling of the Marátha people towards the British Government, and observes that it is very strange that the English people, when discussing the doings of the Marátha Bráhmans, should not take into consideration the immense resources of the British Government. If the British power rested on a tenure similar to that of the Rajas of Sátára, there might be some ground for apprehension; but it may be safely advanced that if all the kingdoms which existed during the times of the Rajas of Sátára, existed now in India, their combined power would be no match whatever for the powerful English Government. Our rulers connot be unaware of this fact which is patent to all. If, therefore, the superiority of the British Government to all the native governments in its justice and might be undoubted, it is absurd for men like Dr. Wilson to imagine all kinds of dangers from such insignificant creatures like Marátha Bráhmans. In conclusion, the writer expresses his astonishment that an Englishman who had passed 45 years of his life in India should have failed to understand the native character, and suggests that some remedies might be proposed by which the governors and the governed may come to know their mutual character thoroughly.

Observes that the means suggested by the Commission for the destruction of rats are not likely to prove effectual, and makes a suggestion of its own.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 18th July, in referring to the labors of the Commisson for the destruction of rats, observes that the means suggested do not appear to be efficient enough to accomplish the desired object. The purport of the Commission's recommendations is that the rats should be destroyed by men and animals. There is nothing out of the ordinary in these suggestions. The rats have appeared in very large numbers. Thousands of them are to be found in every field, concealed in deep crooked holes, and it is almost

impossible to extirpate them. Their progeny also multiplies very rapidly, and the rate of increase of their number is faster than the rate of their destruction. Again, many Hindus consider it a sin to destroy life, and the ignorant classes in the Deccan believe that the persons who died from starvation in the recent famines have appeared in the shape of these rats; and hence, they hesitate to kill them. Both the Government and the public are well aware of these facts. Even the remedies suggested would prove somewhat effective, if men were specially employed by Government for their destruction. But the Government Resolution only advises Collectors and other officials to induce the rural population to carry out the suggestions; and hence, there is little probability of their being adopted so as to accomplish the desired end. The Commission has also advised the administration of poison to these destructive creatures. The Government Resolution does not mention the mode recommended by the Commission. But if it be of the usual nature of mixing a poisonous drug with some article of food, and laying it in different parts of a field, there arises the fear of children and cattle being accidentally poisoned thereby, or of its producing a bad effect upon the cultivation itself. The *Samáchár* then makes a suggestion of its own. It says that a large number of rats can be easily killed by a small number of men, if some poisonous gas is discovered which can destroy them. Such a process would be able to destroy all the rats which have appeared in the Deccan in the course of a week or two. Of the many learned and able chemists who are in the service of Government, there must certainly be some who can prepare such a gas. It, therefore, behoves Government to ask them at once to find out the remedy.

Observes that the management of the new Bank of Bombay for the half-year ending 30th June last, was satisfactory.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 14th July, in noticing the account of the new Bank of Bombay for the half-year ending 30th June last, observes that the Bank's management for this period has been satisfactory as usual. The Bank has, however, suffered a loss of four and a half lacs of rupees, but this is the first time when such a misfortune has befallen it. When money was advanced by the Bank to the Firms, by the failure of which it has suffered this loss, their credit was considered in the market as very good, and there was no probability whatever of their stopping payment. Their bankruptcy, however, should make the Bank much more cautious in future in giving credits. That this Bank should have been able to pay eight per cent. to its shareholders at a time when trade was considerably depressed, and a want of confidence prevailed in the money market, speaks highly of the Bank's management; and the great amount of business transacted proves that it enjoys the confidence of the public.

Blames the Directors of the new Bank of Bombay for the losses caused by the failures of Messrs. Nicol and Co. and others, and advises the shareholders not to appoint speculators on the Bank's board.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 13th July, in noticing the account of the new Bank of Bombay for the half-year ending 30th June last, observes that it is true that the Bank has made a profit of about six and a half lacs of rupees in the half year in which there has been a famine, mercantile failures, and a panic in the money market. But in congratulating the Bank on the success of its management, it ought not to be forgotten that within the same period the Bank has suffered a loss of about 4½ lacs, and which is entirely attributable to the negligence of the Directors. The failures of Messrs. Nicol and Co., Finlay Scott and Co., and Nursey Kessowji have caused this loss, and a member of each of the three Firms was on the Bank's Board. Thus, those who had the management of the Bank gave large credits to some among themselves, and inflicted a loss on the concern. This is certainly an unsatisfactory way of doing business, which ought not to be allowed in future. Again, the Directors had calculated in the account for the preceding half-year, that the loss to the Bank from the failures of Messrs. Nicol and Co. and Nursey Kesowji would amount to about a lac and a half; but they now declare that it actually amounts to 4½ lacs. When nothing important seems to have happened in the last half-year to increase the first estimate, it would be no wonder if people hesitate to believe that the loss as now mentioned by the Directors is correctly represented. In conclusion, the *Rást Goftár* hopes that the shareholders of the Bank will at

their next meeting take care to exclude in future speculators from the Bank's management.

Censures Mr. Pránlál Mathurádás, the Huzúr Deputy Collector of Broach, for unnecessarily adopting strong measures in the case of libel against the Editor of the *Broach Samáchár* (66) newspaper.

The same observes that the case of libel against the Editor of the *Broach Samáchár* (66) newspaper shows how strong measures are adopted by mofussil officers, and the helplessness of the native press to withstand them. After mentioning the nature of the libel published against the Dárogha of the liquor still at Broach, and after alluding to the subsequent retractation, the *Rást Goftár* remarks that two months after the publication and one month after retractation not merely a summons but a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the Editor by Mr. Pránlál Mathurádás, the Huzúr Deputy Collector, before whom the complaint was laid. On the Editor being placed before him in virtue of that warrant, the Deputy Collector intimated that the case would be at once proceeded with. The accused begged two days' postponement, as his Vakíl who was at Surat could not come earlier. The request was disallowed, and after half an hour's postponement the case was proceeded with, and the accused was committed to the Sessions for trial. Considering the weak nature of the libel and its retractation on two occasions by the accused, and the delay of two months made by the complainant himself in proceeding with the case, there was hardly any reason for apprehending the accused on a warrant, and for going on at once with the case in the absence of his Vakíl. It is true that the *Broach Samáchár* has a wretched appearance, nor is the appearance of its Editor any better. But on the other hand the complainant is not so great a personage that such strong measures should have been taken.

Observes that the suspicion of disloyalty entertained by Government against the natives of Mahárashtra does not seem to be yet removed.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 13th July observes that the suspicion of disloyalty raised by the Poona conflagrations and the Deccan dacoities against the natives of Mahárashtra does not seem to be yet removed. A deputation of the Sabhá waited upon His Excellency the day before yesterday, and the reply to it was that His Excellency had great confidence in the loyalty of the people, especially of the higher classes. This reply leads to the conclusion that there are some disloyal persons among the people. And it is no wonder if His Excellency himself draws such a conclusion. Though the absence of secret incitement to the Deccan dacoits has been several times asserted, it is impossible that ignorant and stupid people should rise against Government without incitement to that effect. Hence, Government does not blindly confide in the loyalty of the natives. Sir Richard himself once said that there was a troublesome element in India which might suddenly break out, and that the British Government was aware of it, and was ready to put it down. Many natives also believe and speak out that it is not without ground that the British Government, though confiding in the loyalty of the natives, entertains some suspicion of their disloyalty which has been confirmed by the Deccan dacoities.

Mentions a popular report as to why the police of Bombay do not prevent the Mahomedan preacher from talking sedition.

A correspondent of the same, in alluding to the communication and the remarks of the Editor thereon which appeared in its last issue regarding the Mahomedan preacher who is said to make seditious speeches on the Esplanade near the Money School in Bombay, observes that many persons say that the police have put him up since the recent fires in Poona and dacoities in the Deccan to detect disloyal natives, and that the policemen who are present at his harangues keep their eye upon persons among the audience who are excited by, or who highly approve of his seditious preaching. These reasons agree well with the inattention shown by the police to his seditious ravings. The thinking portion of the people, however, cannot understand why the police allow him to preach sedition, if they have no such object in view. Since the police have allowed him to go on with his seditious harangues for a long time, the writer suspects that the above conjectures are true. If they are not, the authorities should remove the suspicion from the public mind. Many times the public gives wrong

construction to the acts of the police; and if the above version be of a similar nature, a correct explanation of the matter will exculpate them from all blame. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (64) of the 14th July, in noticing the alleged seditious preaching of the Mahomedan, wonders how the police of Bombay has remained ignorant of the harangues of this man who speaks against Government. The writer hopes Government will take due notice of this matter.)

Disapproves of the refusal of the Government to present a piece of land to the Bombay Municipality to ereet a building upon it for its office.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 13th July thinks that Government has not acted generously towards the Municipality of Bombay in refusing to present it with a piece of land for building an office. The Government has, however, informed the Corporation that the plot of vacant ground between the Crawford Market and the Gokuldás Jejpál Hospital will be presented for erecting a building for the police, and on the top floor of that building accommodation for the Municipal office may be made. But the proposed site is not to be granted until the Corporation collects sufficient money to erect the building for the police, which it will not be able to do for a long time. This conduct of Government must make the people of Bombay regret its action. The *Mitra* then advises the Corporation to purchase a piece of land and erect an edifice upon it, and thereby remove the inconvenience which the Corporation has been long suffering from its office being located in a hired building.

Requests Government to re-place the license-lax by some indirect tax.

The *Samsher Bâhádur* (55) of the 16th July states that many persons say that the Assessors of the License-tax have been ordered by Government to realize a certain amount of money within their respective jurisdictions, and, consequently, they are obliged to assess persons in excess of their incomes, in order to bring up the total to the specified amount. Again, in order to lessen the number of appeals against overassessment, the appellate authorities have been desired either to increase the assessment imposed on the appellant, or dismiss the appeal for some reason or other. The *Samsher* itself does not believe in these rumours, and thinks that they have been circulated by idle persons. But they prejudice the public mind against Government for nothing, and ought to be contradicted. Probably, some old officers have given rise to these rumours by overassessing people in their eagerness to realize large amounts, and in the hope of earning credit for themselves. Whether it is so or not, it behoves Government to take some measures to remove the false impression. This result will be gained by issuing instructions to the Assessors to be very careful in their work, and by ordering the appellate authorities to hear appeals and dispense justice patiently. The *Samsher* can realize to itself the difficulty of the work of assessment. The Assessors cannot be expected to be conversant with the incomes of all persons whom they are required to assess, and must depend for the requisite information on strangers. But those who furnish it are not generally good men, and for several reasons make wrong statements. Under these circumstances the best course for Government is to abolish the tax in its present direct form, and levy it indirectly.

Municipalities.

Observes that the rate-payers of Bombay are dissatisfied with their representatives for increasing the burden of Municipal taxation.

The *Satya Mitra* (60) of the 13th July, in alluding to the proposition brought forward in the Town Council of Bombay by Mr. Mancherji Nowroji Banáji, that the Municipal taxes should be levied from the owner of a building erected on a leasehold land, as well as from the proprietor of that land, and to the discussion which arose in regard to this proposition, observes that for some time past the Municipality has been increasing taxes and fees, and that, therefore, the rate-payers have been expecting that their representatives would advance good reasons for their conduct. But the popular delegates, particularly the native members of the Corporation, do not appear to have done anything of the kind. On the contrary, they frequently find excuses for increasing the Municipal expenditure, and for imposing new taxes or fees on the already

heavily burdened rate-payers. The latest instance of the kind is Mr. Mancherji Banáji's proposition abovementioned. With this conduct of their representatives the rate-payers are extremely dissatisfied.

Railways.

Suggests that notices calling for tenders of contracts to be given by the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be published in local newspapers and in conspicuous parts of the towns on the railway line.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 13th July states that the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway call for tenders for contracts by simply sticking up notices to that effect on the particular railway station or stations to which the contracts appertain. Very few persons look at these notices, as the generality of the people who go to the stations are in a hurry to transact the particular business for which they have gone there. Sometimes the notices are stuck up in places which are not frequented by the public. The writer mentions a case in point. He says that he and several others were anxious to see the notice calling for a tender for the contract to buy the grass growing on the line between Bulsár and Navsári, but could not find it; and yet the contract has been given away. He, therefore, suggests that the notices should be given in local papers and stuck up in conspicuous parts of the towns on the line. This mode of advertisement, the writer believes, will be beneficial to the Company as well as the public. The *Gujarát Mitra* recommends the above suggestion to the favorable notice of the Railway authorities, and of the Secretary to Government in the Railway Department.

Requests the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to examine the bridge on the Narbada at Broach, and satisfy itself about its being thoroughly sound.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 17th July, in alluding to the railway bridge on the Narbada at Broach having frequently given way in the great floods which happen during monsoon, requests the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to be careful in taking the trains over it. The bridge now in use fell down two years ago and was repaired. Though a great flood has not yet come, there is a likelihood of its coming soon; and, hence, there is a fear that the repaired bridge might not withstand its force. It behoves the Railway authorities, therefore, to examine the bridge and satisfy themselves about its strength.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd July 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

C. P. R. Report on the Maritime Lines.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Report on the Maritime Lines.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness (45) of the 15th July writes that the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway call for tenders for contracts by simply sticking up notices to that effect on the Intercolonial railway station or stations to which the contracts apply. Any two persons look at these notices, as the Regularity of the people may go to the stations are in a hurry to transact the business, presume for which they have come there. Sometimes the notices are stuck up in a place which one not frequented by the people at all. The writer mentions a case in point. He says that he several times called at the station to see the notice calling for a tender for the contract to pay the mails between Bonaventure and Newport, but could not find it; but by the contract has been given away. He, therefore, suggests that the notices should be given in local papers and stuck up in conspicuous parts of the towns on the line. This mode of advertisement, the writer believes, will be beneficial to the Company as well as the public. The Railway authorities, but of the Secretary to Government in the Railway Department.

The Bermuda Standard (30) of the 17th July, in alluding to the railway project, says it recommends the above suggestion to the favorable notice of the Railway authorities, but of the Secretary to Government in the Railway Department.

The Bermuda Standard (30) of the 17th July, in alluding to the railway project, says it recommends the above suggestion to the favorable notice of the Railway authorities, but of the Secretary to Government in the Railway Department.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 26th July 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on the Deccan Ryots Relief Bill.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 20th July gives the principal provisions of the Deccan Ryots Relief Bill recently introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and remarks that, with the exception of the alteration in the period of limitation, it is doubtful whether the other changes in the law will in any way conduce to the improvement of the agricultural population. We do not assert that the sowkárs have had nothing to do with the impoverishment of the ryots, but we are certain that one result of this Bill will be that they will lose their credit, and will fail to obtain pecuniary assistance at the most critical time. Besides, there is much probability of frauds being multiplied by investing village patels with judicial authority, and this will be acknowledged by every one who has come in contact with the agricultural population. It very seldom happens that defaulting ryots who have had no effects have ever been put into jail; but under the new law debtors will lose all fear on this score, and it will have a prejudicial effect in their dealings with their creditors. The introduction of the insolvency law in the Mofussil will not do any good, since the bulk of the agricultural population is already in that condition. The writer reserves his remarks for future issues, as the Bill is to undergo further discussion in Council.

Complains that European Professors do not associate with their pupils.

The same gives a short account of the career of Ráo Bahádur Kero Lakshuman Chhatre, the late Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College, and says that the acknowledgment of his services by Government must be extremely gratifying to the whole Hindu community, and to the Bráhman section in particular. We have learnt from the most authentic source that there was no truth in the rumour, which a short time ago gained currency, that the Professor did not resign of his own free will, and the recently published laudatory Resolution of Government relating to him lends strength to the correctness of our information. Professor Chhatre associated with his pupils, and hence was very popular with them. This is unfortunately not the case with the European Professors, who, it is reported, do not even know the names of the students who attend their classes. This is a serious defect in our educational system.

Complains that postal cards are not kept for sale at the Sátára Post Office.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 16th July, but received on the 21st, rejoices at the introduction of postal cards, and says that the public will be very much benefited by them. It is, however, to be regretted that they are not to be had at the Sátára Post Office. Perhaps the vendors are not allowed the usual commission, and hence they do not care to keep them for sale. The people are thus put to much inconvenience. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will take measures to see that postal cards are for sale at every Post Office, and in sufficient quantity.

Makes observations on the extravagance of Government.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 20th July, in discussing the question of reductions in the public expenditure, says that the former conquerors of India enriched themselves in this country and went away laden with wealth. The Hindu sovereigns who reigned in India before the advent of Mahomedans used to take one-sixth part of the produce of land from their subjects, and the Mahomedans increased this portion to one-fourth. Our English rulers, however, setting aside these precedents, take one-half of the total yield of the soil, and although their revenue is vastly greater than that of their predecessors, they are yet in urgent need of money. Is not this an extraordinary state of things? India is at present in such an impoverished condition that she is not only not able to pay the annual interest on her debt, but is actually obliged to have recourse to loans in order to meet the current expenses of the empire. None of the former sovereigns of India possessed that tact and judgment for extracting money from their subjects which our English rulers do, and yet they never lacked money. The reason of this extraordinary difference is to be found in the fact that they did not employ such a large army of public servants as our English governors, and besides, their emoluments were not on

the same extravagant scale. For instance, in the revenue department the officials with whom the subjects came in contact were the Patel, the Mámlatdár, the Diván, and lastly, the sovereign, and this simple system enabled the ryots to obtain redress easily. Now the case is otherwise under the English system. Here we have a number of useless departments, and a host of officials, who are not required. Besides, their allowances are settled on an extravagant scale, and the numberless authorities, which intervene between the subjects and their sovereign, render it no easy matter for the former to obtain redress for their grievances. If the present extravagance in the public departments is allowed to continue, the income of all the inhabitants of India as well as their effects will not suffice to meet the public charges. In conclusion, the writer requests Government to cut down expenditure by doing away with useless European agency, and by substituting cheaper native agency for it.

Regrets that the police should have searched the house of Gopal Nursinv Deshpande of Indápur.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 20th July reports that Major Daniell, the Police Superintendent of Poona, made a sudden descent on Indápur, and searched the house of Gopal Nursinv Deshpande, a well known and respectable inhabitant of that town. It is stated that all his books and papers were seized and carried away, although every thing else in the house remained untouched. The writer regrets that such a misfortune should have befallen Mr. Deshpande, who, during the recent famines, devoted his entire time and energies to the alleviation of distress. It would be difficult to find a more loyal and philanthrophic gentleman than him, and hence the indignity to which he was subjected is the more unaccountable. The writer hopes that those false and designing persons who may have set the police to search the house of this gentleman, will be brought to condign punishment.

Complains that girls of dancing women are admitted into the girl school at Bagulkote.

The *Hitechchhu* (20) of the 13th July, but received on the 21st, publishes a letter from a girl in the girl school at Bagalkote, in which it is stated that girls of dancing women are admitted into that school, and that the master pays special attention to their teaching. The admission of girls of this class into schools, where children of respectable parents attend, is prohibited by Government, and the master cannot be unaware of the orders on the subject. It is to be hoped that the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Kaládgi Sub-Division will see that the present practice in this school is not continued.

Complains of the increase of duty on cocoanut trees.

The *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 13th July reports that the duty on cocoanut trees, from which a certain kind of juice is extracted, has been raised to three rupees per each tree. This charge is so exorbitant that it will hardly leave any profit to those who live by selling the liquor drawn from this tree. At one time the tax was only at the rate of eight annas per each tree, and it has been gradually increased up to the present level. The Bhandáris who make their living by trading in this liquor are already in a wretched condition, and the enhancement of the duty in question will immensely aggravate the difficulties of their position. At one time they used to earn their livelihood by the shipping trade and the trade in fish; but unfortunately both these trades are in a depressed condition. Sailing ships are not now in demand on account of the superior facilities afforded by steamers, and the trade in fish is languishing on account of the dearness of salt. Under these circumstances the Bhandáris had only the liquor trade left by which to make their living, and even from this source the profits are now almost nil. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will relieve this class from the additional burden which has just been thrown on them.

Complains that passengers crossing and re-crossing the Kálbádevi Creek are now charged the same fare for each passage which formerly they paid for both.

The same, in its issue of the 20th July, reports from the statement of a correspondent that persons crossing and re-crossing the Kálbádevi Creek in the Ratnágiri Collectorate by the ferry boat are now charged the same fare for each passage which formerly they paid for both. If this information be correct, the enhancement of the charge is most ill-judged and ill-timed. Farmers who have

homes on one side of the Creek and fields on the other, have often to go backwards and forwards for work, and these people will suffer much by the increased rate. At one time they were altogether exempt from payment for crossing and re-crossing, and subsequently they were charged one fare for both passages, but the present enhancement will ruin them. The writer also reports that the separate ferry boat which was maintained to carry passengers to Mira has been discontinued, and says that this step has caused much inconvenience. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will adopt measures to remove the inconveniences complained of.

. Makes suggestions on reductions in the public expenditure.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 18th July, but received on the 21st, alludes, with satisfaction, to the efforts already made to reduce expenditure, and rejoices that the Indian Museum in London has been done away with, and that it is intended to abolish the Cooper's Hill College. The latter measure, if carried out, may be considered as a modicum of justice meted out to natives to undo the injustice which was perpetrated by the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods. Steps should also be taken to reduce the number of Civil Servants who are every year sent from England. There is also much scope for making retrenchments in India itself. For instance, the abolition of the third Revenue Commissionership which was sanctioned as a temporary measure will result in a saving of half a lac of rupees. Similarly, if the salaries of the Governors of Madras and Bombay were reduced by one-fourth, the saving will amount to sixty thousand rupees. Again, the addition of a Member to the Executive Council of the Governor General in charge of the Public Works Department was made against the wishes of Lord Northbrook, and the utility of the appointment was doubted generally. Its continuance, therefore, is undesirable, and it may be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbent. The rage for reductions has at present abated a little, but it is to be hoped that our Government will not stop this good work until its task has been fully accomplished.

Suggests that murderers in the Surat District should be executed on the spot where the crime was committed.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 20th July observes that of late there has been an increase in the number of murders committed in the Surat District. The cause of this appears to be that the rural population has no opportunity of witnessing executions, as the sentence is carried out in the chief town of the district. Experience shows that the execution of a murderer in the presence of ignorant rustics produces a deterrent effect on their minds. Some years ago a murderer was executed in a village of the Balsár Táluka, and this event produced such a good effect that the táluka remained for a long time free from crimes of a serious nature. The *Mitra*, therefore, suggests that murderers in the Surat District, when sentenced to death, should be hanged on the spot where the crime was committed.

Requests the Local Fund authorities of the Surat District to repair the public road between the villages of Wálod and Bájipara.

The same remarks that the public roads of each district are repaired from the proceeds of the Local Funds; but unfortunately some remain unrepaired in consequence of the negligence of the district authorities. In support of the above assertion, the *Mitra* states that the public road from Wálod to Bájipara becomes dangerous for use in the rains, as no repairs are done to it. It ought to be metalled; but if this cannot be done at present, such portions of it as are dangerous, ought to be repaired. The *Mitra* hopes that the Local Fund authorities will adopt the above suggestion, and remove the inconvenience experienced by passengers.

Expresses its disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the Chair of Mathematics in the Deccan College.

The same is sorry that though it is only two months since the Government of India issued a circular for giving high places in the uncovenanted service to natives, yet its provisions have been disregarded in the disposal of a Professorship in the Deccan College. Ráo Bahádur Kero Lakshuman Chhatre retired the other day, and his

place has been given to Mr. Forrest. This appointment is objectionable in two ways. In the first place, it transgresses the orders of the Supreme Government. Mr. Forrest has not been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Professorship. He was appointed Head Master of the Surat High School by that authority in 1873. In the second place, as observed by the *Indu Prakásh*, (1) Mr. Kurkaray, the present Reporter on the Native Press, had superior claims to the post than Mr. Forrest. Mr. Kurkaray joined the Educational Department long before Mr. Forrest, and besides, performed the duties of an Educational Inspector and Professor of Mathematics. Had the vacant Professorship been conferred upon Mr. Kurkaray, his long services would have been rewarded, and, at the same time, the orders of the Supreme Government alluded to above would have been respected. The improper disposal of the vacancy gives cause to say that Government issues imposing circular orders in the case of natives, and gives promises which it does not care to fulfil. The *Indu Prakásh* justly finds fault with Sir Richard Temple for making Mr. Forrest's appointment, as the Director of Public Instruction recommended that either Mr. Kurkaray should be appointed to the vacancy, or that a high Wrangler should be obtained from the University of Cambridge. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (64) of the 21st July, in a short paragraph, expresses similar sentiments).

Requests Government to prosecute certain persons for being in possession of stolen currency notes.

The same states that currency notes of the value of rupees three thousand were sent by a certain person to Etwá through the post. They did not reach their destination. Some of them were found in the possession of certain persons some time ago, and another batch of the same has been recently discovered. It is strange that Government has taken no steps to prosecute the persons in whose possession the stolen notes were found. The authorities concerned are requested to take the requisite steps in this matter. (The *Deshi Mitra* (54) of the 24th July expresses similar sentiments.)

Prays Government to adopt measures for the prevention of fatal accidents in the River Tápti.

The same states that several large pits have formed themselves in the bed of the River Tápti near the landing place known by the name of Danká at Surat. There have been many fatal accidents at this spot. Recently three young boys were drowned on the day of the last eclipse of the sun. The *Mitra* requests Government to take measures to prevent such occurrences.

Requests the Postal authorities to order the Post Master of Wálod to deliver letters to addressees who may come to the Post Office for their letters immediately after the arrival of the mail.

A correspondent of the same requests the Postal authorities to instruct the Post Master of Wálod to deliver letters to the addressees, if they come to ask for them within half an hour or so, after the receipt of mail bag, which usually reaches that station at 9 P.M. The writer mentions certain inconveniences which persons suffer in consequence of their not getting their letters on important or emergent business before the next morning after the arrival of the mail bag.

Observes that the confession of the dacoit sentenced to death by the Sessions Court of Poona, proves that there was no political motive in the Deccan dacoities, nor were they incited by educated natives.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 22nd July, in noticing the voluntary confession made before Mr. Campbell by a dacoit, who has been sentenced to death by the Sessions Court of Poona, observes that if the statement made by the convict be correct, and there is no ground to hold it otherwise, it shows that no political motive existed in the Deccan dacoities, and that they were not incited by educated natives. It proves also that the rural population of the Deccan is not dissatisfied with Government. A few ignorant persons from among them took to rapine and plunder under the expectation of earning a livelihood. The convict who made the confession in question was with his band from its first formation until its capture. After the sentence of death was passed upon him, he has of his own accord made the confession. There seems, therefore, no cause to consider it either an exaggeration or a falsehood.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 23rd July states that many persons ask whether the existing burden of taxation will be lightened when Government has effected a reduction in the current expenditure, and answers that question by observing that the deficit is so large that Government must first try and bring down the expenses to the level of the revenue. Some persons, however, remark that if some of the taxes are not abolished, the public will not in any way benefit from retrenchments. Though this last observation is not sound, yet Government should endeavour to abolish at the earliest opportunity the license-tax, the duty on salt, and other taxes which fall heavily on the poorer classes. If the Government of India resolutely reduces expenditure, the successor of Lord Lytton will be able to lighten the burden of taxation borne by the poor classes.

Observes that if the Government of India resolutely reduces public expenditure, the successor of Lord Lytton will be in a position to lighten the burden of taxation borne by the poorer classes.

The same of the 24th July is much gratified to learn of the capture of Wásudew Balwant Fadke, the instigator and leader of the recent dacoities. This news must gladden the hearts of every loyal subject of the British Government. The Bombay Government and the authorities of the Deccan deserve great praise for hunting down with expedition and persistence the different bands of dacoits and bringing them to condign punishment, and thereby extirpating the evil which threatened at one time to be serious. The capture of Wásudew Fadke may be considered to be the complete extirpation of the evil which had so recently severely harassed the Deccan. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (48) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

Praises the authorities in the Deccan and the Bombay Government, for hunting down and extirpating the evil of dacoities.

The same of the 25th July, after alluding to the frequent promises made by the British Government for employing the natives of this country more largely in the higher grades of the public service, and to those promises having remained as yet unfulfilled, notices the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* discountenancing the appointment of natives on smaller salaries to posts now held by Europeans, and attempts a reply thereto. The *Gazette* advances three grounds for the exclusion of natives. The first of these is, that the morals of the natives are very low; that in consequence of intermarriages they have numerous relations; and that they are of a weak mind; and, hence, will not be able to dispense strict justice, or to make a proper use of the authority with which they may be clothed. But the *Gazette* seems to forget that in the Judicial Department there are more Native Judges than there were before. They decide all original civil suits in which many intricate and hard questions arise, and they are found to be as competent as European Judges. The Kárbháris and Judges in Native States dispense justice properly. The administration of the larger States of Jeypur, Mysore, Hyderabad and Baroda satisfactorily proves the last assertion. The Native Judges in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay have discharged their duties ably, and given satisfaction to the public as well as the Government. In short, the introduction of western civilization in this country has created a marvellous change in natives. The vices which prevailed among them formerly do not exist now. Education has immensely improved them. The *Gazette* speaks highly of European morals; but in noticing the question of reducing the salaries of Government officials, the *Gazette* itself wrote a few days ago, that unless a man was paid well he could not be expected to discharge his duties faithfully; and high salaries have been given to European officials as a safeguard against their receiving bribes. Does the *Gazette* mean that Europeans would receive bribes if their present high salaries were reduced? If the reply is in the affirmative, then there is no meaning in the assertion that European morality is superior to native morality. The second ground of objection advanced by the *Gazette* is, that if the natives were given high places, the Indian administration would be solely in their hands. But philanthrophic Britain has more than once

Replies to the objections advanced by the *Pall Mall Gazette* for giving to natives posts now held by Covenanted Civilians.

proclaimed her resolution to teach the natives the art of self-government, and leave them to rule their own country when they are competent to do so. Natives in the higher grades of the service have frequently earned the approval of their European official superiors for discharging their duties ably and satisfactorily. The third objection of the writer in the *Gazette* is, that the loyalty of the natives cannot be entirely depended upon. But he forgets the loyalty shown by the people and Native Princes generally in the trying times of the mutiny. The light of education has taught natives to look solely for their advancement in the continuance of the British rule.

Advises the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay to call for an explanation on certain points in connection with the credits given to Messrs. Nicol & Co., Finlay Scott & Co., and Nursey Kesowji.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 20th July again alludes to the loss sustained by the Bank of Bombay, by the failures of Messrs. Nicol & Co., Finlay Scott & Co., and Nursey Kesowji, and observes that the Bank's reserve fund is so large, and its transactions are on such a large scale, that it can bear this loss easily. But since the Bank's management is in the hands of speculators, it cannot be pronounced with certainty when it may suffer a loss which may prove ruinous. The Directors hesitate to publish the amount of credit given to each of their brother Directors, through whose instrumentality the loss in question arose. One of the Bank's bye-laws prohibits the giving to any single person a credit of more than five lacs of rupees; but the hesitation above alluded to raises the suspicion that to each of the three bankrupt Firms more money has been advanced. Whatever may be the fact, there is more cause for suspecting that credits were given on insufficient securities. It is said that the Directors obtained the necessary guarantees from Messrs. Nicol & Co., and Nursey Kesowji after they stopped payment. Again, the nature of the securities which have been obtained is also an important question. Not only the Directors but their friends assert that the quantity of cotton shipped was less than what was guaranteed by Messrs. Nicol & Co., for their debts, and that they have been deceived by the false accounts palmed on them by Nursey Kesowji. Mr. Balfour, the Bank's Secretary, six months ago asserted that there was no fear of the Bank suffering a loss from the credit given to Nursey. The Directors now estimate the loss from Nursey's failure alone at Rs. 2,16,000, which comes to nearly half the limit of credit laid down in the Bank's laws. Hence, one of two conclusions necessarily follow from the above facts, viz., that more than five lacs were advanced to Nursey, or that the Directors valued the securities at double their real worth. But they assert that the estimate they then formed was correct. If this be so, then more than five lacs of rupees were advanced to Nursey. Under such circumstances who can say that four and a half lacs of rupees correctly represent the loss which the Bank will have to suffer by the failure of the three Firms. The *Rást Goftár* hopes that the shareholders will obtain explanation on these important points.

Says that Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill will afford protection to the heavily indebted ryots.

The same, in giving a translation of the substance of Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill telegraphed to the *Times of India* by its correspondent, observes that there is a great hope of the proposed law affording protection to the heavily indebted ryots from the tyrannies of their creditors. It is not an easy task to accomplish this object without encroaching upon the just rights of the money-lenders; and, hence, many objections have been raised in the Council, and many more will be raised hereafter against the Bill. But, on the whole, it is a considerable improvement on its predecessors; and it is hoped that it will be so far improved in future discussions as to be worthy of the British Government which has earned to itself the name of *má-báp*. Government has as yet reserved the question of establishing private arbitration courts for the purpose of exempting the ryots from the heavy expenses of the courts of law; yet the provisions of the Bill for appointing concilliators and clothing village patels with certain powers, are similar to those of the arbitration courts. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) and the *Loka Mitra* (53) of the same date make remarks on this subject somewhat similar to the above).

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 20th July considers the Royal Indian Engineering College, more commonly known by the name of the Cooper's Hill College, as a useless burden on the Indian revenues, and wishes for its abolition. After alluding to the news that this institution was to be closed, which has been subsequently contradicted, the *Parast* observes that the College does not confer any benefits on the natives of India; while, on the other hand, many Engineers sent out from it have to be provided with large salaries, whether there is sufficient work for them or not. Now that Government has stopped public works, it may close this College at once, and relieve the country of the unnecessary burden. The step is the more desirable, as it will assist Government in the work of reducing the expenditure of the empire.

Recommends the abolition of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 20th July makes remarks on the suggestions made by the Rat Commission, similar to those made by the *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 8th instant, and noticed at some length in the last weekly summary. The *Mitra* also observes that it appears from the Commission's report and the Government Resolution thereon, that its work has not ended. It is, therefore, hoped that it will be able to suggest some really effective means for the extirpation of these destructive creatures. In the meantime the *Mitra* joins Government in the hope that a timely and plentiful fall of rain will remove the evil.

Does not think that the means suggested by the Rat Commission will completely exterminate these creatures.

The *Káside Mumbai* (62) of the 21st July publishes a communication from a correspondent at Pátan in the Gáikwád's territory. He states that many persons of that town have received copies of a letter alleged to have been written from Benares. He gives the text of this letter which is however not clear and correct. The following is its literal translation:—"A letter purporting to come from Indra's heaven, descended into the temple of Káshi Wishweshwur (at Benares). It is written in gold letters, and is known throughout the country. Its date is Mágha Shuddha 5th, Saturday, when the sun was in the sign of capricorn, in the Sháliwahán year 1889, A.D. 1879. Seven ghatkás after the arrival of the sun in the sign pisces, the duration of day will increase, the golden age will appear in the present iron age, and will remain for 1,000 years. The duration of man's life will increase to 125 years, and the duration of day will increase by 55 ghadis, and that of night by 33 ghadis. In it at about 11 ghadis a king will come from the north, and will be the Emperor. The souls of the sinful will then go to hell, while the pious only will remain on earth. The person, who, after reading this letter, makes a copy of it and sends it on (circulates) will get the merit of having given away one thousand cows in charity. The person who considers this letter as a falsehood and will not send it on, will lose all the meritorious acts he may have performed. He who cracks jokes on this letter will go to hell. He who sends it on will get admission into the other world. Mádhawji Rájárám, the priest of the temple of Káshi Wishweshwar, supplicates one hundred and eight times. "I got the letter in the morning—the glory of Hirálál, the friend of Kanayálál Bhawánishankar—Shri Kashináth." The correspondent observes that the simple people of Pátan are glad with the receipt of this letter. It has made an impression on the minds of all persons, and the superstitious, the simple, and the Bráhmans believe in its truth, and say that the Gáekwád and the British Government will disappear, and another king, as promised in the above letter, will rule the country. The correspondent denounces the letter as a falsehood and a hoax, and requests Government to find out the writer and expose him.

Mentions that a letter from Benares is being circulated announcing that a revolution of government will soon take place.

The same of the 23rd July states that prostitutes in Bombay buy female children in order to bring them up to follow their own profession. If the police carefully makes enquiries on this subject, it will be able to reclaim a number of innocent children from the immoral life to which they appear to be destined. There is a rumour that a prostitute living on Falkland road has brought a female child from the Nizám's

States that many prostitutes in Bombay rear female children to follow their own profession.

The Knight Hanson (21) of the 20th July considers the Royal Indian Engineering College, more commonly known by the name of the Cooper's Hill College, as a useless burden on the Indian revenues, and writes for its abolition. After alluding to the news that this institution saw its 40th year, and that it has been practically independent, the Lord observes that the College does not contain any pundits on the natives of India; while, on the other hand, many Engineers sent out from it have to be provided with large salaries. The question of their usefulness to the State very much depends, he thinks, upon the number of pupils who join the College. Now that Government has stopped nearly all appointments to the Engineering Service except by competition, the College will be the only means of obtaining it, and it is to be hoped that a large number of pupils will be forthcoming. He also thinks that the College should be open to all, and not to the sons of Europeans only. He also thinks that the Secretary of State should have the power to grant commissions to the successful students, and that the Council should be abolished. He also thinks that the Professors should be appointed by the Secretary of State, and not by the Council. He also thinks that the Principal should be a man of high standing, and that he should be allowed to retire on a pension after a certain number of years' service. The Professors should be allowed to retire on a pension after fifteen years' service. He also thinks that the

territory with the intention of making her follow the same trade. The police should make enquiries on this subject.

Requests Government not to stop public works, and to effect reductions by abolishing the Cotton Frauds and other useless Departments.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 15th July states that the debt of India amounts to one hundred and fifty millions sterling. This large liability raises the question, how the wise British Indian Government, which prohibits the native feudatory principalities from incurring debts, should itself have run into such a large debt. It is not, however, hard to find a reply. Before the advent of the English, the land was harassed by several evils; and to remove them and secure the various advantages too numerous to be mentioned within the short space of a newspaper article, this large debt had to be incurred. It needs, however, to be liquidated gradually. But the country is unable to do this on account of her poverty, which has been brought on by the disappearance of her arts and industries. Government wishes to stop public works in order to make reductions in the public expenditure, and to pay off the debt gradually from the savings thus effected. But the suspension of public works will be complete ruin, nay destruction, to the large number of labourers who earn their livelihood by working on them. Government ought not, therefore, to stop these works. It should abolish the Cotton Frauds and other useless Departments, and should undertake the opening and working of mines that the country may be benefited from the vast stores of minerals lying concealed in her bosom.

Attempts a reply to the charge brought by the *Rást Goftár* (49) against the Huzúr Deputy Collector of Broach, that he unnecessarily adopted strong measures in the case in which the Editor of the *Broach Samáchár* (66) published a libel against the Daroga of that station.

The same contains a communication attempting a reply to the charge brought in the *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 13th instant, against Mr. Pránlál Mathurádás, the Huzúr Deputy Collector of Broach, that he unnecessarily adopted strong measures in the case of the Editor of the *Broach Samáchár* (66). The correspondent states that the Daroga filed a complaint against the Editor on 8th May, and thus allowed him sufficient time before that date to withdraw the libel published by him; but he did not do anything of the kind. It is said that the Daroga was ordered by Government to file the complaint in question, in case the Editor did not offer an apology for the libel. Thus Mr. Bejanji Rastamji, the Daroga, does not deserve any blame in this matter. The Huzúr Deputy Collector also does not merit any. He issued a warrant as prescribed by law, after satisfying himself that there was *prima facie* proof of the libel. He did not go on with the case in the absence of a Vakíl, as is alleged, but committed the case at once to the Sessions on the recommendation of Mr. Gulábdás, the Editor's Vakíl.

Requests the Collector of Broach to enquire into the pecuniary circumstances of the police patel of every village of the district.

The same of the 22nd July states that the police patels of several villages of the Broach District are deeply in debt. There are Government orders that if any of its servants are in debt, they should be dismissed from service. According to these orders, and the obvious fact that persons steeped in debt cannot discharge their duties satisfactorily, police patels ought not to be allowed to continue in service any longer. After stating that the police patel of Sherpara has applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act, the *Swadesh Mangal* requests Mr. Lely to enquire into the pecuniary circumstances of the police patels of every village, and to take the necessary measures in regard to those who are found deeply involved in debt.

Municipalities.

Disapproves of the refusal of Government to present a piece of ground to the Bombay Municipality for building its office.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of 20th July also disapproves of the refusal of Government to present to the Municipality of Bombay a piece of ground to build an office. Government ought entirely to bear the cost of the police; but the Corporation quietly pays the same. It lightly assesses the Government buildings, and supplies water to them at low rates. It presented the Fási Taláv and

several plots of ground to Government. Though it has acted so liberally, yet Government refuses to give gratis a piece of ground, and asks Rs. 35,000 for the same. This is not fair dealing nor graceful to Government. Nobody expected that Government would show meanness in dealing with the Corporation.

Advises the Municipality of Broach to be more expeditious than it has been in widening a certain road of that town.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 22nd July is glad to find that the Municipality of Broach has undertaken to widen a certain road of that town; but thinks that many years will elapse before the work is completed. Several houses on this road have been recently re-built, but the Corporation did not compel their owners to give up a portion of their lands for widening the road. A recent instance of allowing a house to be re-built on its old foundation is given, and the Corporation is requested to be more careful in future.

Native States.

Requests Government to afford relief to the indebted Bhágdárs and Thákors of the Várâhi State.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (44) of the 17th July, but received on the 21st, states that the Bhágdárs and Ját Thákors of the petty State of Várâhi appear to be much involved in debt. The causes of their indebtedness are, that they are not on good terms with each other; that very few of them know to read and write; that they leave the management of their shares to their respective kárbháris, who do not scruple to cheat their employers; and that these Bhágdárs and Thákors mortgage their shares on disadvantageous terms either to their respective kárbháris, or mehetás, or relations. The Bhágdárs and the Thákors while away their time in eating and drinking kusamba, a preparation of opium. It behoves the Political authorities, therefore, either to awaken them to their degraded condition, or to take over the State under Government management, in order to relieve them from their indebted condition.

Requests the Political Agent of Káthiáwár to send into exile the concubines of the Jám and his personal attendant Rághaw.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 20th July also suggests that unless the concubines of the Jám of Navánagar and his personal attendant Rághaw are banished from that State, no improvement can take place in it. They cheat him of large sums of money by various expedients. They possess great influence with him; and, consequently, to keep his own post secure, Mr. Khárkar, the Diván, has to keep them pleased, and dare not complain against them to the Agency. It is not right to expect improvements in the State from the Diván while these persons are there. The writer hopes that the Agency will institute due enquiries into the matter, and take the necessary measures to prevent the continuance of the present disgraceful state of things.

Prefers complaints against the administration of the State of Rádhanpur.

The *Káside Mumbai* (62) of the 23rd July prefers a few complaints against the petty State of Rádhanpur. It says that the Nawáb pays very little attention to the administration. Several servants of this State were formerly in the employ of the British Government, from which they were dismissed for bad conduct. They annoy the ryots very much. Har Náráyan, a Bráhman, was prosecuted and dismissed by the British Government in the affair of a Banghy. He is now a criminal Judge in this State; but is utterly incompetent for his post. In the town of Rádhanpur thefts and robberies are rampant, and this shows that the police does not discharge its duties properly. The writer makes many other petty complaints, and requests the Nawáb to improve the administration.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29*th July* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 2nd August 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes comments on the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 28th July, in noticing the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the Mathematical Professorship in the Deccan College, remarks that, from the Circular of the Viceroy and the promises of Parliament, every one expected that some competent native would have been selected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Kero Laxuman Chhatre; but unfortunately, these hopes have not been realised. Before his appointment to the Reportership on the Native Press, Mr. Kurkaray had, on different occasions, acted as Mathematical Professor in the Elphinstone College, and his qualifications were not unknown to Government; so it was generally believed that he would have been appointed to the post. But setting aside his claims and those of Messrs. Nagarkar and Dalvi, the selection of a European gentleman was determined upon. We are, therefore, constrained to admit that the laudable wishes of Government and Parliament have been disregarded at the very outset. As a matter of fact, Mr. Forrest's name did not at all occur to the head of the Educational Department in connection with this vacancy, and he recommended that a high Wrangler should be obtained from England, or that the appointment should be given to Mr. Kurkaray. These proposals did not meet with the approval of Government, and Mr. Forrest's nomination was made. From these facts, two conclusions may be drawn, namely, that Government consider that natives are not competent to discharge satisfactorily the duties of a Mathematical Chair, or that the mathematical attainments of Mr. Forrest are of a very high order. The former supposition is hardly credible; for Government, of its own accord, appointed Mr. Chhatre, and allowed him to teach mathematics in the Deccan College for a period of fifteen years. Besides, Mr. Nagarkar has for a long period been doing similar work in the Engineering College, and Mr. Kurkaray has for some years acted in a similar capacity in the Elphinstone College. It is clear, therefore, that Government does not consider natives unfit to fill Mathematical Professorships. Again, Mr. Chatfield himself was against the nomination of Mr. Forrest, and therefore, the head of the department at any rate did not think much of his knowledge of mathematics. But since his appointment has been made, the higher authorities may have high notions of his capacity. We will examine how far this conclusion can be sustained. Mr. Forrest was transferred from the Head Mastership of the Surat High School to teach English in one of the Arts' Colleges during the time of Sir Philip Woodhouse; but this was done only as a temporary measure, and until the arrival of some one from England to fill the post permanently. Besides, recently Mr. Selby had to take a portion of Mr. Forrest's work, as the latter was not equal to the task of teaching difficult English authors. This disposes of Mr. Forrest's qualifications to fill a Professorship of English. We will now mention a couple of facts with reference to his ability to teach mathematics. When Mr. Chhatre was invited to attend the Delhi Darbár in 1877, on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty the Queen, Mr. Forrest volunteered to teach the mathematical classes during his absence; but the then Principal of the College refused to accept his offer, and entrusted the work to a young native graduate. Again, it is a well known principle that the University of Bombay invariably employs as examiners men who are known to possess skill in particular branches of learning; but from the fact that Mr. Forrest has never been appointed an examiner in mathematics, his attainments in that department are evidently unknown to that learned body. Upon the whole, Mr. Forrest is not known to possess any knowledge of mathematics, and we are, therefore, unable to account how he came to be appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College.

Says that the Governorships of Madras and Bombay should be reduced to the level of Lieutenant-Governorships,

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 27th July, in discussing the question of reductions in the public expenditure, says, among other things, that the British rule is now so firmly established in India, that the necessity of importing English statesmen to conduct affairs here appears to be

and that the salary of the highest officer in each province should not exceed Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

no longer felt, and that it has now become the fashion to appoint to the government of provinces, Englishmen trained in the Indian services. For instance, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, are ruled by Lieutenant-Governors who have no Council to assist them. The case of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies is not different, and there is no reason why their Governors should not be reduced to the level of Lieutenant-Governors. Besides, the communication between England and India is now so rapid and cheap, that there is no necessity for paying Englishmen so highly as in former times, and that, therefore, the pay of the highest official should not exceed Rs. 5,000 per month, and that this salary should be drawn only by the Governors of provinces. It is not becoming that the highest officers here should draw higher allowances than the Prime Minister of England. The sumptuary and other allowances of Governors should also be fixed, and should not be capable of being increased at the pleasure of the ruler for the time being, as is the case at present. In conclusion, the writer trusts that our Government will apply itself resolutely to the task of making reductions in the manner indicated above, and thus earn the gratitude of the people of India.

Complains of a post of Rs. 20 in the Revenue line being given to a man in the Customs Department.

A correspondent of the *Suryodaya* (4) of the 28th July complains, that a kárkún drawing Rs. 11 in the Customs Department was last week appointed to a post of Rs. 20 in the Revenue Department in the Thána Collectorate. By this act, the Collector has done grievous injustice to many deserving servants of Government. By a recent ruling, kárkúns in the Revenue line have hardly any prospects of being promoted to posts of Rs. 30 and upwards, and it is, therefore, very hard if appointments of lower value are given to outsiders. The writer hopes that the worthy Collector of Thána will in future be good enough to respect the rights of those who have been serving long in the department, in giving promotion.

Complains that the license-tax is being levied in the most reckless manner in Islámpur.

A correspondent of the *Bodha Sudhákar* (6) of the 27th July, writing from Islámpur in the Sátára Collectorate, says that the license-tax is being levied in the most reckless and unjustifiable manner in this town. One Hanumant Sagar, a trader of this place, was assessed at Rs. 80 last year, and the assessment has been increased to Rs. 100 this year, although his annual income is not more than one thousand rupees. Similarly, Anandráw Raghunáth, a Second Class Jághírdár, has been assessed at Rs. 200, although his income would not justify the levy of even half that sum. The writer mentions other cases in which injustice has been done, and complains that on appeal there is little or no chance of obtaining redress. Last year some half a dozen persons appealed to the Collector of the district; but the treatment to which they were subjected was so harsh, that no one else ventured to present himself again before that authority. In conclusion, the writer says that the injustice which is being perpetrated in the collection of the license-tax is not calculated to create good feeling between the governors and the governed, and hopes that Government will be pleased to make enquiries and grant redress.

Says that the Deccan Ryots Relief Bill will act prejudicially to the interests of the agricultural population.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 27th July alludes to the introduction of the Deccan Ryots Relief Bill into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and observes that its principal object seems to be to free the agricultural population from the thraldom of sowkárs. For this purpose great latitude is allowed to farmers to take advantage of the insolvency law, and courts are prohibited from taking cognizance of cases until the plaintiff is able to show that recourse has been had to arbitration. The result of these provisions will be that sowkárs will hesitate to lend money, and if the ryots fail to obtain pecuniary assistance, when it is most needed, the cultivation of land will be much impeded. The bulk of agriculturists in this Presidency live for a quarter of the year on the advances made to them by the sowkárs; and if the present Bill becomes law, they will have to starve during that period for want of external help. Upon the whole, this Bill will not benefit

the country in any way, and may be productive of infinite mischief. We are certain that our rulers will deeply consider the steps which they are taking, before it passes into law.

Says that the savings made by retrenchments in the public expenditure should be applied towards the reduction of taxation.

The same alludes to the Commission appointed to report on the reductions which may be feasible in the army, and remarks that it will most probably recommend that the numerical strength of the army should be reduced both in officers and men. The savings which will be effected in this way will avoid the necessity of adding to the national debt; but it must be remembered that by dismissing sepoys, an addition will be made to the number of the idle and destitute people in the country. Again, the army in the pay of our Government is maintained to keep in check the forces of the various Native Princes, and any reduction in the numerical strength of the former will necessitate a corresponding reduction in the latter, and this will also increase the idle and destitute population in the country. Similarly, reductions in the Public Works and other departments will, in a great measure, affect natives, and the effect will be precisely the same as pointed out above; but the burden of taxation which the people have to bear will not be lightened in the least. The country, however, will be benefited, if native agency is substituted for costly European agency. In conclusion, the writer trusts that Government will persist in carrying on reductions, and hopes that by the savings so made some taxes will be abolished, which at present fall heavily on the people.

Says that there is not a native of India who wishes for the extinction of the British sovereignty.

The same alludes to the capture of Wassudew Balwant Fadke, and observes that besides rapine and plunder, he may have had an intention of subverting the British Government, lurking in his mind; but the idea of his succeeding in such an enterprise is too preposterous to be believed by sane people. Every one knows the gigantic efforts which must be made even by a powerful nation to bring into subjection another which is comparatively weak. Such an attempt must be the work of the entire people. With the exception of idiots like Wasudew Balwant Fadke, there is not a native of India who wishes for the extinction of the British sovereignty. We are sure that in religious India, no one will be found so ungrateful as would wish for the expulsion of our well-wishers—the English people, who have come thousands of miles away from their own homes to this country, and at the expenditure of their lives and property, are doing their utmost to improve the condition of the inhabitants.

Says that the question papers for the Fifth Standard Examination in English and Sixth in Vernacular, should be drawn up by one set of Examiners for the whole Presidency.

A correspondent of the same complains that the Examinations for the Fifth Standard in English and the Sixth in Vernacular, which are held every year in each Collectorate town, are not conducted on any uniform principle. For instance, questions relating to the same subject which are drawn up by various committees, are of different degrees of difficulty, and hence candidates suffer from want of a common standard. To ensure this uniformity, the writer suggests that one set of questions should be drawn up by a body of Examiners, and that they should be sent to the different centres on the day of the examination, as is done in the case of the Matriculation Examination.

States that the increased duty on toddy has made it inaccessible to poor people.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 1st August states that the new A'kbári Law has increased the duty on toddy, and made it dearer than it was before. The people who suffer from the high price of this drink are chiefly the poor of Gujarát. A person, who has visited many parts of that province, states that toddy forms an important part of the meal of the common people. In the last two years' famine, thousands of poor people lived upon this drink, and but for it they would have died. The eye-witness also states that last year famine prices prevailed in Gujarát. A failure of rains caused also a failure of crops; and during the latter part of the monsoon a small quantity of Wál and Watana was all that was produced. These they ate mixed with toddy, and passed over the crisis. In ordinary times also, toddy forms an important part of their food. This drink is as freely used

as beer in England, or claret in France. Government seems to be ignorant of these facts; for, if it knew that toddy was such an important article of poor people's food, it would certainly have desisted from increasing the duty levied on it. In conclusion, the *Jáme Jamsed* requests Government to make enquiries whether toddy is not an ordinary drink of the poor people of Gujarát and other parts of this Presidency; and if it be found to be so, to afford relief at once to the distressed.

Praises Major Daniel for crushing out the Deccan decoities.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 27th July gives an account of the capture of Wásudew Balwant Fadke, and observes that Major Daniel deserves great credit for apprehending him. Since this officer was given a military force to assist him in the pursuit of dacoits, the dacoities have ceased, the dacoits have been dispersed, and some of them have been apprehended. It speaks highly of Major Daniel's activity and courage, that he should have killed Dowlatráw and dispersed his gang, and also have captured Wásudew Fadke after a long and tedious pursuit. Had the authorities shown at the commencement the same activity which they recently exhibited, the dacoities would have been put a stop to long ago, and the people in the Deccan would not have had to pass the last two months in great anxiety and fear. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51), the *Loka Mitra* (53), and the *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the same date express similar sentiments.

Disapproves of the proposed breaking up of the India Office Museum.

The same is exceedingly sorry to find that the Indian authorities in England have decided to break up the India Office Museum, and to make over the historical collection to the British Museum, the arts and industrial collection to the South Kensington Museum, and the collection of Indian productions to the Kew Museum. It is gratifying that this year the Government has set with real earnestness to the work of effecting reductions in the public expenditure. But it proposes to abolish certain useful departments, which ought not to be allowed without protest. The *Rást Goftár* has already protested against the probable suspension of canal works. The abolition of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, attached to the Bengal Secretariat, is also to be greatly deplored. The resolution to abolish the India Office Museum also deserves to be deprecated. The last-named institution is not a useless concern. It has proved of great use to artisans and merchants in England, who produce and export goods to India. It has enabled them to know the kind of goods which are in demand here. The useful works of Dr. Watson and Dr. Birdwood supply an immense amount of information about Indian arts and industries to the working classes and merchants of England. In short, England has been able to supply India with every article of consumption, whether small or large, cheap or costly, from the instruction which Englishmen have received from this important Museum. It is proposed to break up and divide this useful collection for the sake of an annual saving of eighty thousand rupees. For such an insignificant sum, this institution ought not to be abolished. Its present expenditure may be curtailed, and it may then be allowed to remain in its present condition, either in the possession of Government or of any private parties.

Points out an omission in the Honourable Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Relief Bill.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 27th July, in noticing the Honourable Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Relief Bill, and his speech upon it, observes that this Bill trusts to improve the condition of the ryots by providing certain checks on the monetary transactions between ryots and sowkárs. After mentioning these checks, the *Parast* remarks that they may be considered sufficient to protect the ryot from the machinations of his creditor; but there is nothing in the Bill in regard to the connection between the ryot and Government. The chief cause, which compels the ryot to resort to the money-lender, is on account of the pressure exercised upon him for paying the land assessment. In times of famine the land assessment ought to be remitted; but in the case of the Deccan ryots, the assessment for the famine year was recovered from them. Such treatment forces the ryot to seek

help from sowkárs. If the ryot succeeds in obtaining credit, he gets involved for life; if he fails, Government sells his land and ruins him completely. Thus, the defective system of realizing the land assessment is the main cause of the ryots' ruin. It has received no attention in Mr. Hope's Bill, but it is hoped that it will receive due consideration from the Select Committee which is now sitting.

Complains that the new building for the Elphinstone High School is defective in its internal arrangements.

The same observes that the mania for erecting buildings with a fine outward appearance has so much increased, that very little attention is paid to internal arrangements. As an instance in point, the writer mentions the High Court building, which is beautiful externally but extremely defective in its internal arrangements. The same remark would equally apply to the new building for the Elphinstone High School. Though six lakhs of rupees have been spent on it, the class-rooms are narrow, and the lecture gallery is so lofty that boys will not, it is feared, be able to hear the lecturer. The attention of the authorities have been drawn to these points, and they are prepared to remedy the defects. But it is said that no funds are available for making the requisite alterations. Certainly, the mania for erecting decorated buildings ought not to be allowed any more to take a practical shape.

Observes that the refuse of the Government distillery at Dádar is allowed to lie on the spot, and that it has produced cholera and other epidemics among the residents of that locality.

The same states that formerly the refuse of the Government distillery at Dádar was removed in carts. Of late, this has not been done, and a quantity of rubbish and dirty water is allowed to remain on the spot. The consequence is, that the accumulation of this filth has proved not only a nuisance to the residents of the locality, but has given rise to cholera and other epidemics among them. Though complaint is raised about this state of things, and though there is great fear of the epidemics assuming a more serious form if remedial measures are not immediately adopted, nothing has been done in this matter either by the Health Officer or Government. This is surprizing. It is true that the residents of Dádar are poor, and do not know how to assert their own rights; but if they prefer a complaint against Government in the Police Court, they will soon get redress.

Observes that the Cooper's Hill Engineering College should be abolished.

In alluding to the observation said to have been made by Lord Cranbrook that the natives of India will not be placed in independent charge of public works, and in noticing the telegraphic news that the Select Committee on the Indian Public Works has recommended the increased employment of natives in the Public Works Deparment, the *Yajdán Parast* of the 27th July observes that it is simple injustice to maintain the Cooper's Hill Engineering College at the expense of India, and to exclude the natives from the higher places in the Public Works Department. During the present financial crisis this College should be abolished, and the money spent upon it should be saved.

Municipalities.

Requests the Municipality of Surat to give early attention to the prayer of the oilmen of Katárgám and Gotáláwádi to abolish the duty of two annas per maund, levied on teel-seed and castor-oil imported into that town.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 27th July states that the oilmen of Katárgám and Gotáláwádi complain that the duty of two annas per maund, levied by the Municipality of Surat on teel-seed and castor-oil brought for sale into that town, has ruined their business. They say that the oilmen of the town have not to pay a similar tax, and hence they undersell those who bring the same articles from the places mentioned above. The Municipality has been often requested to abolish the duty, or levy a similar tax on the oilmen of the town. This representation was made long ago, but no attention was paid to it. The *Mitra* requests the Corporation to attend at once to the prayer of the petitioners.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 29th July alludes to the suggestions contained in its former issues, advocating that the expense incurred by the Municipality of Bombay for sending refugees who came from Káthiáwár back to their own country, should be recovered from the respective Chiefs whose subjects they were, and observes that it had then conclusively shown that it was wrong to lay this burden on the rate-payers of Bombay; and that the Municipality would be justified in requesting Government to make arrangements for the recovery of such expenses from the Chiefs. The Town Council had accordingly placed the question before the meeting of the Corporation on Saturday last; but the motion to appoint a committee for the purpose of taking the necessary steps in the matter was lost, as the majority did not support it. The members who did not approve of the motion, founded their disapproval upon the ground, that it would not look well to request Government to realise the small sum of money which was spent for the relief of distressed persons. But in the first place, it was wrong to suppose that the expense for such relief would be small. Famines frequently occur now-a-days, and the Municipality will have very often to incur charges for sending distressed refugees back to their homes again. Most of the rate-payers are themselves suffering from bad times; and before giving any charity they ought to get a little relief from the heavy Municipal taxation which they pay. There are several wealthy members in the Corporation who might themselves bear the cost of sending back the refugees, instead of throwing the same upon the rate-payers.

Disapproves of the refusal of the Corportion of Bombay to recover from the Káthiáwár Chiefs the expense incurred for sending the Káthiáwár refugees back to their own country.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 27th July recommends the Municipality of Bombay to erect a new building for its office on the Esplanade. After alluding to the recent discussions in the meetings of the Corporation, whether it was advantageous to rent a building or to erect a new one, the *Rást Goftár* observes that it is not difficult to decide this question; but the great influence exercised by owners of certain large properties has prolonged the discussion. All the European members advocate the erection of a new building; while the native members recommend the renting of a private building. Of all the buildings, the old High Court-house, which now belongs to Messrs. Sassoon & Co., is the most convenient, and a monthly rent of Rs. 1,250 is asked for it. But it is a very old building situated at a long distance from the native town. If a new edifice is built in the neighbourhood of the native town, it would be far preferable to the old Court-house. Government offered free of cost the plot of ground opposite to the Crawford Market, on the condition that barracks for the police should be built, and on the top floor Municipal offices should be held. The Corporation objected to this, and refused the offer. It asked for another piece of land. Government offered one in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market at the low valuation of Rs. 10 per square yard. The Municipal Commissioner has estimated at a lakh and a half the cost of erecting a new building for the office, including the price of the land offered. Now, the yearly rent of the old High Court-building comes to Rs. 15,000. This edifice is at a long distance from the native town, and is besides, old and dark. Whereas, for the amount of ten years' rent of that building a new edifice can be raised in a central position, which will be within a convenient distance to residents of the fort as well as those of the native town. It is desirable, therefore, that a new building should be erected for the Municipal office on the piece of ground now offered by Government.

Recommends the erection of a new building for the office of the Municipality of Bombay.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 27th July recommends the Corporation of Bombay not to erect a new building, but to rent the old High Court-building. The *Mitra* dwells on the low and depressed condition of the trade and commerce of Bombay for some years past, and observes that the rate-payers complain that the

Recommends that the old High Court-house should be rented for the office of the Municipality of Bombay.

Municipal taxes are heavy, and should be reduced. It is, therefore, necessary that not only the present expenditure should be curtailed, but no new charges, which can without inconvenience be avoided, should be incurred. The saving thus effected should be applied in reducing the existing taxes. According to this view no new building should be erected, and the old High Court-house should be rented. It is very convenient, and is offered by its owners at a low rent. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) and the *Satya Mitra* (60) of the same date, express somewhat similar sentiments).

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th August 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

POMEROY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OFFICE

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 9th August 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 4th August, in commenting upon the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that from the speech of the Honourable Mr. Hope, it appears that it is the aim of this Bill to free the ryot from the tyranny of the sowkárs. This object is undoubtedly laudable, but we consider the Honourable gentleman to be in error in attributing the wretched condition of the agriculturists solely to the oppression practised on them by the sowkárs. From the fact, that this Bill is to be made applicable only to four districts, it would seem that it is to be tried as an experimental measure, and that Mr. Hope himself is not quite convinced of the soundness of the opinion which he expresssed on the introduction of the measure. The sowkárs do not deserve blame in the matter of the indebtedness of the ryot, because the former do not force the latter to incur debt; and the transaction is entirely voluntary as far as the borrower is concerned. Even the ryots cannot help seeking the aid of the sowkárs, since for nearly three quarters of a year they are without the means of subsistence, and are obliged to seek external aid. Besides, the unfailing exaction of the land assessment is another cause, which compels farmers to have recourse to money-lenders. If they did not do this, Government is not likely to come forward to afford them the required aid, particularly in the present disordered condition of the finances. Again, the collection of the land tax in money, instead of in kind, is an additional reason, which obliges ryots to go to sowkárs, and unless any alteration is made in the mode of levying it, things are not likely to improve. Up to this time sowkárs did not hesitate to lend money on the security of land; but since by this Bill it is declared that land cannot be sold in execution of a decree, they will, as a class, not be forward in entering into pecuniary transactions with ryots, and this will increase the sufferings of the latter. Harsh legislation directed against the money-lending class is not likely to improve the condition of the masses.

Disapproves of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The same alludes to the prediction of Ráo Bahádur Kero Laxuman Chhatre on the occurrence of a famine in the year 1880, and suggests that Government should consult the Meteorological Officers in the other Presidencies, and if they are unanimous in their opinion, action should be taken in anticipation to meet the catastrophe.

Says that Government should consult the Meteorological Officers in the other Presidencies, with reference to Mr. Chhatre's prediction on the occurrence of a famine in 1880.

The same complains that although half the monsoon is over, yet the statistics with reference to the fall of rain over the country during the month of June have not yet been published by the Sanitary Commissioner. This delay is really unaccountable, since Government has ordered all weather reports for any particular month to be dispatched, so as to reach the office of the Sanitary Commissioner on or before the 5th of the following month. At any other time this delay would be of no consequence, but the punctual publication of the weather reports during the rainy season is very desirable. The Sanitary Department was ostensibly established to improve the health of the people; but since it has failed to discharge this function, it might at any rate have shown its usefulness by publishing punctually and regularly the weather reports, and the statistics with respect to births and deaths. But even this part of its work has not been done satisfactorily. The registers of births and deaths are not published at all. During the late famine crisis, these statistics would have been very useful, and would have avoided much misconception in the public mind. In the Presidency of Madras, the figures with reference to births and deaths are regularly published, and we are, therefore, surprised that the same is not done in this Presidency.

Complains of the inefficiency of the Sanitary Department.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 3rd August, in an article on Imperialism, repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and observes that in the matter of the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, and the appropriation of the proceeds of the license-tax, not

Says that the Government of India is becoming more despotic every year.

The Land Purchase (1) of the 11th August in connection with the Decease

Lavoie. Italian Bill, says that from the absence of the

Hemorrhoids Mr. Hope is aware that if it is the man of

this Bill to give the Lord Lieutenant of the

Tariff Reform Conference on the Bill of Mr. Chamberlain

to make this catastrophe.

Inspection Acts Consolidation Act, 1878, and to consolidate with

amendments the Acts relating to Contagious Diseases among Animals.

Dividends of the Decease.

only have the members of the Supreme Council been treated with disrespect, but it would seem as if despotism itself has taken firm hold of the Governor General's mind. From Lord Lytton's reply to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, this conclusion is more than amply confirmed. Mr. Yule, the President of that body, condemned in strong terms the action of Government with reference to the diversion of the receipts from the license-tax, but this conduct gave offence to the Viceroy, who refused altogether to discuss the question with the Chamber. The old system of administering the government of the country has evidently been abandoned, and it seems that in future the will of the Governor General for the time being is to prevail. It is to be hoped that Lord Lytton and his superiors will deeply consider the policy which they are inaugurating, and we trust that they will do that which is for the benefit of the country.

Disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College.

The same, in noticing the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College, says that we never thought that Government would so quickly forget the circular published in April last, on the extended employment of natives in the public service. The straitened condition of the finances has been admitted by the Secretary of State, and we, therefore, believed that Government would respect its promises at such a crisis. Besides, it was recently stated in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for India that one method of reducing the public charges was by the larger employment of native agency, and that Lord Lytton had taken the subject in hand, and that it was his intention to give effect to this policy as early as possible. From all these facts, we were of opinion that natives would be appointed to high offices, but recently an instance has occurred which makes us think that the future will resemble the past. Here the writer says that no valid ground has been shown for making the appointment of Mr. Forrest, particularly when many competent natives were available. It is reported that the Head of the Department recommended the appointment of a native gentleman. If this be true, he is of course not deserving of blame in the matter. Even, if the selection of the European had been made on the ground of efficiency alone, there would have been no cause for dissatisfaction; but it is stated that Mr. Forrest cannot teach mathematics at all. This, however, is beside the question. Our principal ground of complaint is that a European gentleman was selected when efficient natives were to be had. If the present policy is continued, we fail to see how the public charges can be reduced, and how the people can place any reliance on the promises of our rulers.

Says that High Court and District Judges should go on a tour of inspection.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 21st July says that under the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, it is proposed to create twelve new Subordinate Judges in the Collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára, and that it is intended to appoint two Special and two Assistant Judges to supervise the work of the civil courts in those Collectorates. We at present refrain from commenting upon the necessity of sanctioning new Supervising Judges; for, as a matter of fact, the chief Civil Judges in the Districts mentiond above have really very little work, and yet they do not move about to examine the courts subordinate to them. Besides, one of them has been granted an Assistant, although there is no work for him. Again, we cannot help remarking that the same state of things obtains in the High Court, where the Judges have not enough to do, and some of them might, therefore, with advantage, be employed in supervising the various civil and criminal courts in the Presidency. It is unnecessary to dwell on the benefits which will accrue from such inspection.

Says that the District Magistrate of Kolába may not be invested with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge.

The *Suryodaya* (4) of the 4th August says that it is reported that Government intend to invest the District Magistrate of Kolába with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge in that Collectorate for a period of three months. It is said that the Sessions Judge of Thána considers that the proposed arrangement will not be advantageous. On

only prove the incompetence of the Chairman. Council need trouble with disproof, but it would seem as if deposition itself has taken firm hold of the Governor's mind. From Lord Lytton's reply to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, this conclusion is more than simply confirmed. Mr. Kyle, the Foreigner of that body, commenting in strong terms the action of Government with reference to the re-transfer of the receipts from the license-tax, but this conduct gave offence to the Governor, who refused altogether to discuss the question with the Chamber. The old system of administering the Government of the country has evidently been abandoned, and it seems that in future the will of the Governor General for the time being is to prevail. If is to be hoped that Lord Lytton and his supporters will qualify considerably the hopes they entertain, and we trust that they will do that much is for the benefit of the country.

The same is noticing the appointment of Mr. Forrest to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College, says that we [illegible] Governor thought that Government would so dutifully [illegible] to the Church Baptized in April last, on the [illegible] employment of natives in the baptic service. The strictured condition of the finances has been [illegible] and that Lord Lytton had [illegible] of Delta for India that one would [illegible] the promise at single cause. Perhaps it was recently stated in [illegible] the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for India that Government [illegible] and [illegible] the Under Secretary of State for India that Government intend to invest the Dastur Khabistane of Kolaba with the powers of a joint Sessions Judge in that [illegible] Collectorate for a period of three months. It is said that the Sessions Judge of Thana considers that the proposed arrangement will not be advantageous. On

The Bombay Standard (2) of the 31st July says that under the Deccan Prote[illegible] Within mill it is proposed to create twelve new Subordinate Judges in the Collectorates of Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara, and that it is intended to appoint two Pleaders and two Assistants to assist in the work of the civil courts in those Collectorates. We do not [illegible] Judges in the Districts [illegible] for, as a matter of fact, the civil Judges do not [illegible] [illegible] assistant although that is no more-for that. Again, we cannot help remarking [illegible] Subordinate Courts superintended by them. Besides, one of them has been [illegible] [illegible] that the same state of things obtains in the Hindu Courts, where the Judges have not enough to do, but some of them might, therefore, with advantage be employed in subordinate civil and criminal courts in the Districts [illegible] Assistant although that is no more-for that. Again, we cannot help remarking [illegible] Subordinate Courts superintended by them. Besides, one of them has been [illegible] [illegible] that the same state of things obtains in the Hindu Courts, where the Judges have not enough to do, but some of them might, therefore, with advantage be employed in subordinate civil and criminal courts in the Districts

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a consideration of the question it seems that a trial of this plan for three months will not show the disadvantages resulting from the arrangement; for the District Magistrate remains at head-quarters during the monsoon, and during the rest of the year he has to move in his district, performing Revenue and Magisterial duties. Hence, during that period it will be difficult for him to come to the head-quarters regularly to hold the Sessions every month. Again, an officer, the greater portion of whose time is occupied in doing Revenue and Magisterial work, will not be able to perform the purely Judicial work of a Sessions Judge satisfactorily.

Says that a law should be passed, prohibiting English journals from publishing matter defamatory of particular sections of the community.

The *Arunodaya* (11) of the 3rd August, in an article on Bráhmans, says that the Vernacular Press Act was ostensibly passed, because the matter published in the vernacular newspapers was calculated to inflame the minds of the masses against Government. This being so, it behoves our rulers to take similar action with reference to those English journals, who have been recently inveighing against educated natives, and particularly against Bráhmans. Persistent attacks directed against a particular section of any community, the members of which are foremost in intelligence among their own countrymen, is likely to prejudice those people against Government, and the contagion may ultimately spread to the great body of the people. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will be pleased to enact a law, prohibiting English newspapers from charging educated natives and Bráhmans with disloyalty. If this were done, our highest officers would act impartially towards all classes, and the mutual suspicion which now exists between the governors and the governed would disappear.

Says that Major Daniell does nor deserve credit for the capture of Wasudew Balwant Fadke.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 27th July contains a narrative of the capture of Wasudew Balwant Fadke. It runs as follows:—In the office where Wasudew once was, there was a peon of the name of Bhiwa, who undertook to apprehend him on condition of Government affording all the assistance which he (Bhiwa) required. This man assumed the dress of a Lingait priest, and while travelling in this disguise, learnt that Fadke was at Gangapur. Bhiwa hovered about in the neighbourhood, and when convinced that Fadke was really in that village, demanded the aid of two hundred sepoys from the Government of the Nizám, which was at once granted. On the 4th July Fadke left Gangapur with his attendant Bráhman, and during the night slept in a temple in the midst of a jungle about twelve miles from Gangapur. When Bhiwa came to know this movement of Fadke, he followed him, and about eleven o'clock at night surrounded the temple with his men, when Fadke and his companion were fast asleep. Bhiwa then went crouching to the man, and after quietly removing the sword which was lying by his side, he called out to Fadke to rise. Fadke then got up and realised the awfulness of his situation. From the fact that Wasudew has a wound on his breast, it would seem that there must have been some rough encounter between him and the surrounding party. Fadke was immediately pinioned, and in this state was taken to the Gudur Railway Station. From thence Bhiwa telegraphed the good news to Major Daniell, who on learning it at once started to receive his charge. The English newspapers in Bombay and Poona, in publishing an account of the seizure of Wasudew Balwant Fadke, give all the credit of his capture to Major Daniell, but this must have evidently been done by some one who wished to extol the bravery and merits of Major Daniell as a Police Officer. The above account, however, will show to whom credit of the apprehension is really due.

Says that the charge for conveying a newspaper in India should be reduced to the level of what it is in England.

The *Satya Shodhak* (21) of the 27th July says that many years ago the charge for the conveyance of a newspaper was one anna, and this was subsequently reduced to half an anna. The writer requests that Government should even reduce this charge to the level of what it is in England. This will not cause any loss to the revenue, as the diminished rate for conveyance would increase the demand for newspapers, and besides, would benefit the public in other ways.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 1st August refers to the war with the Zulus, and remarks that the recent news of the success of the English against these people has caused intense delight in the military circles in England. On any other occasion we should have been surprised at this spectacle, on account of the insignificance of the Zulus as a warlike race, but the exhibition of a similar feeling on less important occasions in India shows that we ought not to be astonished at the joy felt in England on the defeat of the Zulus. When the news of the capture of Wasudew Balwant Fadke was received in Poona, the conduct of some persons was really ridiculous. In the Engineering College Mr. Samuel Cooke stuck notices of the seizure of this dacoit, and expressed the most unbounded joy on the occasion. Besides, the fulsome praise bestowed on Major Daniell in several quarters about the apprehension of Fadke was sufficient to create disgust among sober minded people. If the Officer who caught Fadke, while asleep, be deserving of so much commendation, and if the occasion was a fit one for the exhibition of the utmost joy, it would be difficult to realise what might not have been justifiable on such an occasion, as for instance, the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Says that the joy exhibited on the capture of an insignificant creature like Wasudew Balwant Fadke was unbecoming.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 3rd August observes that a charge of eight annas for the first forty tolas of a banghy parcel is exorbitant, and falls heavily on the people. Formerly the Post Office charged three annas, and afterwards four annas for every ten tolas. These rates were tolerably low; but the present rate is really high. For instance, on banghy parcels of small weight, containing articles of small value, such as medicines, the charge of eight annas comes to several times the price of the article. Government might in this matter as well follow the example of the railway companies which levy charges on parcels according to the value of the articles contained in them.

Observes that the charge of eight annas on the first forty tolas of a banghy parcel is exorbitant.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 3rd August, in alluding to the report that Wasudew Balwant Fadke had raised some Arab and Rohilla levies in the Nizám's country, observes that this news has turned out true. On his capture, papers were found with him, from which it appears that he intended to create disturbances on a large scale, and that he was concerting measures to that effect. The documents were in his own hand-writing. From these facts it would seem that Wasudew is not the only incitor of this defection, nor is he the ring leader, and that there must be other persons who instigated and gave him help. Seventeen Deccan Bráhmans have been apprehended on a suspicion of keeping communication of one kind or another with him. It cannot be denied that there is need for sifting this matter to its very bottom, and for seizing all the aiders and abettor. But is it right or desirable, asks the *Rást Goftár*, to attach so much importance to Wasudew and his associates as is given to a State prisoner? Excepting any secret information which Government might have received, the movements which they made do not appear to have extended beyond the commission of dacoities on a large scale; and, hence, it is not only not discreet, but it is positively injurious to give the movements of a brigand the appearance of a political agitation. To strike seditious persons in the Deccan with awe about the enormity of their offence, it is necessary that Wasudew and his turbulent associates should be severely punished. The *Rást Goftár* does not believe that any of the educated Bráhmans were aiders and abettor in this affair. It is true that dissatisfaction has of late increased among the people, but they are not disloyal, and, hence, it is not for the advantage of the rulers and the ruled that the stigma of disloyalty should be unjustly thrown upon the latter.

Observes that it is not right to give the character of a political offence to the crimes of Wasudew Balwant Fadke, and his associates.

The same observes that Mr. Bright has outstepped the bounds of the advocacy of Indian interests in stating in one of his recent speeches, that England does not know how to rule India well, and that since Indian administra-

Requests Government to redeem its promises to give the natives of India higher

places in the administration of their country.

tion is a failure, it would be better for England to leave India to herself. We are glad that Lord Cranbrook has given a reply to Mr. Bright's strictures, in his speech at the annual examination of the Cooper's Hill College. His Lordship defended the administration, and justly observed that England has succeeded in making India a healthy and secure empire, the diverse people of which are being taught to feel as fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects. It must, however, be observed that the English rule in India is not perfect. There are many grave defects in it, which have done injury to the country. And yet it is not only not a failure, but really a wonderful success. It is superior to all previous governments, and in its strength lies the real welfare of India. Mr. Bright's assertion has created in the minds of many people in England the false impression that India is a dead weight upon England. But the truth is, that India, instead of being a burden, is a source of great wealth to England, and is, besides, advantageous in other ways to her. The real sufferer is India, and it will be well if our administrators were to set early to the work of removing the defects of the Indian administration. At present the natives of India are not promoted to the higher places in the administration which are exclusively monopolised by Englishmen. Lord Cranbrook has once more in his speech admitted this injustice. The natives have received many promises on this subject from successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, and also in the shape of Government resolutions; but unfortunately nothing has been done to redeem them. The people have ceased to believe in simple promises, and they ought, therefore, on no account to be allowed to remain a dead-letter. Dissatisfaction will increase, if any further delay occurs in settling this question.

Observes that the cost of the Afghan war should not have been thrown on India.

The same, in alluding to the failure of the motion made by Mr. Fawcett in the House of Commons, that it was unjust to exact from India seven times the amount paid by England of the cost of the Afghan war, observes that Government has commenced to bring into force in an objectionable manner its resolution to effect reductions in the expenses of the administration. It has not curtailed items which ought to have been reduced, while it has reduced those which ought not to have been touched. For instance, it has been resolved upon breaking up the India Office Museum, and distributing the collection of curiosities in three places for the sake of the annual saving of seventy-five thousand rupees. Again, for the paltry saving of twelve lacs of rupees, the railway between Ajmere and Ahmedabad is to be constructed on the narrow gauge. Canal works have been suspended, and it is feared that public works, which would afford employment to the famine-stricken people, would also be soon stopped. All this ought not to have been done. The Afghan war was the natural result of the weakness shown by England in allowing Russia to get the upperhand in the last Russo-Turkish war, and was not undertaken in defence of the Indian empire. Hence, it was simple justice that England should have paid the cost of the Afghan campaign. But India has been made to pay seven times the share borne by England. Though the failure of Mr. Fawcett's motion is to be regretted, there is one consolation to be derived from the fact that 125 Members supported the motion, while 137 opposed it. And that consolation is, that day by day there is an increasing number of Members of Parliament who are willing to advocate the cause of this country. Though India herself does not think it right that she should be altogether exempted from payment for the expenses of this war, yet since England has abolished the Indian import duty on cotton goods solely for the benefit of English merchants, she may well have exempted India from all share of the cost of the Afghan war. The *Yajdân Parast* (51) of the same date repeats some of the above sentiments).

Asks whether the police of Kurrachee has made any enquiry in regard to the murder of a Khoja which was committed at that station in February last.

The same, in alluding to the murder of a Khoja gentleman at Kurrachee in February last, observes that the murderer was apprehended very soon after the commission of the crime, and was imprisoned. His trial was postponed, as he afterwards withdrew the startling confession which he first made, implicating certain parties as his instigators. It is a long time since these events occurred, and yet the accused has not been tried. It is very

desirable, therefore, to know whether the police of Kurrachee has been able to detect the instigators within the six months which have passed since the occurrence. The authorities would appear to have forgotten the commission of the crime. Though his confession makes dreadful revelations, still it is suspected that there is some truth in it, and, hence, it behoves Government to make the necessary enquiries, and to remove the suspicion.

Observes that the authorities concerned ought to enquire whether there was real need for adopting the severe measures which the committing Magistrate took in the case of the charge of libel against the *Broach Samáchár* newspaper.

The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 3rd August briefly states the circumstances of the libel against the Editor of the *Broach Samáchár* (66) newspaper, as they came out in the enquiry before the Magistrate. These circumstances were stated at some length in the *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 13th July, and were noticed in the Summary for the week ending 19th July. In noticing the case, the *Mitra* observes that looking at the subject-matter of the complaint against the Editor, there was no need for the adoption of severe measures. The accused had tendered ample apology, and it would have been quite proper if the court had declined to go on with the case. One cannot comprehend what benefits can be secured by carrying to its end in this manner a complaint of this nature against a newspaper. The new Press Act has raised obstacles in the way of multiplication of the vernacular papers, and proceedings like these are likely to produce effects in the same direction. In cases like that of the *Samáchár*, Government ought to give the paper some support. Perhaps, the Magistrate had authority to take the action which he adopted, but it is desirable to ascertain whether there was real need for his doing so. It is hoped that the authorities concerned will make the necessary enquiry. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the same date expresses its disapproval of the severe measures alleged to have been adopted in this case by the Magistrate, who committed it to the Sessions.)

Recommends the extension of canal irrigation throughout India, as an efficient protection against famines.

The same observes that there is need for providing some means as a protection against the famines which prevail in this country. Canal irrigation is the only efficient panacea against the evil, while rail roads and forests may be assigned a secondary place. The Government of India gives preference to railways over canals, believing that the former possess, among others, the advantage of mitigating famines. But the last Deccan famine has proved that railways were not successful in supplying the famine-stricken districts with sufficient corn, and the people suffered severely from the calamity. On the other hand, canals have achieved complete success in mitigating the calamity wherever they have happened. The latest instance of this success is to be found in the report for 1877-78 on the canal irrigation in the North-West Provinces. In 1877 there was a complete absence of the annual rains in several districts of that Presidency, and yet the canal irrigation of those districts saved the people from suffering from the bad effects of the calamity. Notwithstanding this obvious superiority of canals over railways, it is to be regretted that the Government of India devotes more attention to the construction of the latter. It is, however, gratifying to find that Sir Richard Temple is giving his attention to the extension of canal irrigation in this Presidency. In alluding to the Bill on Canal Irrigation pending before the local Legislative Council, the *Mitra* observes that the only objectionable clause in it is that about the recovery of the cost of the works which will prove to be in the end a heavy burden on the agricultural classes. If proper alterations are made in that clause, extension of canal irrigation would really prove a benefit to the people. It is desirable that canals should be constructed throughout the length and breadth of this vast empire; and it is hoped that the Government of India will pay due attention to this important subject.

Requests the Police of Bombay to prevent bad characters from sitting on the corners of certain roads of Memonwada.

The *Káside Mumbai* (62) of the 4th August states that several respectable residents of Memonwada in Bombay, complain that many bad characters collect at four o'clock every afternoon, and sit till eleven at night on the corners of Chhás Mohola. They annoy the women who pass along those roads, and use indecent expressions. This

conduct is likely to give rise to a serious row one of these days. It behoves the police, therefore, to prohibit them from assembling.

Requests Government to reduce the number of gallons of country liquor which the liquor shop-keepers of Broach are required to purchase every day from Government.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 31st July, but received on the 3rd August, states that, in consequence of the increase made in the number of gallons of country spirit which the liquor shop-keepers of Broach are obliged to buy daily from the Sadar Distillery at that station, there is a large balance of unconsumed liquor in their hands. Some of them now hold about five hundred gallons, and others 600 to 1,200 gallons each, and on this large quantity they have paid the duty. Last year they made a representation to Mr. White, the late Collector, who told them that their complaint would be properly considered before issuing the licenses for the following year. A few days ago they made a similar complaint to Mr. Lely, the present Collector, who also made the same statement. But, on the 26th ultimo, he sent for them, and informed them that they must pay the duty on the fixed number of gallons, and that if they refused, no licenses would be issued. The *Samáchár* disapproves of this act of the Collector. It represents that the liquor shop-keepers are, as a class, poor, and when they already hold a large balance of liquor in hand, Government ought to take pity on them, and reduce the number of gallons which they are compelled to buy daily. If this is not done, the poor fellows will be completely ruined.

Municipalities.

Disapproves of the order closing the people's park at Surat to the public after dusk.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 3rd August disapproves of the order issued by the Surat Municipality, refusing the public, except those who would pay a rupee per year, an access to the people's park after dusk. This prohibition has been made, because some valuable plants were stolen from the garden. To shut the garden doors so soon in order to prevent robberies, does not speak well of the efficiency of the police, which ought to detect the thieves, and prevent future robberies. Even this prohibition will not prevent thefts, as there is no high wall round the garden, but is surrounded by a low iron railing, which a thief can easily leap over. Thus, the prohibition only causes inconvenience to the public without being able to prevent thefts, and ought, therefore, to be removed.

Observes that the Corporation of Bombay has not done well in refusing to recover the cost of sending the Káthiáwár refugees back to their homes.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51), the *A'rya Mitra* (52), and the *Loka Mitra* (53) of the 3rd August also record their disapproval of the refusal of the Corporation of Bombay to recover from the Káthiáwár Chiefs the expenses incurred for sending the Káthiáwár refugees back to their own country. The reasons advanced are the same as those given by the *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 29th ultimo, whose remarks have been noticed at more length in the last weekly Summary.

Requests the Municipality of Broach to repair a certain road and the landing place of Nawchoki.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 29th July, but received on the 3rd August, complains that the public road in the town of Broach, leading from the old bazar to Nawchoki, the Civil Court and the River Narmada, has fallen into disrepair, and carts, carriages and foot-passengers experience great difficulty in going over it. After describing at some detail the defects of this road, the *Swadesh Mangal* requests the Municipality to remove them, and to build some new steps at the landing place at Nawchoki, where several precipices and pits have been formed, which endanger the lives of the numerous persons who go there to bathe or wash their clothes.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
12*th August* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

G. W. KULKARNAY.
Printer on the Nagaland Press.

Army Secretariat, Kohima,
dated the 1st August 1970.
Office of the Printer on the Nagaland Press.

The Kohima Municipality (12), the Wokha Municipality (23), and the Dimapur Municipality (25) of the 3rd August also record their disapproval of the proposal of the Corporation of Bombay to recover from the Municipal Chiefs the expenses incurred for sending the Municipal Councils back to their own country. The reasons advanced are the same as those given by the Bombay Municipality (10) of the 30th ultimo, whose reply has been noticed at some length in the last weekly Gazette.

The Shamator Municipality (03) of the 30th July, but received on the 3rd August, complains that the burden is the town is too heavy for the Municipality to bear. Reading from the old house to Kenyahoki, the Grant Cone and the River Kentucky, one finds into district, and cattle, carriages and foot-passengers experience great difficulty in going over it. After descending at some depth the deltaic of this road, the Shamator Municipality has to undertake the construction of a bridge over the Kentucky, which has been found necessary to enable the inhabitants to remove their goods and to build some new steps at the landing place at Kenyahoki.

The Dimapur Municipality (25) of the 31st July, but received on the 3rd August, complains that the burden is the town is too heavy for the Municipality to bear. Reading from the old house to Kenyahoki, the Grant Cone and the River Kentucky, one finds into district, and cattle, carriages and foot-passengers experience great difficulty in going over it. After descending at some depth the deltaic of this road, the Shamator Municipality has to undertake the construction of a bridge over the Kentucky, which has been found necessary to enable the inhabitants to remove their goods and to build some new steps at the landing place at Kenyahoki.

The Tuensang Municipality (21), the Kiphire Municipality (22), and the Dimapur Municipality (25) of the 3rd August also record their disapproval of the proposal of the Corporation of Bombay to recover from the Municipal Chiefs the expenses incurred for sending the Municipal Councils back to their own country. The reasons advanced are the same as those given by the Bombay Municipality (10) of the 30th ultimo, whose representation has been noticed at some length in the last weekly Gazette.

The Shamator Municipality (03) of the 30th

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 16th August 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*2	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
3	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
4	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*5	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
6	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
8	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
9	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
10	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
11	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
12	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
13	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
14	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
15	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
16	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
17	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
18	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*19	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
20	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
21	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
22	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
23	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
24	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
25	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
26	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
27	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
28	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
29	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
30	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
31	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
32	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
33	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
34	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
35	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
36	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
37	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
38	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
39	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
40	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
41	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
42	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
43	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
44	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
46	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
47	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
48	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
49	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
50	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
51	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
52	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
53	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
54	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
55	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
56	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
57	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
58	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
59	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
60	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
61	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
62	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
63	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
64	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*65	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
66	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*67	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
68	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
69	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
70	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
71	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
72	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
73	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
74	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
75	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee ..	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked ° have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes comments on Mr. Hope's speech in the Legislative Council of the Governor General, on the introduction of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Indu Prakásh* (1) of the 11th August, in discussing the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that the ryots are obliged to seek the help of sowkárs on account of the unvarying exaction of the land revenue which is besides made payable in money. In introducing this measure into the Supreme Legislative Council, Mr. Hope assigned a variety of reasons for the indebtedness of the agricultural population. He observed that the farmers of this country have been for ages poor and ignorant; that much oppression used to be practised in realising the land revenue under former native rulers, and that owing to the ryots not possessing a proprietary right in their lands, they had to incur debts, the burden of which went on increasing from generation to generation. Subsequently, when the country came into the possession of the English, the credit of the ryots rose, high prices prevailed, and high profits were reaped, which the ryots thought would continue for ever. In the thirty years preceding 1875, the population also increased, which led to the augmentation of the expenses of maintaining a family, and the ryots then began to experience difficulty in paying the land revenue. This added to the previous inherited load of debt, compelled them to resort to the civil courts, which ultimately brought them to their present ruinous condition. We are unable to concur with Mr. Hope in the account which he has given of the indebtedness of the agricultural population. In the first place we doubt whether the ryots ever had to meet liabilities which had been handed down from their ancestors. There is nothing to show that the Márwádi and Gujaráti money-lenders were as numerous in former times as they are now; on the contrary it can be proved that they have increased in number since the advent of the English. Again, the great bulk of the people used to support themselves on the different trades and professions which flourished in this country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but these have ceased to exist owing to European competition, and hence the people have suffered in wealth. The recovery also of the land tax in money instead of in kind added greatly to the difficulties of the ryots. In former times litigation was not so costly as it has become of late, and this has led to the impoverishment of the country. Mr. Hope, in one part of his speech, declared that the extravagance of the ryots has brought them to their present degraded condition, but in the earlier portion of his speech, he said that the ryots as a class were industrious and not prodigal. We are unable to understand these inconsistent opinions. In conclusion, the writer attributes the wretched state of the agricultural population to the annihilation of the trades and professions which existed in India in former times, to the collection of the land revenue in money instead of in kind, and to the enhancement of the land tax since 1865. It is true that the high prices which then prevailed led the Revenue Survey Officers to pitch the assessments high; but that those high prices were only temporary, was entirely lost sight of. The exorbitant nature of the new settlement in the Indápur Táluka was brought to the notice of Sir Philip Wodehouse, and he was concerting measures to moderate the rates, but unfortunately after his departure no action was taken in the matter, and the Revenue Survey Department assumed its ascendency.

Wishes to be informed of the exact meaning of the word "Native."

The same alludes to the Resolution published in April last, on the subject of employing natives in the higher grades of the public service, and says that from a communication received from the Press Commissioner we learn that the Resolution in question is to be made applicable to the three Presidencies. We do not attach any importance to this statement, since in the Revenue and Judicial Departments the bulk of appointments have been always held by natives, and hence this Resolution does not confer any special benefit on them. In conclusion, the writer desires to be informed of the exact meaning of the word "Native," and observes that a little while ago it was given out in the English newspapers that Europeans who had settled in the

country would come under the denomination of natives, and that if this be the signification of the word, then the Resolution in question would prove nugatory as far as natives are concerned.

Disapproves of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Native Opinion* (2) of the 10th August gives the substance of the speech of the Honourable Mr. Hope on the introduction of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council, and observes that if it be true that the impoverishment of the ryots has been accomplished by the Agency of the sowkárs, the same state of things which prevails in the Collectorates of Poona, Sátára, Nagar and Sholápur should exist over the rest of the Presidency. Although it must be admitted that the sowkárs have been to a certain extent instrumental in bringing about the ruin of the ryots, yet their present wretched condition is not entirely attributable to them (sowkárs); and that there are several other agencies at work which have brought about this result. Even Mr. Hope has partially acknowledged the correctness of this statement. He declared that in order to improve the capabilities of the soil and the condition of the ryot, it was absolutely necessary that the proprietary right in land should vest in him. We are of opinion that Government deserves more blame in the matter of the indebtedness of the ryot than the sowkárs; but at the same time we affirm that Government has not intentionally done anything to bring about the present wretched state of things. In the first place the revised rates of the land tax settled only a few years ago in some of the Collectorates by the Survey Department were pitched too high, and that this fact attracted the notice of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who, in 1874, proposed to lower them; but unfortunately his suggestions were not carried out, owing to the opposition of the Government of India, then acting under the guidance of Sir Barrow Ellis. The Government of India have now, however, come to see the soundness of the views of Sir Philip Wodehouse, but it is strange that no action has been taken to reduce the assessments. That the exorbitant nature of the land tax, and its unrelenting exaction irrespectively of the nature of the seasons has led to the present degraded state of the agricultural population has been acknowledged by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and we entirely adopt His Honor's conclusion. From the establishment of the English rule till the introduction of the Survey Settlement in this Presidency, the farmers used to obtain remissions of land revenue even in cases of partial failure of crops, but this policy has now been ignored, and even in cases of famine remissions are never granted. Again, the yield of the soil has been steadily diminishing, because the cultivators are forced to cultivate their fields every year on account of the payment of the land revenue. This should be altered, and the tax should be recovered according to the area under cultivation. Many other causes can be assigned for the poverty of the agriculturists, but those mentioned above are the principal. Mr. Hope, in his speech, has in a way admitted the correctness of our views, but he has nowhere suggested measures to remove them. His Excellency the Viceroy, from his speech, seems to be aware of the causes which have brought about the ruin of the cultivating classes, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that something will be done to remove the objectionable grounds which have been urged against the manner and mode of levying the land tax.

Says that an enquiry should be made about the incidence of the house-rate in Bombay, and the manner and mode of collecting it.

The same refers to the unequal incidence of the house-rate in Bombay, and remarks that although Municipal affairs have been better managed than they used to be since the rate-payers have been allowed to send representatives to the Corporation, yet there is ample room for improvement in every respect. It is to be hoped that those with whom the final authority rests will not be inattentive or negligent in their work. The assessable value of house property in Bombay has been steadily declining during the last ten years, and if this downward cause continues, some new tax will have to be levied in order to recoup the loss of Municipal income. No time, therefore, should be lost in taking measures to enquire into the incidence of the house-rate, and the manner and mode of collecting it. Here the writer quotes specific instances where house property has been underassessed, and which were mentioned by Mr. Gokuldás Jugmohundás at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 28th June. In

conclusion, we hope, says the *Opinion*, that the work of assessing house property will not be entrusted to a single officer, but that some action will be taken in the manner suggested by Dr. Blaney.

Disapproves of District Magistrates being invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (3) of the 11th August says that up to this time it was the practice of Sessions Judges to hold Sessions on the first Monday in each month, but that now the High Court has ruled that they should try criminal cases as they are sent to them by the committing Magistrates. It is also stated that the District Magistrate of Kolába has been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. In commenting upon the above changes, the *Dnyán Prakásh* observes that much inconvenience will result from these arrangements. In the District Court of Poona where there is little civil work, no inconvenience will be immediately felt, but that in other places where there are plenty of arrears, great delay will occur in dispatching civil business. Again, by investing the District Magistrate with the powers of a Sessions Court, he may have to try cases committed to the Sessions by himself; but this matter must have been considered by the High Court. Perhaps some day it may be thought proper to clothe chief constables with magisterial powers.

Complains of the cost of the Afghan war being thrown on India.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (5) of the 7th August, but received on the 11th, alludes to the rejection of Mr. Fawcett's motion in the House of Commons on the subject of the expenditure of the Afghan war, and remarks that there is really no reasonable ground for throwing the cost of this expedition on India. But it is impossible to contend against the decisions of the powers that be. It seems to be still the belief of the people in England that India is a land of incalculable wealth, and that its inhabitants are rich and thriving. They can, therefore, easily bear this trifling burden. But those Englishmen who entertain this notion, and the Members of Parliament who voted against Mr. Fawcett's motion, should come to this country and see with their own eyes the miserable condition of the Indian population. Right thinking persons consider the present policy of Government to be mischievous, and fear that it may perhaps some day end in disaster.

Requests the attention of the District Magistrate of Sátára to the case of a madman living in the house of one A'nna Sáheb Bhonslay in Sátára.

A correspondent of the *Bodha Sudáhkar* (6) of the 13th August says that a Mahomedan Fakir lives in the house of one A'nna Sáheb Bhonslay in the town of Sátára. His general behaviour is that of a madman. He annoys women and others who pass by the house. The other day he threw stone at a boy which nearly killed him. The writer hopes that the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent of the district will take measures to remove him to a lunatic asylum or some other suitable place.

Says that the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of the Sátára Sub-Division uses opprobrious epithets to vernacular school-masters.

Another correspondent of the same, writing from Yelure in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, says that the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector uses opprobrious epithets in the presence of the respectable people of the village towards vernacular school-masters, if their pupils fail to give proper answers at the examination. No other Educational officer has been known to behave in this way towards his subordinates, and it is to be hoped that this Shudra official will abstain in future from annoying poor school-masters as he has hitherto done.

Says that the instruction in the agricultural classes should be carried on through the medium of the vernacular.

The *Nyáya Sindhu* (14) of the 11th August expresses its gratitude to Government for the establishment of agricultural classes in connection with the different High Schools in this Presidency, but remarks that no substantial good will result from them unless the instruction imparted is of a practical character. Besides, the people whose children are most likely to profit by an agricultural education do not send them to High Schools, and those who frequent them belong to the non-agricultural community. Hence, in order to

make these classes really useful, they should be attached to vernacular schools which are attended by the children of agriculturists, and the instruction should be carried on through the medium of the vernacular.

Complains of the filthy condition of the town of Sholápur.

The *Kalpataru* (16) of the 10th August complains that during the current rainy season water has been allowed to accumulate in pools in different parts of the town of Sholápur, and that owing to there being no prohibition against the committing of nuisances, the inhabitants ease themselves wherever they please. The sweepers also throw away refuse at some spot within the town. The health of the people has become bad in the extreme, and diseases of all kinds are raging in Sholápur on account of these nuisances. The writer requests the Municipal authorities to take immediate measures to remove the evils complained of. (A correspondent of the *Sudarshan* (35) of the 7th August, in writing on the same subject, makes somewhat similar complaints, and observes that the famine-stricken people who have collected in Sholápur should not be allowed to roam. Some arrangement should be made for keeping them in one place.)

Makes observations on the conduct of Sitárám Nilkant Sudrick, the Chief Constable of Alíbag, on a certain occasion.

The *Satya Sadan* (18) of the 9th August, but received on the 14th, says that a drama was performed at Alíbag on the 8th instant, at which the actors played with naked swords. Immediately after the commencement of the performance, the Chief Constable Sitárám Nilkant Sudrick entered the theatre, and asked the manager to produce a license for keeping swords in his possession, or to give them up in case he was unable to produce any such license. The manager replied that the swords in question belonged to Bháu Sáheb Biwalkar, a First Class Sirdar; that he had been in the habit of using them on many previous occasions, and that he could not deliver them up as demanded. After a time the excitement subsided, and Mr. Sudrick was seen in the theatre looking quietly at the scene, and the actors played with naked swords as usual. It is reported that the Chief Constable took the course which he did in order to obtain free admission into the theatre. If this be true, his conduct deserves to be taken notice of in a proper manner. We have been in the habit of seeing the actors play at swords on many previous occasions and in the presence of the police, and it is, therefore, really astonishing that it did not occur before to the police authorities to enquire whether the manager had obtained license for keeping them. Mr. Sudrick himself was present on one previous occasion, when the actors played with swords, but then he was allowed to enter without payment, and his subsequent conduct is no doubt attributable to the refusal of the manager to give him free admission. It is to be hoped that the Police Superintendent of the district will take measures to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in future.

Advocates the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Shiwáji* (25) of the 8th August, but received on the 11th, in alluding to the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that the Deccan sowkárs are considerate and merciful towards their clients, but that the Márwádi and Gujaráti sowkárs are very different in their behaviour. The latter try to get as much as they can out of their unhappy debtors. If the Honourable Mr. Hope were to invent some means by which the people could be freed from the tyranny of the grasping money-lenders, he would be conferring a great boon on the community. In order to encourage farmers to improve the present comparatively rude methods of cultivation, it is absolutely necessary that the land tax should be settled in perpetuity. As long as the cultivator has the fear of the land tax being enhanced at the end of thirty years before him, he will never devote his whole energies to the improvement of the soil, nor is he likely to invest capital in land. Every one knows the advantages which have resulted from the permanent settlement in Bengal, and that from want of the same the soil here has deteriorated is also evident. Government is not unaware of the lamentable consequences which have happened from the enhancement of the land tax made at the recent survey settlements in this Presidency. All attempts to improve the condition of the agricultural

population will prove of no avail, as long as nothing is done to remedy the defects pointed out above in our land revenue system.

Says that the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill should be made applicable to the whole of India.

The *Swadesh Mitra* (26) of the 9th August, but received on the 12th, alludes to the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, and says that this Bill should be made applicable to the whole of India, because the condition of the agricultural population generally is as bad every where as that of the farmers in the Collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednagar. To attend to the wrongs of those who commit violence, and to refuse to listen to the wrongs of those who endure in silence, is not a wise policy. Those who suffer mutely deserve more compassion, and their grievances should be redressed first. Our English rulers are known to be eminent in the art of government. We are, therefore, puzzled to account for the mistakes which they have been making recently in governing this country. It is to be hoped that they will do that which is for the advantage of the people.

Requests the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division to prohibit the Master of the Branch Vernacular School at Ahmedabad from keeping his pupils in school for more than six hours.

The *Hitechchhu* (44) of Ahmedabad of the 7th August, but received on the 11th, states that last year the Master of the Branch Vernacular School at Ahmedabad made the boys study in school for more than six hours per day about the time of the annual examination. But a complaint on this subject having appeared in this paper, the then Educational Inspector of the Division prohibited the master from keeping the boys in school for so long a time. This year's annual examination is now approaching, and the Master has again commenced to behave in the same manner. Dr. Bühler should, therefore, order him not to keep the boys so long in the school.

Requests that the men employed on the relief woks at Dhandhuka may not be dismissed at present.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Dhandhuka, states that in consequence of an order said to have been received from the Collector, the number of men employed on relief-works at that place has been reduced, and hundreds of unemployed persons are going about the town begging for food. The towns-people are not able to feed them, and two or three deaths are occurring among them daily from starvation. The time for closing the work has not yet arrived, and hence it behoves the Collector not to dismiss any labourers at present.

Suggests that four Judgeships in the Bombay High Court may be abolished, and that two Native Judges on reduced salaries may be appointed to do their work.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 10th August alludes to an order said to have been sent by Government to the Chief Justice on the subject of reductions in the Bombay High Court, and observes that it is reported that Government wishes to abolish two Judgeships. It would, however, be a better plan to do away with four Judges and to appoint two Native Judges to do their work on a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000 each. Such an arrangement would effect more saving than that desired by Government, without at the same time affecting the efficiency of the High Court. Mr. Nánábhái Haridás has proved that natives can properly discharge the duties of a High Court Judge, and there ought, therefore, to be no hesitation in carrying out the above recommendation. The *Mitra* also says that some of the appointments on the original side are mere sinecures, and they ought, therefore, to be abolished at once.

Observes that the necessity for amending the Civil Procedure Code has arisen from its having been passed in a hurry.

The same repeats the old complaint of the Native Press, that laws are enacted in a hurry by the Indian legislature, and, consequently, a necessity is soon felt for amending them. The *Mitra* then refers to the Civil Procedure Code of 1877, and observes that the amendment of this law so soon after its enactment would compel practitioners generally to incur the expense of buying the new Code. If the Judges and practitioners generally had been allowed time to report on Act X. of 1877, before passing it into law, the necessity of amending it immediately would have been avoided.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the 14th August observes that the necessity of enacting marriage and divorce laws for the Khojá community of Bombay is very much felt. There are some cruel and hard-hearted husbands who maltreat their good wives, and some immoral wives who are a great pest to their husbands. When any of these unhappy pairs go to the Jamát for the settlement of their disputes, it disregards justice and decides in favor of the party which happens to possess influence. The correspondent, therefore, requests the Commission now sitting for drafting inheritance laws for the Khojás, to draft laws relating to marriage and divorce as well.

Observes that there is need for enacting special marriage and divorce laws for the Khojá community.

The same of the 15th August refers to the rules recently passed for admitting the natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service, and observes that, excepting in one particular, they are satisfactory, and the natives must feel deeply grateful to their rulers for meting out this modicum of justice. The preliminary examination in England which created almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of natives has been done away with, as far as natives are concerned. There is also no ground for complaint, as the tests are all that could be desired. There can also be no objection to the reduced salaries on which the new Indian Civilians will be appointed. But the proportion in which natives are to get these places is small. The rules lay down that the number of natives to be admitted under this arrangement shall be one-seventh of the number of persons appointed annually in England. The reasons which have led Government to admit natives into the Covenanted Service are that there may be no complaints in future about their exclusion, and that some reduction may be made in the public expenditure. But the proportion of appointments which are to be reserved for them is so very small that both these objects are not likely to be accomplished; and, hence, it is desirable that this proportion should be considerably increased. In every other respect the arrangement is satisfactory. The success of the present plan, however, will entirely depend upon the manner in which these new officials are treated. The *Samáchár* hopes that the authorities in England and India will not make any distinction between those who are admitted in England and those who may be appointed in India to the Covenanted Civil Service.

Observes that, except in one particular, the rules for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service are satisfactory.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 12th August approves of the intention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to apply to the Bombay Legislature to enact a law for the compulsory registration of partnerships. The necessity for such a measure has been long felt. During the commercial crisis of 1865 there prevailed much looseness in commercial dealings, and the necessity for the compulsory registration of partnerships was then severely felt. The same is the case now. The *Jáme Jamsed* advises the native merchants of Bombay to follow the Chamber of Commerce in petitioning Government on the subject. (The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 10th August makes somewhat similar observations).

Approves of the intention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to apply to the Bombay Legislature for enacting a law for the compulsory registration of partnerships.

The *Rást Goftár* (49) of the 10th August, in alluding to the vote of thanks passed by Parliament for the successful termination of the Afghan war, observes that the *Bombay Gazette* justly complains that Parliament and the Supreme Government have done injustice to His Excellency the Governor and other officers of this Presidency. The Bengal officers in charge of the transport train with the Candahar column, had made a mess of their work, and had allowed thirty thousand camels to perish by their mismanagement. Besides, large quantity of provisions and kit was lying on the borders of Kelat, and was rotting from the absence of efficiency in the arrangement for transport. Cholera and other diseases also prevailed for a time between Sukkur and Candahar, and at one time it was feared that the force which was passing through the Bolan Pass

Regrets that the services rendered by Sir Richard Temple and others in connection with the late Afghan war, have not been acknowledged either by the Government of India or Parliament, and makes observations.

might be starved. All these evils were brought on by the inexperience of the Bengal officers. It would not have much mattered if the Viceroy and the Secretary of State had overlooked the shortcomings of these officers; but they did not do well in passing over the important services rendered by Sir Richard Temple and other officers of this Presidency. In this work they had to undergo great privations and endure the severities of the seasons. Again, the Indian and the Home Governments have bestowed excessive praise on the force employed in the campaign. It is true that the expeditionary force won in an insignificant encounter with the Afghans; but there was no real battle. There were short skirmishes with the enemy who was soon routed, and who feared to face the British artillery. For such slight exertion, the force has been praised too much. It is gratifying that Parliament has acknowledged the services of Lord Lytton, who, from first to last, directed the campaign and brought it to a successful termination. It is, however, to be regretted that His Lordship did not prevent the cost of the war being thrown upon India. It was His Lordship's duty to make England pay it. (The *Loka Mitra* (53) of the same date expresses similar sentiments).

Expresses its disapproval of the arrangements made for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.

The same, in alluding to the Bill brought in Parliament for sanctioning the purchase of the East Indian Railway, gives some details of the arrangement, and observes that a present of about three krores of rupees has been made to the shareholders at the cost of poor India. In doing this the authorities in England not only forgot to get the rate of interest fixed by the authorities of the Bank of England, as required by the agreement made with the Company, but did not even obtain the opinion of the Law Members of the Indian Council on the legal aspect of the question. About this shameful negligence Sir Erskine Perry complained to Sir George Campbell, and hence it came to light. The Parliamentary Sub-Committee, to which the Bill was referred for enquiry, has also exposed this shortcoming. It threw the blame upon the authorities at the India Office, who were so much ashamed of this omission that they denied all knowledge of it in Parliament, and allowed Mr. Fawcett's motion to be unanimously passed that in the purchase of other railways, the settlement made with the East India Railway Company should not be considered as a precedent.

Recommends that a law for punishing the adulteration of human food be passed for the Bombay Presidency.

The *Yajdán Parast* (51) of the 10th August states that the Honourable Mr. G. J. Coleman is shortly going to introduce a Bill in the Madras Legislative Council, for the purpose of making it criminal to adulterate any articles of human food. The adulteration of human food is punishable under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code; but they are so worded that a Magistrate finds it difficult to understand what is really meant by the word "adulteration." In consequence of this defect many persons who are really guilty of this crime escape punishment. After alluding to the sale of adulterated milk in Bombay and to the milkmen escaping punishment, the *Parast* observes that several other articles of food are also adulterated; but the criminals escape punishment in consequence of the defect in the law. In England the sale of adulterated substances is punishable by law, and there is no reason why a similar enactment should not be passed here.

Condemns the increase made in the duty on toddy, and requests Government to abolish it.

The same states that the sellers of country liquor and toddy and the poor people of Gujarát, who use them, complain that the increase recently made in the duty on these articles has made them very dear. Toddy is a wholesome drink, and the poor use it after a day's labor to refresh themselves. Up to the present time it was cheap and was within the reach of the means of the poor; but recently a heavy tax has been imposed, which has immensely increased its price. It behoves Government, therefore, to do all in its power to diminish the value of this beverage. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 10th August states that the toddy-shops of Surat have been closed in consequence of the imposition of a tax of 10 annas on a small Khajur tree, and of one rupee and nine annas on a big one. This will make the article dear. Considering that toddy is a wholesome drink and is commonly

used by the poor; the present heavy duty should be abolished. If this is not done, the trees will be cut down by their owners, and the poor will be deprived of the drink). (A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamsed* (47) of the 15th August, and one of the *Bombay Samáchár* (46) of the same date make a similar complaint. The *Pársi Punch* (50) and the *Dándio* (67) of the 10th August, and the *Dátardun* (61) of the 14th also condemn the increase in the duty in their usual witty style.)

Observes that the British Indian Army may be reduced.

The same observes that the Commission appointed for suggesting reductions in the Military expenditure has to perform a really difficult task. A demand is made to cut down expenditure; but at the same time news has been heard of an intending attack by the Russians on Merv. Should this come to pass, they would not be slow to take Herat. But the latter place should not be allowed to fall into their hands, as it is a key to India on the Western frontier, and ought, therefore, to be held secure from falling into the hands of an invader from that direction. To preserve Herat from the Russians would require a large army, and hence it would not be proper to make any reductions in the strength of the Indian forces at this juncture. On the other hand, if reductions are made in the Military expenditure in any other direction, the same would displease the Military officers. Thus it is a difficult question as to how to decide the matter. But when it is remembered that both in the then impending war between England and Russia in connection with the Russo-Turkish question and in the last Afghan war, the Native Princes and Chiefs voluntarily offered their forces for employment, there does not seem much difficulty in reducing the number of the Indian troops. In case the Russians have to be encountered on the side of Merv, the Native Princes of India and Yákubkhán will be glad to lend their armies, and with their help the Russians may be kept at bay.

Recommends the abolition of the Sub-Judge's Court at Wágra.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 5th August, but received on the 11th, suggests that the Subordinate Judge's Court at Wágra may be abolished, and the suits may be transferred for disposal to the Subordinate Judge at Broach. At one time the civil work of the Wágra Táluka was done at Broach, and the present Court was opened on the creation of the office of Subordinate Judge. After stating that the cultivating classes of that táluka carry on dealings with the money-lenders of Broach, and that Wágra is a small place, and that the locality is inconvenient to suitors and Vakíls, the *Swadesh Mangal* observes that the Court has very little work compared to the cost which is incurred in maintaining it. It may, therefore, be abolished, and the suits may be transferred to the Sub-Judge's Court at Broach which has very little work.

Observes that the field selected for the practical instruction of the agricultural class at Broach is situated at an inconveniently long distance.

The same is glad that an agricultural class is about to be opened at Broach, but is concerned to find that the farm selected for the practical instruction of the students is situated at Kálitalávdi, which is three miles from the town. Owing to the long distance of the farm from the city, many boys have been dissuaded from joining it. There will be no difficulty whatever in finding a field nearer the town, for instance, on the White Road, and the *Swadesh Mangal* hopes that the authorities concerned will carry out this suggession.

Complains that the Collector of Broach has made very hard conditions with the country liquor shop-keepers of that town.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 7th August, but received on the 11th, thinks that the country liquor shop-keepers of that town have a bad prospect before them. The Collector has compelled them to enter into an agreement, that they will in future submit to any new conditions which Government may think it proper to impose, and that they would pay duty on the balance of liquor which would remain in their hands at the close of the year of the contract. The *Samáchár* shows that these conditions would completely ruin the shop-keepers, to whom the occupation of selling liquor has descended from their ancestors, and most of whom are not in good circumstances.

Municipalities.

The *Broach Samáchár* (66) of the 7th August, but received on the 11th, complains that the White Road at Broach has been much injured by the rains, and persons using it experience great inconvenience. It was recently repaired, but the repairs made were not substantial; and, consequently, it has again become dangerous for use. The *Samáchár* requests the Corporation to repair it thoroughly.

Requests the Municipality of Broach to make repairs to the White Road.

Native States.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (45) of the 10th August has heard that the Desái of Gandevi levies a tax of three rupees per annum on every adult male of the fishermen of Bilimora, which contains about four hundred families belonging to this class. They have been unable to pay it for the last three years. Two years ago they petitioned the Diván of Baroda to exempt them, but no reply has been yet given. The Desái has recently sent his agents to collect the tax, and the unfortunate fishermen are being dunned and annoyed. It behoves the Diván, therefore, to enquire at once into the origin of this poll-tax, and decide whether the fishermen ought to pay it. (The *Swadesh Mangal* (65) of the 12th August expresses similar sentiments).

Requests the Diván of Baroda to decide at once whether the fishermen of Bilimora ought to pay a poll-tax to the Desái of Gandevi.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19*th August* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 23rd August 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
41	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
60	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
61	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
62	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
63	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
64	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
65	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
66	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*67	„ Swadesh Mángal	Broach	Do. ...	100
68	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Replies to the strictures of the *Times of India* on the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, and makes observations.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 18th August gives the substance of the resolution of the Government of India on the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, and remarks that its publication has completely disturbed the equanimity of some English newspapers. Here the writer animadverts in strong language on the change of opinion which the *Times of India* has undergone with respect to its advocacy of the rights of natives, and observes that that journal professes to speak in the interests of the natives of India generally. Our contemporary asserts that it is altogether a mistake to admit natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, and believes that the present resolution is an outcome of the ravings of the Bengali Bábus and their Associations. The natives of Bengal do not really care for the well-being of their countrymen, but merely look to their own immediate self interest, and dare to tell Government that it has not acted honestly in the disposal of public patronage. This charge must, to a certain extent, be admitted, and the Bengali Bábus would admit it also, but we submit that they have done nothing wrong in advocating their own rights. Only the other day, a deputation consisting of respectable Zemíndárs of Bengal, presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy, who, in reply, told them curtly to mind their own business, and not trouble themselves about the interests of the people of India. Is not our contemporary aware of this? Besides, as a matter of fact, the Bábus of Bengal have not been singular in holding meetings and presenting addresses, on the Civil Service question. The same thing has been done in all parts of India. If our contemporary were to read carefully the recently published rules, he will find that there is not the least chance of the Bábus of Bengal succeeding in appropriating all the appointments to themselves. It rests with Government primarily to make nominations, and besides, the number of appointments to be held by natives all over India is only one-seventh of the total number of Civil Service appointments. Under these restrictions, we fail to see how the Bábus of Bengal will obtain the lion's share. The *Times of India* has also committed another egregious blunder. Only a few days ago that journal praised the Poona Sárvajánika Sabha for advocating the rights of the people of Mahárashtra. We are, therefore, at a loss to conceive what grounds our contemporary has for falling foul on the Bábus of Bengal and their Associations for doing the same thing. The *Times of India* dislikes natives being put on a par with Europeans. The present rules secure this inquality. The Native Civilian is only to get two-thirds of the pay assigned to a European. In conclusion, the writer does not entirely approve of the rules. Public appointments should be given by a competitive examination and not by nomination. The latter method will enable high European officials to bring in their favorites or protegés. Besides, no reason has been assigned why the Native Civilians should be kept on probation for two years. If Europeans are fit to hold Civil Service appointments immediately after passing an examination, there is no reason why a different course should be followed in the case of natives. If the present resolution is carried out in earnest, and not allowed to remain a dead letter, the natives of India will feel deeply grateful to their rulers.

Makes suggestions on reductions in the public expenditure.

The same, in another article, quotes from a letter of the Indian Correspondent of the *London Times*, in which the writer shows how the practice of the Government of India of migrating to the hills every year with its huge establishments has led to an increase of the public burdens, and observes that the Supreme Government is not singular in this respect, but that the same state of things prevails all over India. The several local Governments with their surroundings regularly spend a portion of the year in the nearest hill station within their territories. This is not all. In this Presidency particularly, various officers are in the habit of staying during the rainy season in Poona, with which locality they have no official connection whatever. This system is costly, and much saving can be made by discontinuing it. Here the

writer says that in addition to the regular establishment of the Salt Department, there is a preventive department, which, however, instead of facilitating business, hampers merchants in their transactions. It serves no useful purpose whatever, and might, therefore, be abolished. With respect to the reductions which are feasible in the other departments, suggestions have been made in previous issues of this journal.

Makes remarks on the rules recently published with respect to the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 17th August gives the substance of the rules recently published relating to the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, and observes that they will not benefit natives to any great extent; but we must be thankful to our rulers for the small mercies vouchsafed to us. The native public does not approve of the method of selection, but considers that admission into the Civil Service should be granted either by means of a competitive examination, which should be held in India, or that the age for the competitive examination in England should be increased to 22 years as it was before. The system of nominations is objectionable in a variety of ways. We doubt whether it will be successful in securing the best men. Partiality and interest cannot be entirely eliminated under this plan. The mode of admitting men into the public service by a competitive examination is entirely free from these vices. For these reasons we hope that Government will re-consider this subject. If these new regulations are fully acted upon, and the promises carried out in earnest, we shall owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Lytton, and shall have ample cause to retain a grateful recollection of his administration. Although they will not benefit natives considerably, nor deprive Europeans of any of the advantages which they at present enjoy, yet their publication has capitally brought out how Europeans are alive to their own interests, and ready to create an uproar when their rights are likely to be assailed in the slightest degree. The natives of India are so simple that they willingly believe in any one who speaks kindly to them, but they must remember that every one is guided by self interest, and that the very best men lose all sense of justice when they are themselves likely to be sufferers in any way. The recent conduct of the *Times of India* is an illustration in point. The utterances of this journal on the admission of natives into the Civil Service are of such an unusual character, and so much in unison with the opinion of the *Bombay Gazette*, that the latter could not conceal its delight. In its issue of Friday last, that newspaper congratulated its contemporary on its change of opinion, and praised it to the skies. We do earnestly hope that the natives of India will keep this instance in mind, and in their endeavours to obtain new rights and privileges, they will look to their own interests, and act in concert in taking any action.

Says that Government should not scorn public opinion.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 18th August, in its principal leader, says among other things that Government should not have interfered with an independent body like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. His Excellency the Viceroy attempted to put down Mr. Yule, the President of that Assembly, but in this he did not succeed. The Chamber supported the action of its President and Managing Committee. It is not creditable to any government to scorn public opinion, or prevent its free expression. Such ideas ought not even to enter the minds of our English rulers, who are renowned for their justice and impartiality. Up to this time the tendency has been to encourage the free expression of public opinion by all possible means, as such a policy enabled Government to keep a check on its own servants. Such having been the guiding principle in times past, we are really astonished at the change which has been gradually brought about during the administration of His Excellency the present Viceroy. The passing of the Vernacular Press Act and the severe wigging which was administered to the deputation from the British Indian Association, unmistakably show how the temper of our rulers has altered for the worse. His Excellency the Viceroy is himself a kind-hearted and generous man, but, notwithstanding this fact, we cannot acquit him of blame for the mistakes of his administration. The conduct of Government has been of late so often in direct defiance of public opinion that we should do our utmost

to prevent the recurrence of similar instances. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce would not have got off so easily, if it had not been an assembly composed of respectable members of the ruling race. Those who are responsible for the government of the country, should, in future, take care to avoid such errors.

Disapproves of the disarming of the forces of Native States.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 17th August alludes to the forces of Native States, and says that since the question of disarming them has been agitated in prominent English journals, we cannot help discussing it. In the first place such a step can only be justified on the ground that the continuance of those forces is dangerous to the stability of the British rule. But it must be remembered that in the fearful crisis of 1857, the Native Princes and their armies rendered effectual assistance to Government, and it is on account of their loyalty to the paramount power that we are enjoying peace and prosperity in India. If this be so, there is no ground whatever for thinking that they would act in opposition to the British Government. Again, it may be urged that although the Native Princes and their forces were faithful in 1857, there is no reason for believing that they are of the same mind at the present moment. But in the recent Afghan war, the Native Princes, with their armies, offered all the help in their power, and this was cordially acknowledged by Government. This being so, there is not the slightest foundation for disbelieving their loyalty. Besides, it is not creditable to an English journal to make suggestions to Government, which, if carried out, would hurt the feelings of Native Princes, who have been found, on trying occasions and by lengthened experience, to be thoroughly reliable. It is sinful even to imagine that the British Government would deliberately disarm the forces of Natives Princes when the same Government has in the most solemn manner promised to respect their rights and privileges.

Disapproves of an increase in the number of civil courts in the Deccan.

The same asserts that the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill will cause a diminution of business, and that, therefore, there will be scarcely any need for increasing the number of civil courts as is proposed. It is true that the clauses with respect to the investigation of *ex-parte* cases may result in some increase of business, but at the same time the work in existing courts will decrease by investing Subordinate Judges with Small Cause Court and summary powers. Upon the whole the present Sub-Judges will not have additional work thrown on them, and that, therefore, it is undesirable to increase their number. One reason which has been assigned for increasing the number of civil courts is that the jurisdiction of existing courts extends over large areas, and that suitors and witnesses are much inconvenienced by having to travel long distances. This inconvenience will be avoided by increasing their number, by which each court will be brought within an easy reach of suitors. The object aimed at is undoubtedly praiseworthy, but it can be attained in other ways. For instance, each Subordinate Judge may be ordered to hold his court every month in certain specified villages within his jurisdiction. If this plan is adopted, justice will be brought within the easy reach of suitors, and there will be no necessity to create additional courts. The sanctioning of new courts will cause additional expense, which our Government can ill afford in the present critical condition of the finances. A civil court is an engine for extracting money from the people by means of the Stamp Act, and, therefore, an extension of this kind of agency is calculated to increase the poverty of the masses. We do not assert that Government has established courts of justice with a view to fill its own coffers, but, owing to their ignorance, the ryots resort to these tribunals, and are impoverished by having to pay for stamp and practitioners.

Complains that a man has been employed in the Treasury Office at Sholápur, who does not possess any qualification for the public service.

The *Kalpataru* (18) of the 17th August says that, notwithstanding the determination of the Collector of Sholápur to employ none but those who have qualified themselves for the service of Government by a public examination, a person has been employed in the Treasury Office at Sholápur, who does not possess any such qualification. This man is not of good character, and when employed

as bailiff in the office of the Sub-Judge at Sholápur, that official deemed it necessary to send him to the Magistrate, in order that an enquiry may be made into his conduct. Besides, the fellow has not the slightest acquaintance with treasury work, and is generally incompetent. Even sufficient prevision has not been exercised in taking security from him. It would seem that if an individual is good looking, possesses fine whiskers, and has a gold ornament round his wrist, he has every chance of getting employment in the offices at Sholápur. It is very extraordinary that the Collector should have allowed himself to be imposed upon in this matter.

Complains of the proceedings of Government with respect to the realisation of the land revenue.

A correspondent of the *Násik Writta* (21) of the 16th August, writing from Pandharpur, says that it will be many years before the deserted villages of the Deccan again become populated. The cultivators have no bullocks nor seed, and are themselves wanting in the physical vigour necessary for farming operations. Besides, the Sowkárs refuse to lend money, and the ryots have also to meet the urgent demands of Government on account of the land revenue. Formerly, if land was sold for default in the payment of the land tax, the surplus over the sum due was paid to the owner, but now it is claimed by Government on account of its being the superior landlord. Several persons have complained about this injustice to the Mámlatdár, but that official refuses to grant redress, and says that he must carry out the orders of the superior authorities. It is very hard to be deprived of property on which people have invested their capital. Besides, this policy prevents ryots not only from re-gaining their lost position, but makes their condition much worse. Although the rainfall has been copious and seasonable up to this time, yet sowing operations are at a standstill, owing to the demands on account of land revenue for past years, the determination of Government to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of lands disposed of at auctions, and the general poverty of the people. Will Government attend to this complaint?

Says that the School Master at Parulé should not have been made to make good the property carried away by robbers.

A correspondent of the *Vengurla Writta* (32) of the 14th August, but received on the 19th, says that the school-house at Parulé in the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate was broken into by robbers on the 21st of November last, and some property was carried away. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Sub-Division, with the concurrence of his superior officer, directed the Head Master of the school to make good the loss, and this has accordingly been done. The writer asks whether this action of the Educational authorities is in consonance with justice, and wishes to be informed whether in case a treasury is robbed, the Government would insist upon the Treasury Officer to make up the deficiency. Recently the Budwár and Wishrámbág palaces in Poona were set on fire by incendiaries, and much damage was done. Would the Government recover the loss from those who were in charge of the buildings? The decision in the case of the School Master at Parulé is unjust, and not creditable to the Educational Department.

Says that the practice of trying criminal cases, as they are sent up to the Sessions Court by Magistrates, is inconvenient.

The *Surya Prakásh* (45) of the 16th August, but received on the 18th, says that it has been ordered that Sessions Judges should try criminal cases as they are sent up to them by Magistrates, and observes that this arrangement will prove inconvenient to the District Judge of Surat, as the criminal cases in that Collectorate will occupy a considerable portion of his time, and he will have hardly any leisure to attend to the disposal of civil appeals. The *Surya Prakásh* also considers it unjust to hold the Sessions for the District of Broach at Surat, inasmuch as the people of that District have to come a long distance at a considerable inconvenience and cost, in order to obtain justice.

Says that Government should not keep an officer in one locality for more than five years.

The *Hitechchhu* (46) of Ahmedabad in its issues of the 14th and 21st August contains an article in which Government is requested to carry out strictly the practice of transferring officials from one place to another every fifth year. After admitting the superiority of British rule over the former governments of this country, and after stating that the people are quite happy and loyal, the *Hitechchhu* observes that notwithstanding complaints sometimes arise mainly from two causes. In the first place laws are enacted in a hurry without any attention to the wants of the people, and besides, sufficient care is not exercised in seeing that they are properly carried out. The *Hitechchhu* says that the practice of not keeping officers in one place for more than five years is very beneficial. It is pretty strictly observed in the case of Juidcial officers; but not in the case of Revenue officers. For instance, the Collector of Ahmedabad has been at his present post since 1867. His Huzúr Deputy has been at Ahmedabad since 1869. Mr. Sheppard has been Collector of Kaira for more than five years. Many more instances of this nature might be mentioned. It is by no means desirable that the same officer should be allowed to remain in one place for a long time. Some tyrannize over the people; some do not dispense justice properly by allowing themselves to be influenced by interested parties; some contract debts within their jurisdiction; and so on. Thus, by allowing officers to stay long in one locality, they are apt to become a source of nuisance to the people, and besides, such a custom is not advantageous to Government. The *Hitechchhu*, therefore, hopes that Government will henceforward carry out more strictly the rule of not permitting its officers to stay at one place for more than five years.

Requests Government to enquire into certain matters regarding the work of the Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad.

The same states that when Mr. Lallubhái was Executive Engineer at Ahmedabad, a notice was given in the newspapers of that city that the materials of the old Commissariat store house would be sold by public auction on a certain day. No auction was, however, held on the appointed day, but two months afterwards they were sold at an auction without a fresh notice, and relized Rs. 80. The *Hitechchhu* has heard that the materials were of greater value than the sum for which they were sold. It is said that there were about one hundred thousand tiles, and had they been utilized by the Engineer's Department for Government buildings, about Rs. 350 would have been saved. It is also reported that in the flood of Samvat year 1932, a large pit was formed near Sháhibág, and about Rs. 3,000 have been spent in filling it up. The work was performed by the convicts of the local jail to whom Rs. 900 were paid, and the remaining Rs. 2,100 were charged for the superintendence exercised by the Engineering Department. If this be true, it seems strange that the work of superintendence should have cost more than the actual execution of the work. The *Hitechchhu*, therefore, requests Government to enquire into the truth of the above allegations.

Observes that the provision in the Criminal Procedure Code empowering Appellate Courts to increase the sentence passed by lower courts is harsh.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 17th August, in again alluding to the rumour that Government has asked the Chief Justice to make reductions in the establishment of the High Court to the extent of Rs. 10,000 monthly, observes that it is said that two judgeships are to be abolished. If this be so, the work in the High Court has evidently diminished, and it would be interesting to trace the cause of this decline. Since Appellate Courts have been empowered to enhance sentences passed by inferior tribunals, the number of appeals to the High Court has considerably lessened. Convicted persons generally consider it risky to appeal against the conviction, as they are afraid that the sentence passed might be increased by the Appellate Court; and most of them, therefore, quietly submit. But it is an undisputed fact, that some innocent persons are sometimes punished either through an oversight of the Judge, or in consequence of false accusations. In these cases the fear that the Appellate Court might increase the punishment, stands in the way of the unfortunate convict getting justice, and thus the provision for the increase of punishment impedes the

proper administration of justice. Government has been apparently induced to introduce this harsh provision into the Criminal Procedure Code, because it has found that some Judges let off criminals with a light punishment when they deserved something more severe, but that sometimes innocent persons are made to suffer unjustly is a fact which should not be altogether left out of consideration.

Hopes that the authorities will not close the agricultural classes recently opened in this Presidency.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 19th August, in alluding to the telegram recently received from Simla that the Secretary of State has ordered that the classes for agricultural education recently opened in this Presidency should be closed for the present, observes that though this news is not authentic, yet there is a great probability of its being true. After mentioning the reasons which lead it to apprehend that the news is well founded, the *Samáchár* observes that the Secretary of State has committed a grave mistake, if he has really issued the abovementioned order. It is said that increased expenditure cannot be sanctioned at present on account of the critical condition of the finances; but to stop the education of the people in the matter of the improvement of their agriculture, is a serious blunder. It is true that the anxiety evinced by the authorities for reducing the overgrown State expenditure is highly praiseworthy. But great discretion ought to be exercised, and really useless expenditure alone ought to be stopped. After dwelling on the necessity for effecting improvements in agriculture, the *Samáchár* observes that the abolition of the few agricultural classes, recently opened in this Presidency, would not cause an appreciable saving; and even if this was the case, they ought not be abolished, as they are a source of future benefits to the community. Instead of doing away with these classes, the Cooper's Hill College in England, which is admitted by many persons to be an unnecessary burden on India, may be well closed. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (50) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments).

Hopes that Government will not sell by public auction the licenses issued to the country liquor shop-keepers of Bombay.

The same of the 22nd August alludes to the report that Government wishes to sell by public auction licenses for selling country liquor in Bombay, and expresses a hope that this may not be done. The duty levied on country liquor has been recently increased, and this has made the stuff dearer. If the licenses are sold by public auction, the article will become still dearer, as the existing heavy license fees do not leave much profit to the shop-keepers. In their legitimate desire to earn a good profit from their trade, the liquor-sellers would resort to the illegitimate means of adultering the liquor. Already adulteration is much practised, and it would increase by putting up licenses to public auction. Many shop-keepers who have been long in the liquor trade, and who have been incapacitated by age or other causes, will be almost ruined by this new system. Intoxication will not be discouraged by making liquor dear. Persons who are habituated to it will use it, and will spend less money in food and clothing.

Observes that the office of the Press Commissioner is useful, and ought not to be abolished.

The same of the 23rd August, in alluding to the report that it is intended to abolish the office of the Press Commissioner, observes that it fulfils a most important function in the State. Before it was established, a few Anglo-Indian papers, which possessed influence at head quarters, alone got authoritative information about State affairs, while others had to depend upon them for the same. The vernacular papers had no chance of obtaining it from any other source except from their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. Again, in the absence of authoritative statements, contradictory news was published, and the public did not know what to believe. This state of things has disappeared since the Press Commissioner began to supply information to the public. Some persons complain that he is somewhat dilatory in furnishing news, and, consequently, do not see any utility in continuing the office. But at any rate, the present mode of conveying news regarding Government is infinitely preferable to the old. It is said that this appointment is to be abolished on account of the mania for reductions in the

State expenditure. The annual cost of the office is fifty thousand rupees, and it may be reduced by cutting down the salary of the Commissioner, which is no doubt large. If no European officer can be got to accept the post on the reduced salary, a native gentleman may be appointed. But it ought not to be abolished, as it is so very useful.

Requests the Press Commissioner to obtain the sanction of Government for supplying the official Weekly Reports upon the Native Press to the different vernacular papers.

The same prefers the old request that copies of the Weekly Reports on the Native Press should be supplied to all the vernacular papers, and solicits the Press Commissioner to get Government to do so. If two persons were to translate a passage from vernacular into English, or *vice versa*, they are apt to differ widely; and there is more likelihood of this happening in summaries than in translations. Hence, there is a considerable probability of a difference arising between the representations made by the Official Reporter, and those intended by the writer of the original. It is, therefore, desirable that the latter should know how his writings are represented to Government; so that in case of grave misrepresentation, he may be able to point out his real meaning. It is also desirable that Government should get a correct version of what the papers say; but this object will not be attained until they are supplied with copies of the summaries. Again, some writers believe that from the shabby appearance of their papers, their absurd writings are not noticed; but when they see that their objectionable effusions are placed before Government, they will desist from publishing them. There are many other advantages, but which, for want of space, cannot be noticed here fully.

Notices with approbation the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, and praises Sir Richard Temple and the Honourable Mr. Hope.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 22nd August, in noticing the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, observes that we are glad that a considerable time has been devoted to the preparation of this draft, and that great attention has been given to every matter included in it. Ample time is also being given to the public to consider its provisions and make suggestions. A meeting of the people of Poona is to be convened shortly for the purpose of discussing the measure. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the proposed law will contain as few defects as possible. Some persons object to this measure on the ground that it gives great protection to ryots against their creditors, that the former will probably act dishonestly, and that transactions between the two will be suspended. The punishment of imprisonment for debt is to be abolished by this Bill; but this provision will encourage cheating on the part of ryots. Those, however, who bring forward this objection, forget that the Bill provides for the imprisonment of fraudulent debtors, and gives, according to the general practice of civilized countries, protection to such of the ryots as are really unable to meet their liabilities. The Honourable Mr. Hope fully deserves the praise which is being bestowed upon him for preparing the Bill. To draft it was not an easy task, and he has performed it satisfactorily. Sir Richard Temple also deserves praise in this matter. In the recent famines His Excellency visited all parts of the Madras Presidency and the Deccan, and personally superintended relief measures. This gave His Excellency a knowledge of the real condition of the agricultural population. He knew their wretched condition. In order to improve it, he framed a skeleton Bill, and gave it to Mr. Hope, who has endeavoured to make it as good as possible. In conclusion, the *Jáme Jamsed* observes that the law, when passed, would prove the great ability of its framers, and this Presidency will always feel proud of having such distinguished officers at the helm of affairs.

Observes that though Mr. Bright is given to exaggeration in advocating Indian interests, yet he has conferred many advantages on the country.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 17th August, in a leader headed "The uses and abuses of the Tribune's tongue," notices Mr. Bright's recent speech condemning the Indian administration. The distinguished speaker and orator, observes the *Rást Goftár*, has exaggerated the faults of the Indian Government, and has mixed up truth with falsehood. It has become a habit with him to state truths, but to draw wrong conclusions from them.

The defects of the Indian administration pointed out by him and the complaints founded on them are true and real. His impressive description of the extravagant military expenditure, of the heavy cost of the Afghan war, of the stoppage of useful public works, of the large salaries drawn by Europeans, of the impediments raised in the way of the entrance of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, the Arms Act, of the poverty of the cultivating classes, is perfectly true. But in describing them, he has unfortunately failed to take notice of the excellencies of the British rule, and his accusations are not always well conceived. On the other hand, India has derived some advantages from Mr. Bright's advocacy, although he is given to exaggerating the real grievances of the country. The Government is so averse to make reforms, that it is not likely to be awakened unless Indian questions are brought before the English public in an exaggerated form by politicians like Messrs. Bright and Gladstone. This was undoubtedly Mr. Bright's object when he delivered his speech. He wants to rouse Government from its lethargy, and to induce it to give at least some attention to the existing grievances. Though in the earlier part of his speech he advises the English to leave the country, yet he calmly observes at its conclusion, that the time has arrived when the English Government should begin to rule India justly.

Attributes the publication of the rules for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service to Mr. Bright's speech, and expresses approval.

The same, in noticing the rules recently passed for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, observes that one of the important results of Mr. Bright's speech alluded to above, has been that the Home authorities have at once sanctioned these rules, and have thereby allayed the excitement created in the popular mind. Though this arrangement benefits natives only to a limited extent and is incomplete in several other particulars, it ought to be hailed with joy and gratitude. It confers an important political right, and has, thereby, opened a way to secure many more. Much benefit ought not to be expected at the commencement of this concession. There is nothing objectionable in fixing the salary of the Native Civilian at two-thirds of that drawn by a European, since this inequality is beneficial alike to the country and to natives. (The *Yajdán Parast* (53) and the *Loka Mitra* (55) of the same date, and the *Nyáya Prakásh* (66) of the 18th instant, in noticing this subject, make remarks similar to those made by the *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 15th instant, and noticed at length in the last weekly summary.)

Offers to produce evidence of an attempt to extort money.

The *Gujarát Samáchár* (65) of the 16th August, but received on the 19th, states that on the 11th instant two policemen of Surat frightened the wife of a native gentleman residing on the road leading from Gopipura to Navsári Bhágol, and compelled her to give them a bribe. They told her either to pay them four annas, or to go with them to the fort, as one of them had brought her child from the street where it was playing. Both the policemen were, however, not dressed as such. But the *Mitra* offers to give their names and numbers, and is ready to produce evidence of their attempt at extortion.

Observes that the field selected for the practical instruction of the Agricultural Class at Broach, is situated at an inconveniently long distance from the town.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 14th August, but received on the 18th, complains that the farm selected for the practical instruction of the students of the Agricultural Class opened at Broach is situated at a long distance from that town, and that they find it inconvenient to be obliged to go so far, and at the same time to have to prepare their lessons. The authorities concerned are, therefore, requested to select another field nearer the town, for instance, on the White Road, or in any other neighbouring locality.

Municipalities.

The *Deccan Star* (2) of the 17th August says that the Municipal Commissioners of Poona, as a body, are a set of flatterers and hangers on of the Collector. The inhabitants of that city pay the taxes but do not receive any benefit in return. All this evil has sprung from the rate-payers having no representatives in the Municipality. Thousands of rupees are spent in giving welcome to distinguished individuals, but no funds can be spared for the repair of roads, or the support of a public institution. Some time ago a proposition was brought forward before the general committee to make a grant of Rs. 10 per mensem to the Native General Library, but it was at once rejected, and the reason is obvious. Some high officials believe that education has spread sedition throughout the land, and that educated natives entertain ideas of subverting the British Government. It is, therefore, natural that such worthies should do every thing in their power to discourage the diffusion of education and enlightenment. Hence the opposition on the part of the Collector and the native members of course followed the lead of their *má-báp*. In conclusion, the writer upbraids the native members for giving their votes blindly, and advises the people not to ask anything from the Municipality.

Complains of the want of independence among the members of the Municipality of Poona.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 18th August says that the state of Poona is so disgraceful that one cannot help wondering whether there is such an institution as a Municipality in that town. The roads and lanes are in such a muddy condition that they have evidently not been repaired for years. The filth in the town is indescribable. There is great want of urinals in the public streets, and additional lamps are very much needed, particularly in bye-lanes. The inhabitants throw the refuse of their houses on the public roads, and no measures are taken to remove it. The stench in most places is awful and unbearable. It is to be hoped that our worthy Collector will find out why the sanitary condition of Poona has been neglected, and who deserves blame in the matter.

Complains of the filthy condition of the City of Poona.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th August 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

G. W. KOLHAPURE,
Inspector of the Native Press.

Main Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Inspector of the Native Press,
2nd August 1878.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 30th August 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do.	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
41	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
60	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
61	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
62	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
63	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
64	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
65	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
66	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*67	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
68	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Observes that before the British Indian army is reduced, the forces in the service of Native States should be reduced or abolished altogether.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 24th August observes that the article in the *London Times* on the reduction of the armies of Native States has been most opportunely published inasmuch as it has satisfactorily answered the remarks made by Messrs. Bright and Lál Mohan Ghose in their recent speeches. It is there convincingly proved from the statistics of the British army in India that it is neither too large nor unnecessary, since the feudatory Princes together maintain an army of three hundred thousand men, and the Government has only one hundred and eighty thousand troops. It is plain, therefore, that before a reduction can be made in the number of English troops, it is desirable that the native forces should be reduced or totally abolished.

Says that Mr. Forrest is inefficient as a Professor of Mathematics.

The *Deccan Star* (2) of the 24th August gives various instances of the inability of Mr. Forrest to teach mathematics, and says that the students of the Deccan College are very much to be commiserated. Government in a moment of weakness were induced to make the appointment, but it will tell heavily on the success of the Deccan College students in the approaching University examinations, unless in the meantime the Director of Public Instruction should deem it right to move in the matter for their benefit.

Says that the appointment of natives to Civil Service posts should be made after an examination.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 25th August, in its principal leader says that the publication of the rules for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service shows that Government consider educated natives qualified to hold such appointments; but the admission of their claims has disturbed the equilibrium of our English contemporaries. They contend that educated natives are naturally dull, and that, therefore, they are not fit to hold posts involving great responsibility. But there is not much sense in this argument. When several years ago the Civil and Medical Services were thrown open to natives, they showed their ability by passing stiff examinations, which clearly demonstrated that they were not inferior to Europeans. When, therefore, our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* indulges in attacks on native intellect, he only shows his utter ignorance of the facts of the case. That journal declares that educated natives do not as a rule belong to well-to-do families, and that, therefore, to admit them into the Civil Service is to degrade the high position of that Service. To this it is a sufficient reply that Englishmen who have obtained admission into the Indian Civil Service through competitive examinations do not generally come from wealthy English families, and that, therefore, it is simply absurd to demand a qualification from natives which is not possessed even by Englishmen themselves. This argument clearly demonstrates that our contemporary seems bent upon prejudicing the minds of our rulers against educated natives at all hazards. In India high education is not within the reach of the lower classes, while the higher classes do not avail themselves of its advantages, nor would they care for Government service, even if there were any educated individuals among them. The only people who take advantage of high education are those who belong to the middle class, and it is the fear of their competing on equal terms with Europeans that has disturbed the equanimity of our contemporary. In conclusion, the writer says that our rulers are renowned for their impartiality, and it is the absence of this virtue which ruined many former governments in this country. We value the British Government most for the equitable treatment which it gives to all its subjects, and, therefore, hope that it will act justly in this matter without taking notice of such frivolous objections as those urged by the *Bombay Gazette*. Public appointments should be conferred on the fittest persons irrespectively of all considerations of race or ancestry. Our rulers are wise and do not require to be taught their duty. But we earnestly hope that they will give Civil Service appoinments by a competitive examination. Any other method will prove a failure.

The same reports that the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Customs has been abolished, and a new one has been sanctioned, which is to be called the Collectorship of Sea Customs. Formerly the Deputy Commissionership was worth Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Subsequently the pay was increased to Rs. 1,500, and it has been resolved to raise it to Rs. 2,000 per month by annual increments. What is the reason for increasing the pay of the Collector when his work is precisely the same as before? Admitting, however, that the work of the Collector has increased, it cannot be denied that the work of the Commissioner of Customs has decreased to the same extent. Is there any thought in the Government of reducing his salary?

Makes remarks on the increase of the salary of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 25th August gives the substance of the rules recently published relating to the admission of natives into the Civil Service, and observes that it is to be regretted that the appointments are to be left to the discretion of Government. The examination for the admission of natives might be made as stiff as possible, but our only contention is that it should be held in India. The newly sanctioned mode of appointing natives to Civil Service posts will not satisfy the aspiration of natives. At the same time we are glad at the modicum of justice which our rulers have been pleased to mete out to us; but we cannot help remarking that the present arrangement will ultimately prove disastrous to the country. When once favoritism begins to be exercised in giving away appointments of such vast importance as those in the Civil Service—as will be the case under the new system—there is considerable chance of those who will be benefited becoming lax in their morals, and the masses will be the sufferers. The enormous powers which our executive officers enjoy at present has weakened the force of public opinion, and this is much more likely to be the case in the future when they are invested with still greater authority. The native Civil Servants who will be appointed under these rules will think that in discharging their public functions they must do that which will please their European superiors, and that any other course will damage their prospects. The system of giving Indian Civil Service appointments by a competitive examination was inaugurated in 1854, and it is to this method of selecting public servants that the fame of that Service is due. The Indian Civil Servants are noted for their independence and impartiality in the discharge of their public functions, and they would not have borne this high character if they had been appointed under a system of patronage. What has proved successful in the case of European Civil Servants will prove equally successful in the case of natives. In conclusion, the writer regrets that the rules are only permissive, and that it is not obligatory on Government to appoint natives to Civil Service posts. We do not say that the Home Government has framed these rules with the intention of excluding natives; but if any local Government refuses to nominate natives, it will not thereby be acting in opposition to the views of the authorities in England. Upon the whole, the recently published rules have been slovenly drawn up and are full of blemishes, and will in the end prove disadvantageous to the country.

Disapproves of the recently published rules on the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

The same reports that a few months ago the Government of Bombay recommended to the Government of India that Ráo Bahádur Gopálráw Hari Deshmukh should be asked to retire on pension, as he was found unfit to discharge satisfactorily the duties of a Joint Judge. When this came to the knowledge of the Ráo Bahádur, he and his friends examined the files of the Bombay High Court reports, and discovered that the number of cases in which his decisions had been reversed by the High Court did not exceed the number of those of a European Judge of the Civil Service. Ráo Bahádur Gopálráw brought this fact to the knowledge of the Government of India in a petition, in which, among other things, he stated that he had performed his duties as well as any European Judge. In reply Lord Lytten informed him that the Government of India declined to remove him from his appointment, and orders to this effect must have been transmitted to the

Makes remarks in connection with the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Gopálráw Hari Deshmukh.

Bombay Government, but notwithstanding, the latter ordered him to retire under the fifty-five years rule. We are glad that the Ráo Bahádur has not been desired to resign on the ground of inefficiency. When he was appointed to the Joint Judgeship, we had a presentiment of the objections which would be urged against his confirmation. It is, therefore, to be hoped that a really able man will be appointed on this occasion. There are many such among professional men as well as in the service. For instance, if a selection was made from amongst Messrs. Ranade, Mandlik, Telang, Mehta and Tyebji, it would prove eminently successful. If, however, Government should deliberately choose some one else, and hereafter declare that natives are unfit to hold high appointments, the native community will refuse to admit the justice of such a plea.

Says that the house selected of the Sub-Judge's Court in Poona is extremely unsuitable.

The same, in its issue of the 28th August, says that it has been determined to hire the house belonging to Anandraw Khasgiwalay for the accommodation of the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and the Joint Sub-Judge of Poona. The choice is not happy. In the first place the building is situated in a bye-lane which is perhaps the filthiest in Poona, besides being very narrow. The neighbourhood moreover is inhabited by prostitutes. The place combines all the inconveniences imaginable, and we are, therefore, surprised why it should have been selected.

Makes remarks on the inefficiency of the Poona Police.

The same in its local news states that the wife of a Sonar living in Sadashiv Peth went out to dine at a friend's house on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, but never returned home. For a couple of days nothing was discovered about her whereabouts, but on the third day after she was missed, her body was found in the river. From the fact that she was of thirty-five years of age, we are unable to account how the murderer could have accomplished the deed. A few days ago we reported that a prostitute, living in Shukarwár Peth had been murdered, but we are not surprised that the perpetrator of the deed has not yet been discovered. If the police is unable to apprehend thieves who commit thefts in the neighbourhood of police stations, it is not wonderful if they take time to find out the body of a murdered individual, and ultimately fail to trace the murderer. We beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Police Superintendent of the District that the inefficiency of the police is a source of disquietude to the inhabitants of Poona, and that, therefore, he should strain every nerve to improve its condition.

Complains that appointments in the Sátára District are given to men from other districts.

A correspondent of the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (7) of the 21st August says that in the Sátára Collectorate much injustice is done in filling up appointments in the Police Department. Whenever an officer is tolerably old, he is at once asked to retire on pension, and his place is usually given to a man from another district. When a vacancy occurs in any department, the claims of those who have been working in that department are usually considered, but the practice in the Sátára District is different. Since the death of Mr. Gordon, late Head Clerk to the District Judge of Sátára, the post of Head Clerk has been twice vacant, but on each occasion it has been conferred on persons from other districts to the exclusion of the claims of those who had been working in the office for years. Nobody can say that competent men are not to be found in the Sátára District since many of them are occupying posts of trust and responsibility in other places. It is to be hoped that the higher authorities will give their attention to this subject, and prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Disapproves of the grant of Rs. 1,000 from the funds of the Poona Municipality towards the establishment of an industrial school.

The *Poona Herald* (11) of the 20th August alludes to the proposal of Mr. Robertson, the Revenue Commissioner, to make an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from the funds of the Poona Municipality towards the establishment of a school of industry, and remarks that as there are workshops attached to the Engineering College, where carpenters, blacksmiths and mechanics can be trained, it would seem undesirable to carry

out the present project. Dr. Theodore Cooke knows more about workshops than Mr. Robertson, and he would undoubtedly consider it inadvisable to start an industrial school when facilities for imparting that kind of education exist in the institution of which he is the head. It is the duty of Municipal Commissioners to look solely to the interests of the city, and to act independently.

Makes observations in connection with the appointments of natives to Civil Service posts.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 24th August says that it is stated in an English newspaper published at Allahabed that the question of giving to a native Covenanted Civilian two-thirds of the salary drawn by a European has not been finally decided, and that the rate of pay which may be fixed herafter for a native will be about half of that which is given to a European Covenanted Civilian. Besides, the rules with respect to leave and pensions which obtain in the case of English Civilians will not be applicable to natives, and it would be absurd to grant them such privileges for reasons which are easily intelligible. We are pretty much of the same opinion, and consider that if the above policy is carried out, the country will be immensely benefited. The expenditure of Government will decrease, and consequently an opportunity will be given to reduce taxation. But, in order fully to accomplish this object, it is necessary that in making appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service preference should be given to qualified natives over other competitors, and that all posts in the Uncovenanted Service, the duties of which are not of a political character, should be given unconditionally to natives. Such a policy, if carried out in right earnest, will make the English rule popular in India.

Approves of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Din Bandhu* (34) of the 19th August gives the substance of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, and observes that if this measure is passed, it will prevent sowkárs from depriving poor and ignorant cultivators of their lands and other property. The present wretched condition of the agricultural population is undoubtedly attributable to the excessive greed of the sowkárs and the priests. Owing to the easy manner in which money could be obtained from sowkárs, the ryots became reckless and idle, and thus lost all that they had. Some persons assert that the riots which happened in 1875 were caused by the heaviness of the land tax which had been increased during the previous year, but this assertion has evidently been made with a view to create an ill-feeling towards Government in the minds of ignorant cultivators. If the disturbances referred to above were occasioned by the exorbitant nature of the land assessments sanctioned in 1874, it is really incredible how the ryots could have been reduced to beggary in one year, and why the money-lenders should have been the object of their attack. It is clear, therefore, that the oppression of sowkárs gave rise to these riots. We firmly believe that it is for the interest of the agriculturists that there should be as few pecuniary transactions as possible between them and the money-lenders. The former will then become self reliant and industrious, and will endeavour to live within their means. There is no ground for saying that the cultivators are unable to pay the land assessment, for, as a matter of fact, those who are careful and industrious are able to maintain themselves and their familes, after paying the land tax and the share of the proprietor of the land. The indifference which is shown towards the education of the agricultural classes, and the ignorance which has been the result of it has brought about their impoverishment, while native officials and Bráhman priests take advantage of them, and strip them of all that they have. The absence of a permanent settlement of the land revenue is to a certain extent an obstacle to the improvement of cultivation, and it is to be hoped that Government will do something to remedy this defect. We consider the present Bill excellent in its principles, and the objects which it aims at.

Says that the causes of the Rumpa disturbances should be enquired into.

The *Gangá Lahari* (38) of the 15th August alludes to the Rumpa disturbances in the Godawary District, and to the measures which have been taken to suppress them, and observes that they were caused by the oppressive nature of the A'bkári laws. Although the revenue derived from

this tribe was quite insignificant, yet an immence expenditure of public money has had to be incurred in quelling these riots which might have been avoided by a little liberality on the part of Government in the administration of the A'bkári laws. It will redound to the glory of Government, if steps are taken to investigate the causes of these disturbances, and to remove the grievances which may have given rise to them.

Complains that the Katárgaum road is in a bad condition.

The *Surya Prakásh* (45) of the 23rd August, but received on the 25th, censures the authorities of Surat for not attending to the convenience and comfort of those who contribute to the local funds. The villagers need medical dispensaries and sanitary reforms, but no attention is paid to their wants. The roads in the district are full of mud during the rains, and are hardly ever repaired. For instance, the Katárgaum road has several large cavities in it, and is usually under water during the monsoon. There is a large traffic between this village and the town of Surat, and the people who use the road experience great inconvenience which ought to be removed at once.

Observes that the Government of India can safely reduce its own army without reducing or disbanding the troops of the Native Princes.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 24th August, in alluding to the recommendation recently made by the *London Times*, that the armies of the Native Princes should be first disbanded before any reduction is made in the number of the British Indian forces, brings forward some arguments very frequently advanced by the Native Press, and several times noticed at length in these Summaries. The *Mitra* observes that although the total number of troops in the service of the Native States amounts to three hundred thousand men, yet they belong to as many as forty-six Princes, among whom there is not only no union, but most of them are not on good terms with each other. Most of these troops are again undisciplined, and are, therefore, quite unfitted to cope with English soldiers. It is true that the armies of Scindia and Holkar are disciplined; but by themselves they are chaff before the valiant British forces. The Native Princes have ever been loyal to the British Government, and the latest exhibition of their devotion was made on the occasion of the late Afghan war which ought not to be forgotten so soon. Such being the case, the disbandment of the armies of Native States would undeservedly cast a slur on the character of the Princes. Since 1857 there has been an increase in the military expenditure of Government, and in the number of men maintained in the British Indian army. Since a smaller army sufficed to quell the mutiny of 1857, when there were no railways nor telegraph lines as there are now, it would seem that an army smaller than that which existed in the year of the mutiny will answer the purpose well. For these reasons the Government can safely reduce its forces without touching those of the Native Princes, who are thoroughly loyal, and whose loyalty should not be doubted. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (66) of the 25th August, and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (50) of the 29th, make remarks similar to the above.)

Says that Government should order the First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat to pay the cost of publishing a certain notice sent by him for publication in the *Gujarát Mitra*.

The same states that when in December last, Mr. Sumukhrám Nawanidharám was Acting First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, he sent a notice regarding the case of the insolvent Parakh Dájibhái Karsan, to the Editor of the *Gujarát Mitra*, with a request to publish it in his journal. He was at the same time desired to submit a bill for the advertising charges. The notice was accordingly published and a bill for Rs. 146-1-0 was submitted. Mr. V. M. Bhide, the permanent incumbent, who in the meantime had returned to his duties, did not liquidate the claim, and replied that as the insolvent refused to pay the charges, he could do nothing in the matter. A written notice for settling the claim was served upon Mr. Bhide's successor, who returned the same reply. The *Mitra* hopes that Government will be pleased to interfere in this matter, and save the Editor the trouble of taking legal steps for the recovery of his claim.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 27th August states that Mr. Gopálráw Hari Deshmukh, the Joint Judge of Thána, was believed to have been pensioned because he had completed his fifty-fifth year. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of Poona, however, states that the Bombay Government made a report to the Supreme Government that he was incompetent for the post, and recommended that he should be pensioned. He then submitted a protest to the Government of India, which replied that it refused to sanction the recommendation of the Bombay Government. This statement of the *Dnyán Prakásh*, observes the *Jáme Jamsed*, has been received with surprise by the public; and hence, it is desirable that Government should publish the real facts of the case.

Requests Government to state the reasons which induced it to pension Mr. Gopálráw Hari Deshmukh the Joint Judge of Thána.

The same, in noticing the statement made by the *Indian Mirror* that another native will be soon appointed to a Judgeship in the Calcutta High Court, observes that for a long time there has been one Native Judge in that Court, and his appointment having proved successful, it is gratifying that another is to be appointed. But, on the other hand, it is to be regretted that there is no native on the Bench of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Nánábhái Haridás satisfactorily discharged his duties when he held an Acting Judgeship. Besides, there are several other native gentlemen who would perform the duties of a Judge of the High Court with credit. How is it then that not a single native has been permanently appointed?

Wishes to be informed why no native has been yet appointed to the Bench of the Bombay High Court.

The same of the 28th August, and the *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 24th, in alluding to the abolition of the office of Press Commissioner, point out the advantages which the Press has enjoyed by the creation of this post, and express satisfaction that the rumour has turned out untrue. The reasons advanced for not abolishing the Commissionership are the same as those put forward by some of their vernacular contemporaries, and noticed more fully in previous Summaries.

Is glad that the office of the Press Commissioner is not to be abolished.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 24th August is also disappointed with the report that the Secretary of State for India has ordered that the agricultural classes recently opened in this Presidency, should be closed for the present, and that enquiries should be made as to the results of the agricultural classes in the Madras Presidency. It is desirable, observes the *Rást Goftár*, that the enquiries ordered by Lord Cranbrook should be made; but it would be a great mistake to stop education in so important a matter as the improvement of agriculture. If the classes are closed, Government will be making retrenchment at the wrong end. The exorbitant expenses of the army and other departments, and the large salaries drawn by Europeans continue untouched, while an important means of enriching the exhausted soil of this country is considered a fit subject for retrenchment. The abolition of these classes will cause disappointment to Sir Richard Temple. He ought to be really proud of having made a serious attempt to supply the pressing needs of the agricultural population of this Presidency, by opening agricultural classes for their benefit in all the principal towns. (The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the same date, and the *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 26th and 27th, express similar sentiments.)

Disapproves of the order of the Secretary of State to close for the present the agricultural classes opened in this Presidency.

The same, in noticing the statement made by the *Bombay Gazette* that education makes a Hindu disloyal and a Mahomedan loyal, observes that the latter part of the assertion is true, while the former is false. All natives are alike, and the effect of education must also be alike on all of them. There is, therefore, no solid ground for saying that education makes one man loyal and another disloyal. The worst enemy which a Government can have is to have ignorant human beings for its subjects. Very little attention has been hitherto given to the education

Wishes that Government would give attention to the education of the Mahomedans.

of the Mahomedans, and they have, therefore, remained ignorant. They are naturally good and gentle; and to bring out these virtues conspicuously, they require to be educated. Government deserves blame in this matter for its negligence. The Educational Department has not given sufficient encouragement to Munshi Gulám Mahomed and other well-wishers of the Mahomedan community in their attempts to educate their people. In conclusion, the *Rást Goftár* hopes that henceforward attention will be given to this imporant subject.

Disapproves of the intention of Government to sell by public auction the licenses issued to the country liquor shop-keepers of Bombay.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 24th August disapproves of the resolution of the Bombay Government to sell by public auction, the licenses for the sale of country liquor in Bombay. There seems no good reason for doing this, except the desire of increasing the revenue derived from this source. But Government ought to avoid adopting measures which would be injurious to the interests of the people. The intended change in the issue of the licenses will prove disadvantageous in various ways. The shop-keepers have had their licenses for a long time, and have invested their all in the business. They will now have to purchase licenses at an auction sale at great cost, or must give up the business altogether. As honest dealers they will not be able to do the former. If they give up their trade they will be completely ruined, since it is almost impossible for them to start a new business in these hard times. Again, the large sums for which the licenses would be sold would compel their purchasers to adulterate the liquor, in order to re-imburse themselves. Thus, the consumers would be the sufferers. After stating that the Committee appointed in 1867 for considering the desirability of selling the licenses by public auction, had given its decision against the proposal, the *Mitra* expresses a hope that Government will give up the idea of introducing the system of selling licenses by a public auction. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (50) of the 27th expresses the above sentiments in a few words.)

Hopes that a separate provision for the education of the European and Eurasian children in India will not be made by Government.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (66) of the 25th August observes that twenty years ago Lord Canning wrote a Minute on the subject of the education of European and Eurasian children. Lord Lytton is not satisfied with the arrangements then made, and wishes to make a separate provision for their education. It is, however, hoped that His Lordship will see the undesirability of opening new schools for the special benefit of European and Eurasian children when they can as well take advantage of schools which are attended by natives.

Requests Government to make with the country liquor shop-keepers of Broach the same conditions which have been made with those of Surat.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 21st August, but received on the 27th, observes that the licenses issued to the country liquor shop-keepers of Surat and Broach contained for a long time the same conditions. But recently, while licenses have been granted to the shop-keepers at Surat on favourable terms, the shop-keepers of Broach have been treated differently. The conditions imposed upon the Broach liquor-sellers are very harsh. They were allowed the choice of accepting them or of giving up their licenses. It is hardly fair to give different treatment to the shop-keepers of two towns so close to each other. The *Samáchár* hopes that Government will not observe the distinction complained of.

Says that the holding of the Criminal Sessions in Surat for the District of Broach will cause serious inconvenience to the inhabitants of the latter Collectorate.

The same also complains that the new arrangement for holding at Surat the Criminal Sessions for the District of Broach, will prove inconvenient and expensive to prosecutors, defendants and witnesses. The Sessions were hitherto held at the latter town, and the accused, particularly innocent persons, who had not sufficient pecuniary means to make their defence suffered many inconveniences, which will be multiplied many times by the proposed change. The *Samáchár*, therefore, hopes that the old arrangement will be reverted to.

States that the Collector of Broach is said to have prohibited the removal of the country liquor stored by the shop-keepers of Broach in the Government warehouse.

The same states that last year the country liquor shop-keepers of Broach requested Mr. White, the Collector, to lessen the number of gallons they were required to purchase from Government, as the sale of liquor had diminished. He did not comply with their prayer, but kindly permitted them to store their liquor in the Government warehouse after the payment of duty. This arrangement has hitherto continued, and the shop-keepers have stored large quantities. It is said that Mr. Lely, the Acting Collector, has issued orders to the Dároga not to allow the shop-keepers to remove their liquor lying in the storehouse. Did they ever dream that they would receive such treatment? asks the *Samáchár*.

Railways.

Suggests some alterations in the running of the trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 24th August, after once more stating that the management of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is satisfactory, and that much of the credit for the same is due to Mr. Duxbury, requests that Officer to make certain alterations in the time-table. The mail trains as well as most of the goods trains between Bombay and Surat run at night. The consequence is that three or four trains meet together at one station frequently, and often serious accidents occur. The mishap which happened a few months ago at the Sanján station appears to have arisen from the abovementioned cause. It seems desirable, therefore, that some of the goods trains which run at night in the Bombay District, should be made to run therein during the day, when there are fewer chances of accidents occurring to them. The *Mitra* hopes that the Traffic Manager will be good enough to adopt this suggestion after due consideration.

Native States.

Draws the attention of the Diván of Baroda to the complaint of a Wághar.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 24th August states that a pamphlet, entitled, "Baroda Darbár, No. 1," has been printed and circulated. It contains copies of fifteen petitions made by a Wághri named Galál Uká. The petitioner states that in May 1877 he was apprehended by some policemen, and was not released until he paid them a bribe. He complains that though he has been trying for the last two years to obtain redress for the wrong which was done, yet no attention has been paid to his complaint. The *Mitra* trusts that this pamphlet will attract the notice of the Diván, who will not fail to do justice to the petitioner, if he deserves it. (The *Deshi Mitra* (56) of the 28th also expresses similar sentiments.)

Prays Government to settle the dispute between the Nawáb of Rádhanpur and his brothers.

A correspondent of the *Káside Mumbai* (64) of the 27th August states that a dispute is going on between the Nawáb of Rádhanpur and his brothers. The father of the present Nawáb, gave the latter a Jaghír of 21,500 Rupees, and invested them with civil and criminal jurisdiction. Some servants of the brothers wanted to visit the town of Rádhanpur on business connected with their Jaghír, but they have been prevented by the Nawáb. The brothers appealed to the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur against this treatment; but he replied that he could not interfere in the matter. The correspondent, however, requests Government to interfere and settle the dispute, for fear that serious consequences might arise from the misunderstanding.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd September 1879.

5 N P 30—8 [CON 327]

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Importer and Native Press.

Office of the Importer and the Native Press,
Near Sachivalay, Bombay.
2nd September 1878.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 6th September 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
41	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
60	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
61	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
62	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
63	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
64	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
65	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
66	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*67	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
68	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Brings a case of injustice to the notice of the Police Superintendent of Poona.

The *Deccan Star* (2) of the 31st August states that a well-informed correspondent brings to its notice a case of flagrant injustice which is intended to be done to a Police Constable. He states that the real hero in the fight with Pandia Ramoshi at Bhamburdá was not Sarwottasing Jamádár as is alleged, but was a certain Pardeshi Náik who apprehended Pandia. He further adds that this Pardeshi Náik wished to bring his claims to the notice of the Police Superintendent, but was prevented from doing so by the Inspector of Police. Major Daniell's attention is called to this matter.

Disapproves of the abolition of the forces of Native States.

Tne *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 25th August, in an article on the forces of Native States, repeats many arguments which have been frequently reported, and observes that in the late Afgan war Government was obliged to increase its own army by fifteen thousand men, and had besides to indent for assistance on the Native Feudatories. The forces of Native Princes, therefore, are not superfluous, and yet their abolition has been urged in so distinguished a journal as the *London Times*. Our Meadow street contemporary is giving expression to the same views, and has used arguments which have been frequently refuted in these columns; but since his opinions are likely to prevail, we feel constrained to reiterate our former objections. The *Bombay Gazette* admits that the English army is too large for the requirements of the country, but contends that Government is obliged to maintain it in order to keep the forces of Native Princes in check, which amount to the enormous number of three hundred thousand men. Now, as a matter of fact, the armies of Native Princes hardly deserve that name. The word "rabble" would be more appropriate. The soldiers are utterly undisciplined, and are not a whit better than policemen in British territory, and are employed on nearly the same duties. They are maintained because the Princes believe that their importance is enhanced thereby; but their existence can in no way be dangerous to the British rule, and our rulers are not likely to gain anything by unnecessarily hurting the feelings of those Princes. It must also be remembered that in the fearful crisis of 1857, when the army of the British Government itself mutinied, all the principal Native Feudatories, with the exception of the insignificant State of Jhansi, stood faithful and rendered all the assistance in their power to the British Government. Under such circumstances it is absurd to imagine any danger from them. Our contemporary refers in exaggerated language to the dangerous condition of the Nizam's troops, and says that many mutineers who took part against the English will be found among them; but we are unable to discover the reasons which have led the *Bombay Gazette* to form this opinion. Our contemporary suggests that since the Queen has become the Empress of India, the treaties subsisting between the British Government and the Native States might be considered as at an end, and the British Government on account of its paramount authority should force the Native Princes to disband their armies. If this suggestion is acted upon, and Government deliberately break their solemn pledges, the result will most likely be disastrous. Our rulers are well aware of the insignificance of the armies in the service of the Native Princes. It is therefore to be hoped that they will allow the present state of things to continue, and thus avoid unnecessarily hurting the feelings of Native Princes.

Says that there is no need for making special provision for the education of poor European and Eurasian children.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 24th August alludes to Lord Lytton's minute on the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians, and says that there is no necessity for making special provision for that purpose. Several Englishmen are of opinion that the stability of the British rule is likely to be endangered by making these people permanent residents of India, and for this reason they were prohibited from owning land in the country and were not even employed in the army. Our rulers have wisely established educational institutions for the instruction of all classes of their subjects without distinction of race or creed,

and therefore no blame can be attached to them if any section of the community does not avail itself of the advantages which are thrown in its way. Archdeacon Baly in his pamphlet has endeavoured to show what Government has done in the matter of education for its Native subjects, and how it has been remiss in its duty towards the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians; but he forgets to notice that educational institutions supported from the public funds are not denominational and that they are open to all communities. This being the fact, it is hardly fair to charge Government with neglect of duty in this particular question. Again, if a comparison was made with reference to the taxes paid by the European and Native communities, and the amounts devoted towards the education of their respective children, it will be found that the Europeans have the advantage and not the Natives, as is alleged by Archdeacon Baly. From the educational statistics of the Province of Punjab, it appears that of the sum assigned to education, one-twentieth is spent on the education of European and Eurasian children alone, which is a very large share as compared with their number. In conclusion the writer asserts that at present ample provision exists for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, and that if Government did more in this direction, it would be liable to the charge of partiality. Lord Lytton says that it is a disgrace to Government that there should be twelve thousand European and Eurasian children in India for whose education there is no provision whatever. We cordially concur with His Excellency in this observation, but this fact sinks into insignificance when it is remembered that there are millions of Native children who are in a similar condition. Government is at present engaged in making reductions in the public expenditure, and it is very strange that at such a crisis a Commission should have been appointed to propose plans for the more thorough education of Europeans,—a proposition which is likely to lead to an increase of expenditure. If special measures are required, a special tax should be levied on Europeans for this purpose, or they should raise subscriptions among themselves. Lord Lytton says that if the European and Eurasian children in India are educated, there will be no need to import Europeans from England; but the soundness of this view has been doubted by Sir Ashley Eden. His Honour believes that the Europeans educated in India will never be able to compete in trades or professions with those who come from England. Natives are not appointed to high posts in India, and if the proposals in the Viceroy's minute are carried out, they will not get even the lower posts which they at present fill. On the railways Europeans and Eurasians have monopolised employment, and Natives are employed only where the services of the former cannot be had. The exclusion of Natives will therefore be more complete when special facilities are afforded for the education of the European and Eurasian children. Besides, when Europeans and Eurasians take to agriculture, as is likely, there will be no room for Natives in India.

Disapproves of the reduction of the armies of Native States.

The same, in alluding to the reduction of the forces of Native States, says that those who advocated this measure before the breaking out of the Afgan war, did so on the ground that the North-Western frontier extended over a length of 1,800 miles, and that in case of an invasion of India from that quarter, it would be no easy task to defend it. Besides, at such a juncture there would be apprehension of danger from the armies of Native Princes, and therefore it was absolutely necessary in the general interests of the Empire to reduce the forces of Native Princes. To these arguments we then replied that the Native Princes and their armies were perfectly loyal to the paramount power, and that in an emergency they would be found giving all the assistance in their power to the British Government, and this actually came to pass in the late Afgan war. Again, it must not be forgotten that the various Native Princes have conflicting interests, and their territories are so wide apart that any union among them is an utter impossibility. If any Native Prince defied the British Government, he could be crushed in an instant, and in case should all of them form a confederacy, the English army was in such a fine condition that it would be more than a match for the undisciplined rabble maintained by the Native Princes. In the fearful crisis of 1857, when the army

of the British Government mutinied, the Native Princes sided with the paramount power. At that time the means of transport were not in such an advanced condition as they are at present; besides, the English forces are now armed with superior weapons than those used in former days. With those facts before us it is absurd to imagine the danger of a rising from the armies of Native Princes. Moreover, by the advantages gained in the late Afgan war, the frontier has been rendered almost invulnerable, and therefore those who urged the diminution of the forces of the Native Princes on the ground of the insecurity of the North-Western frontier, have no cause whatever for bringing forward their former objections. Here reference is made to a statement published in the *Indu Prakásh*, that an understanding has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Gáikwád's Minister to reduce the army of the Baroda State, and it is stated that the rumour is probably untrue, as it is extremely unlikely that the Government of India would take such an ill-considered step. At present there is much want of confidence between the governors and the governed, and if at such a crisis the Government of India adopts this new policy, the consequences will be disastrous. In conclusion the writer says that he is glad to note that the rumour in question has been contradicted, but that he would have been more glad if the contradiction had come from the Minister himself.

Says that the number of Covenanted Civilians serving in the Presidency may be reduced and their pay diminished by at least one-third.

The same of the 31st August, in discussing the question of reductions in the public expenditure, says that the number of Covenanted Civilians in the Bombay Presidency is unnecessarily large. Only a few years ago there were not more than hundred Civilians and now there are one hundred and forty-six. No justification has been given for this increase. Owing to the facilities of communication which now exist between Europe and India, these officials have hardly their minds in their work, and are always thinking of leave or furlough. The large percentage of absentees demonstrates this fact unmistakably, and is one of the causes which has led to an increase of the public burdens. There are also too many supernumerary Collectors. The system of collecting land revenue is now so thorough and complete, that it is doubtful whether all the permanent revenue officials have enough work. It would therefore seem undesirable to retain the present large number of Civilians. In order to reduce their number to the requirements of the administration, the practice of importing Civilians from England every year should be stopped at least for some time. With reference to the salaries of Civil Servants, the writer advances a variety of reasons to show that they are exorbitant and higher than those drawn by similar class of servants in other civilized countries, and observes that they may be decreased by one-third without any detriment to the public service. It is also found that in the various Provinces of India, the rate of pay of Civilians performing the same duty is different. This should be rectified, and the allowances should be regulated according to the work to be done and should be alike all over India. If these suggestions are carried out, the reduction in the public expense will be considerable.

Says that the Rumpa disturbances originated in the conduct of the authorities.

The same asserts that if the causes of the Rumpa disturbances were enquired into, it would be found that they have originated in the conduct of the authorities. If proper measures had been taken at the very outset and some little consideration shown for the wants of the people, the riots would not have assumed the dimensions which they subsequently did. The Surat riots were caused by the imprudent behaviour of the officials engaged in collecting the license-tax, as is evident from the facts which came out during the trial of the rioters. The circumstances connected with the revision of the assessments on land and the unrelenting exaction of the land revenue, undoubtedly contributed to bring about the riots in the Deccan, and this opinion is held even by many sensible and well-informed officials. From the facts which came out to light in the murder which recently happened at Máhim, it is the firm belief of people here that the Abkári laws have had something to do with it, and we learn from several sources

that the Rumpa disturbances have had a similar origin. It is quite clear from these cases how unable the masses are to bear taxation, and how rigorous the officials are in recovering revenue. In suppressing the Rumpa riots, Government have had to spend thousands of rupees, while the A'bkári revenue derived from the Rumpa people was quite insignificant. Besides, hundreds of villages have suffered terribly from the depradations of these disturbers of the public peace. It is to be regretted that Government should refuse to take notice of these hard facts.

Complains that the inhabitants of Poona are not free to move about in the city after certain hours in the night.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 1st September in its local news states that when the palaces of Wishrámbág and Budhwár were burnt down, the police authorities in Poona issued strict injunctions to prevent the inhabitants from moving about in the city after certain hours during night. This prohibition was carried out for some time; but after the trial of the incendiaries and the apprehension of Wasudev Balwant Fadke, its rigour was somewhat relaxed. Within the last few days the police has again begun to watch the movements of the people, and any one who is found loitering after eleven o'clock at night is subjected to great annoyance. Sometimes respectable people are obliged to pass a night at a police station. We are unable to discover any fresh cause for reverting to this strange practice, and it is therefore to be hoped that the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent will put an end to it.

Complains that some Sub-Judges are employed near their homes.

A correspondent of the same of the 1st September says that sufficient prevision was not exercised in making transferences among Subordinate Judges which were ordered in 1878. For instance, in the Ratnágiri district, with the exception of Messrs. Joglekar and Fernandez, all the Sub-Judges are natives of that Collectorate, and some are within an easy distance of their own village. The same state of things prevails in Gujarát and Carnátak, for which there is some excuse, since qualified men acquainted with Gujaráti and Kánarese are usually natives of those districts. This defect will no doubt be remedied when the rules recently promulgated with respect to the acquisition of languages by Subordinate Judges are brought into full operation; but we cannot help remarking that there is no justification for employing Sub-Judges near their homes in the Maráthi-speaking districts, which extend over a large area and in which the number of appointments is considerable. In conclusion the writer complains of the appointment of Mr. Bodhráo Trimalráo to a Sub-Judgeship on Rs. 300, by which the claims of many deserving men for promotion have been passed over; and says that when Mr. Gibbs was a Member of the Bombay Government, he distinctly gave this gentleman and others to understand that all new nominees will have to commence in the lowest grade. It is to be regretted that this wholesome practice has been departed from on this occasion.

Requests Government to give its subjects power in the management of public affairs.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 31st August in a leading article says that during the minority of the Nawáb of Bháwalpur, the affairs of the State have been managed by a Council of Regency consisting of the principal nobles in the territory, and that the experiment has proved so eminently successful that it is the intention of the British Government to continue the same system when the Nawáb becomes of age. It is stated that before investing the young Nawáb with authority, he will be called upon to confirm the present councillors in their respective posts, and that he must agree not to remove them or make new appointments without the consent of the paramount power. We are deeply grateful to our rulers for instituting this method of administration; but it is somewhat strange that the power of appointing or removing councillors should not rest with the Nawáb himself. The system of Parliamentary government which obtains in England is so excellent in its principles that our rulers have thought fit to introduce it into Native States, and our municipal institutions are framed on the same model. It is, therefore, surprizing that this method of government, which is so beneficial in its results

and has been productive of so much happiness to the governed, should not be extended to the inhabitants of British territory. It might be urged that the recent resolution of Government on the subject of the admission of Natives into the higher grades of the public service tends in the direction of investing the people with authority in the management of their affairs; but we do not agree with this view. Public officers, however high, have to carry out the orders of Government, while the enactment of laws rests with the legislative power. Executive and legislative functions are entirely different. We therefore hope that our governors will deeply consider this question, and trust that they will find out some means of investing their subjects with legislative authority, as they are endeavouring to make them fit for high posts.

Disapproves of the new rules for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 29th August, in commenting upon the rules for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, observes that it is to be regretted that they are only permissive and not obligatory. It would have been better to have promised fewer appointments than those sanctioned by the rules, but then the nomination to a certain number of posts annually should have been insisted upon, and should not have been left to the discretion of the local Governments. Again, the method of making appointments is not a good one. If entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service had been granted by means of a competitive examination, there would have been no cause for dissatisfaction. According to the present rules, those only who manage to ingratiate themselves into the favour of the local authorities are likely to be appointed. It will be necessary, therefore, for persons to set themselves to work in order to accomplish this object. They will have to abandon self-respect, and act in the belief as if the local Governors were so many demi-gods. Even after the making of the appointment they will not be able to act independently, and will have to regulate their conduct according to the whims and fancies of their European superiors. Great officers like the Viceroy are well aware of the difference between freedom and restraint in the discharge of their public functions. It is therefore astonishing how His Excellency could have given his sanction to these rules. Under the British rule the happiness of the people depends in a great measure on the freedom with which local officers are allowed to express their real sentiments; but if this is denied, Government will never come to know the actual state of the masses. Again, the Natives who may be appointed under these rules will not have an easy life. They will be in dread of their European superiors, who will be constantly changing, and this fear is by no means imaginary. If a Native who had served Government faithfully for forty years and had looked solely to its interests, is not safe from incurring the displeasure of the higher authorities: the case of a really independent Native officer under less favourable circumstances can be more easily imagined than described. Upon the whole these rules are not satisfactory. We do not approve of the power which Government has reserved to itself of dismissing this class of Civil Servants. Should His Excellency the Viceroy think fit to change these rules in accordance with the opinions which have been expressed above, the natives of India will have good cause to remember his Indian administration with thankfulness and gratitude.

Disapproves of the reduction of the forces of Native States.

The same, in an article on the armies of Native States, says that their abolition has been again discussed in the *London Times*. It would seem as if our rulers were afraid of the enormous forces maintained by Native Princes, but those who know their actual condition must admit that five English regiments will suffice to defeat all of them. We are therefore unable to account why Government should be so anxious on this subject. If the stability of the British rule is likely to be endangered by the undisciplined hordes kept by Native Princes, it would seem that the superstructure of the English administration did not rest on a solid foundation. It is true that the Native Princes are not benefited by the armies which they retain in their services, nor are they likely to be serviceable even to the British Government. They are also useless for purposes of defence even against daring robbers. But they serve one useful purpose. They enable the Princes to keep their

subjects in awe, and this is no slight advantage. If the forces of Native Princes are done away with, they will not be respected within their territories. Besides, there will be no difficulty for them to maintain their present troops in some other way, and it therefore appears harsh to hurt their feelings unnecessarily by violating past treaties. When the Native Princes come to know their real interests, they will of their own accord reduce their expenses. We earnestly hope that our rulers will not move in this matter, but allow the question to remain in *statu quo*.

Makes remarks in connection with the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh.

The same alludes to the retirement from service of Ráo Bahádur Gopálráo Hari Deshmukh, and observes that it is to be regretted that this has been brought about by the action of the Bombay Government, particularly when it was the Ráo Bahádur's own wish to serve a few years longer. The Government of Bombay informed the Supreme Government that he did not satisfactorily discharge the duties of a Joint Judge, and that, therefore, he may be directed to apply for pension. Upon this the Ráo Bahádur sent a protest to the Government of India, in which he rebutted the charge of incapacity brought against him; and in reply was informed that the Supreme Government declined to accede to the recommendation of the Bombay Government. When, therefore, he was after all desired to retire under the fifty-five years rule, it is not difficult to imagine the reasons which led the local authorities to make their proposal. From this instance all Natives should learn a lesson. However zealous one may be for the interests of Government and careful to please his European superiors, yet in the end such conduct will not prove of much avail. The Ráo Bahádur always endeavoured to please his European superiors, and with this object he went out of his way to do things which did not fall within the legitimate sphere of his duties. When he served in the Inám Commissioner's Office, his whole energies were directed to the benefit of Government. With respect to the appointment of his successor, the *Shiwáji* expresses a hope that the mistake which has been made in finding a successor to Mr. Chhatre may not be repeated, and that the nomination of an idiotic Munsif may not be determined upon. If, however, this comes to pass, every one will become convinced, the writer ironically observes, of the capacity of the Bombay Government to make good selections. In conclusion it is suggested that if any one from the Judicial service is to be selected, Mahádev Govind Ránade should be chosen, and among professional men there are many like Messrs. Mandalik and Nánábhái Haridás who would fill the office with credit.

Complains that the roads between Ahmedabad and Harsol and between the former station and Dholka are in a bad condition.

The *Hitechchhu* (46) of the 28th August, but received on the 1st September states that about ten years ago a road was made from Ahmedabad to Harsol from the local funds, and two thousand rupees have been spent annually on its repairs. Yet it is always full of dust in the summer, producing thereby inconvenience to carts and annoyance to passengers. The road from Ahmedabad to Dholka is in an equally bad condition. The writer requests the Engineering Department, which executes repairs to these roads, to enquire into the above allegations and to adopt the necessary measures if they are found true. It is stated that notices are seldom published inviting tenders for the supply of materials or labour required for the execution of local fund works. Such notices ought to be given in order that the works may be constructed cheaply.

Observes that the charges for copying English judgments should be reduced.

The same states that the Sub-Judge of Jambusar delivered a long judgment, the charges for copying which came to rupees fifty. The appellant in that case begged the District Court to excuse him from furnishing it with a copy owing to its heavy cost, and it was alleged that the charges would be heavier if a special appeal was preferred. The Judge was kind enough to excuse. This case, however, shows that the scale of fees for copying English judgments is very high. Already the parties have to bear the heavy burden of the court-fees and to incur expenditure for getting judgments in English translated into the vernaculars. It is, there-

fore, desirable that the charges for making copies of English judgments should be reduced to the scale laid down for making copies in the vernaculars; and that the Judges themselves should furnish translations of their judgments to the parties. The *Hitechchhu* hopes that Government will consider this matter and do the needful. (The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (58) of the 27th August, but received on the 1st September, expresses similar sentiments.)

Observes that there is no fear from the Gáikwád's army; but it may be as well disbanded if the British Government has any apprehensions.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 31st August, in alluding to a statement which recently appeared in the *Indu Prakásh* (3) relating to the army of the Gáikwád, states, among other things, that the armies of Native Princes are undisciplined and worthless. They are, however, loyal to the British Government as was seen in the last Afgan war, and observes that the Gáikwád's army is also loyal. There is no fear from it, and it would look too bad to take it over at a time when the Prince is a minor and the administration is conducted under the supervision of the paramount power. However, if the British Government apprehends any danger from it, it may be as well abolished at once.

Makes suggestions with respect to the collection of the license-tax.

The same says that this year the tax-payers have been assessed more highly than in the year previous. This has been done without any good cause, since the increase in each instance has been fixed on arbitrary principles. This sort of guess work leads to appeals being made for over-assessment, and the tax-payers as well as the license-tax collectors are caused a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Under these circumstances the writer suggests that each tax-payer should be assessed at a fixed rate calculated on his average income for the last five or ten years as it may seem proper. In doing this the collectors will have to examine accounts once for all, and will be saved much labour afterwards. It is also desirable that dates should be fixed for the payment of the assessments. At present a great number of persons who go to pay the tax are detained for more than a day before the money is received and receipts passed.

Approves of the reduction of two Police Inspectors on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and makes some suggestions on the subject.

The same expresses complete approval of the recommendation alleged to have been made by the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for abolishing two inspectorships of the railway police. The entire police force, observes the *Mitra*, costs seventy-five thousand rupees; and these exorbitant charges can be safely reduced by ten thousand rupees. The numerical strength of the force was settled at a time when numerous robberies happened on the line. Now-a-days these occurrences are less frequent, and hence there is no need for keeping up the present establishment. In the place of one of the inspectorships to be abolished, four chief constables may be appointed with more advantage, inasmuch as they would be more useful than one inspector in the detection of crime. The expenditure of the police force is charged to the account of the Traffic Department; and hence it is desirable that it should remain under the control of the Traffic Manager. Yet it not only works independently of the Traffic Department, but often acts contrary to its orders. The consequence is that sometimes unforeseen obstacles arise in the proper working of that department.

Requests the authorities of the Ahmedabad police to take notice of the conduct of the policemen who got up false accusations in the case of theft which happened at the Viramgám station.

The *Gujarát Mitra* of the 31st August publishes a judgment delivered by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of certain persons accused of stealing Rs. 885 at the Viramgám station, and observes that the charges appear to have been falsely got up by the police. It is to be regretted that the Assistant Judge did not express his willingness to give permission to prosecute the policemen who thus tyrannised over the accused. It is strange that the police authorities do not appear to have properly considered the grave charge brought by a European officer against the

policemen in question, since they are allowed to perform their duties as usual. If there has been neglect of duty somewhere, it behoves Government to interfere and make a severe example of the guilty policemen. (The *Hitechchhu* (46) of Ahmedabad of the 4th September expresses similar sentiments.)

Requests the police of Broach to destroy the wolves which have appeared at that station.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Broach, states that wolves have appeared at that station. They have made their lair near the creek close to the landing-place on the river known by the name of Hájipitkarmáni. It is reported that they have killed some goats and three children in the surrounding villages. The police is requested to destroy these animals. (The *Swadesh Mangal* (67) of the 26th August, but received on the 1st September, prefers the same request.)

Hopes that the Political Agent of Káthiáwár will induce the Chiefs of that Province to adopt measures for the relief of their respective subjects.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 3rd September, after alluding to the famine which prevailed in Káthiáwár for the last two years, and to the great distress suffered by its inhabitants, observes that it has more than once pointed out the desirability of the Political Agent exercising, if necessary, pressure over the Chiefs of that province, in order that they may be compelled to take proper care of their famine-stricken subjects. Colonel Barton, however, has not as yet adopted this suggestion. It is said that distress is still rampant in Káthiáwár. Although the fall of rain has been timely and seasonable, yet it would be some months before distress disappears altogether. It is desirable, therefore, that adequate measures should be adopted for their relief by their respective Chiefs. Colonel Barton appears to be a staunch advocate of the non-interference policy. By following it he has, no doubt, placed the Chiefs under great obligations; but to give advice or exercise pressure over them in a matter so important as the alleviation of human suffering and the preservation of human lives, does not seriously affect the good policy he pursues. It is hoped, therefore, that the Political Agent will induce the Chiefs to take due care of their respective subjects. The *Jáme Jamsed* also states that great distress prevails in the Bhávnagar State, and that precautionary measures do not appear to have been taken for affording relief. It is strange that the Chief who has made large gifts to the Rájkumár College and supplies funds for constructing a bridge at Rájkot, should be so remiss in his duty towards his own subjects.

Hopes that the Secretary of State would soon settle the question of the valuation of the foreshore properties of Bombay, the purchase of which has been authorized by the new Port Trust Act.

The same is glad that His Excellency the Viceroy has given his assent to the new Port Trust Act. The question of the valuation of the private foreshore properties which the Bill authorizes to purchase, alone remains to be settled; and it is hoped that the Secretary of State, who has reserved to himself the final decision in the matter, will decide it soon. It is expected that the Prince's Dock will be ready for use within the next two months. Besides, there are great expectations that the trade of Bombay will revive next year, as the crops are very promising. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the question of the valuation should be soon set at rest, in order that the commerce of Bombay may derive assistance from the money which will be paid for the properties.

Observes that if the Native Civilians are paid lower salaries than those drawn by European Civilians, the importance of the former will not be diminished in the eyes of their countrymen.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 31st August observes that when some of the Anglo-Indian writers were at a loss to bring objections to the rules recently published by Government for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, they said that the employment of Natives on reduced salaries will lower their importance in the eyes of their countrymen. This objection, however, is frivolous. Europeans are strangers in this country. Their wants also are greater than those of Natives, who can on the reduced

salary enjoy equal comfort and importance. It is therefore quite proper, and in these days of deficits particularly, that Natives should be employed on lower emoluments than those assigned to Europeans. The salaries drawn by European officials are, however, exorbitant, and may be reduced by one-third, and the salaries of Native Civil Servants may also be proportionately reduced. It is to the advantage of the Natives themselves that they should accept places in the Civil Service on lower salaries, and prove their fitness for more extended employment in the service of their own country.

Observes that the new rules for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service ought to be gratefully received.

The same states that the British Indian Association of Calcutta disapproves of the new rules passed by the Government of India for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, on the ground that they do not take notice of the right of Natives to enter the Civil Service by competitive examinations and to enjoy the privileges possessed by European Civilians. The Association has therefore instructed its agent in England to continue his exertions for the removal of the difficulties which stand in the way of Natives enjoying that right. There is no doubt, observes the *Rást Goftár*, that the complaint made by the Association is just. It has been already shown that Government is very stingy in making concessions. Fifty years have elapsed since a solemn promise was made by Parliament, that Natives would be freely admitted into the Civil Service of their country. After such a long period, the concessions made by the new rules are utterly inadequate. In the first year of his administration Lord Lytton declared at the Convocation of the Calcutta University that he was engaged in preparing rules on the subject. They have not satisfied any one. It, however, remains to be seen how far they will be acted upon. It is by no means wrong to continue our exertions to get our rulers to fulfil their original promise. However, it is not right to express disapproval. By expressing satisfaction at what has been granted, the Natives will please the donors, who would be glad to make greater concessions hereafter. The Association has, therefore, made a mistake in expressing its dissatisfaction.

Observes that a reduction in the expenditure of the army may be safely made without reducing the armies of Native States.

The same observes that the public loudly calls for reduction in the exorbitant charges of the army, and yet England exhibits great unwillingness to carry them out. This is indeed strange, when the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been abolished, the scheme for agricultural education recently introduced into this Presidency stopped; when the Indian museum has been broken up and the public works' expenditure has been reduced; and when orders have been issued to construct the Rajputana Railway on the narrow gauge. This unwillingness may be seen from the lame excuse brought forward by the *London Times* and taken up by several English writers, for keeping the Indian army untouched. That excuse is the old, often discussed, and almost threadbare question of the armies of Native Princes. The *Times* says that these armies are very large, and to keep them in awe and subjection the British Government must maintain a large army. Though the forces of the Native States are large, they are so wretched, ill-clad and ill-accoutred that no fear need be entertained of them. They do not deserve the name of an army, and are mere chaff before the valiant British troops. An idea of the wretched condition of the former can be formed from the fact that they cost about three krors of rupees, while nearly half their number in the service of the British Government costs twenty krors. It would, therefore, not be right to maintain the present exorbitant expenditure on the army from an apprehension of danger from the troops of Native States. The most important fact remains to be told. The late Afgan war has proved that the armies of the Native Princes are loyal and of great service to the British Government; and the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and Parliament, have expressed thanks to them for the same. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (66) of the 1st September expresses some of the above sentiments and others advanced by some of its Native contemporaries in support of the desirability of reducing the army expenditure.)

The *A'rya Mitra* (54) of the 31st August also pleads against the abolition of the office of the Press Commissioner. The arguments brought forward are the same as those advanced by several of its contemporaries and noticed more fully in previous summaries. The *Mitra* also prays Government to supply the vernacular papers with copies of the weekly Reports on the Native Press.

Requests Government not to abolish the office of the Press Commissioner.

The *Káside Mumbai* (64) of the 1st September, in a paragraph headed "Mismanagement in the office at Pálanpur," states that persons are allowed to go to the office of the Political Superintendent at that station and to read the office records and give any information which may be required to the opponents of petitioners. Somebody brought this to the knowledge of the Superintendent in a written petition, but no enquiry was made. The men employed by the Rádhanpur State are to be seen in this office performing the work described above. The *Káside* requests Government to take action in the matter.

Complains that a certain kind of mismanagement prevails in the office of the Political Superintendent at Pálanpur.

Municipalities.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 31st August writing from Broach states that Messrs. Greaves & Co. have fenced in a portion of the road going to Ali, and consequently the farmers suffer great inconvenience. The writer wonders why the Municipality has taken no notice of this encroachment. Is it because the encroachers are Europeans? Had they been Natives due notice would have been taken at once.

Asks why no notice is taken of the encroachment made by Messrs. Greaves & Co. on a public thoroughfare.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (67) of the 26th August, but received on the 1st September, complains that the two main roads as well as others in the interior of the town of Broach are in a bad condition. There are cavities in them, and, besides, they are very muddy. The Corporation is requested to repair them at once. (The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 28th August, but received on the 1st September, makes similar observations.)

Requests the Municipality of Broach to repair certain roads.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 28th August, but received on the 1st September, states that a Dárogha of the Municipality of Surat is said to exercise great tyranny on the people of that town by depriving them of their lands, and, besides, receives bribes. He was censured for his bad conduct when Mr. Hope was president of the Municipality. The Secretary and other Municipal authorities are requested to take due notice of his conduct.

Charges a Dárogha of the Surat Municipality with receiving bribes.

Native States.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 31st August observes that for some time there has been a scarcity of public news from Baroda. The *Mitra* madegreat exertions to obtain a correspondent in that city, but failed in the attempt. This failure leads it to believe that great precautions are taken against the publication of news concerning that State. It has also heard that the Diván is unwilling that a newspaper should be published in the Baroda territory, and as a discouragement to newspaper printing, he has framed certain rules on the principle of the new Press Act. These were shewn to an applicant who asked permission to start a newspaper, and he has been asked to state his willingness to submit to them. This report leads one to the inference that the Baroda authorities do not wish that the black side of their administration should come to light; and if this be actually the case, their conduct deserves

Advises the Baroda administration to give free publication to public news.

condemnation. In alluding to the contradiction which appeared in the *Times of India* of the news published in the *Indu Prakásh*, that arrangements were being made for making over the Gáikwád's army to the British Government, the *Mitra* observes that the general scarcity of news from that city gives rise to wild rumours like the above, which find easy credence. For this reason the contradiction cannot be accepted as representing the real state of things. In conclusion the *Mitra* hopes that the Boroda authorities will give free publication to news concerning their administration.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th September 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 13th September 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do.	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
41	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly.	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
60	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
61	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
62	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
63	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
64	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
65	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
66	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*67	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
68	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee ..	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 1st September, in commenting upon the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that no valid grounds have been assigned for confining the operation of this Bill to the Collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednagar, since the condition of the agricultural population in the rest of the Presidency is not substantially different. Perhaps it may be that the Legislature wishes in the first place to ascertain the working of this Bill before making it generally applicable. If this be so, then a clause should be introduced empowering the Local Government to extend its operation to other districts, if found desirable. The definition of the word Agriculturist is not clear. Well-to-do persons might come under it, and much of the time of the Sub-Judges would be wasted in determining in each case whether the defendants came under that denomination. It would be well to alter the definition as well as add a few illustrations, in order to make the meaning of the word as clear as possible. We do not approve of Sub-Judges being invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court in suits relating to immoveable property, since questions of a very difficult character arise where immoveable property is in dispute, and in such cases much injustice is likely to result from the finality of the decisions. Besides, the Special Judge will hardly be able to rectify errors since the work of supervising thirty-six Courts will be quite enough to occupy his whole time. If the system of administering justice which obtains in our Small Cause Courts is thoroughly examined, it will be found that cases are decided off-hand, and without sufficient consideration. In suits where an appeal lies to a higher tribunal, the Judges of the lower courts are careful in giving their decisions as well as assigning reasons for them. The Honourable Mr. Stokes observed that since the records of the Sub-Judge's Court were kept in the vernacular, the work of supervising them would devolve on the Special Judge's Shirastedár, who might be under the influence of Sowkárs, and hence much harm might result. We do not in the least acknowledge the justice of this observation. Although the Shirastedárs of District Judges are always natives, we have never come across an instance where they have taken advantage of their position, and succumbed to corrupt influences. Besides, it must be noted that there is no provision in the Bill for giving ministerial assistance to the Special Judge. Upon the whole it appears to be a questionable policy to invest Sub-Judges with Small Cause Court powers in suits relating to immoveable property. Sections 7 and 8 are an immense improvement on the corresponding provisions in the Civil Procedure Code. Much rascality is at present practised by bailiffs in serving summons. It will cease under this Bill. It would be well if the serving of summons on defendants through the village Patel is made compulsory. The remarks of the Honourable Syed Ahmed on section 9 are well worth considering. It seems rather harsh to compel the attendance of a defendant if he admits the claim, particularly when he might be called upon to attend at a time when his presence is urgently required in his fields. Our Councillors are so tender towards agriculturists that they are ready to abolish even imprisonment for debt. If this be so, it would seem undesirable to invest Sub-Judges with such enormous powers which are likely to lead to oppression. In section 11 it is stated that where the subject matter of any suit does not exceed ten rupees, the substance of the evidence shall be stated in the judgment, but this can only happen if the judgment is written on the day on which the evidence is heard. If for any cause the hearing is adjourned for a few days, it will be necessary to record the evidence so far as it has been heard. Besides, the Special Judge will have to content himself with the precis of the deciding Judge, and this will not enable him to go into the matter satisfactorily. For these reasons, the Sub-Judges should be desired to take down the evidence in *extenso*, as is required in the Civil Procedure Code.

Makes comments on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The same of the 4th September, in an article on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that section twelve is admirably conceived. There are many Sowkárs who take advantage of the ignorance of ryots, but the necessity which this section

imposes on the Court to go into the merits of each case will prevent them from being ruined. The suggestions of Mr. Chintaman Sakharam Chitnis on the subject of certain kinds of mortgage bonds need not be adopted, since a careful consideration of this section will show that they are practically included in it. Section 13 is extremely good as it stands, and does not require alterations. Under section 14 in cases where the parties have agreed that the profits of mortgage property shall be taken by the mortgagee in lieu of interest, and such agreement has been set aside, the interest to be allowed is fixed at nine per cent. This rate is too low. In populous towns and cities, it is very difficult to borrow money at this rate even by pledging gold ornaments, and the difficulty will be much greater in villages. It would be better to leave to the Court to fix the rate of interest at its discretion. Under section 15, the Court is empowered to refer to arbitration cases in which questions of accounts are involved; but this is not right. In order to relieve themselves of work and avoid the settlement of intricate claims, the Sub-Judges will be always inclined to take advantage of this provision, and will purposely refer cases to arbitration. Besides, it is not proper to have recourse to arbitration where the parties themselves are unwilling, and sometimes cases of collusion are likely to arise. The provisions of section 16 relating to cases of ancestral debts are opposed to Hindu law, and are moreover inequitable. They ought all to be expunged. Sections 17 and 18, under which agriculturist debtors may sue for accounts are unnecessary, since in Chapter IX. it is rendered obligatory on Sowkárs to give receipts and statements of accounts. By giving power to bring suits of this kind, agriculturists are likely to be losers by having to pay for stamps. Various expedients have been proposed for the protection of the agriculturists, but we do not anywhere meet with provisions calculated to reduce the heavy burden of stamp duty which at present falls on them. The Honourable Mr. Hope declared that the Governor General in Council possesses ample authority to lessen the incidence of the stamp duty, and we shall be glad if this is done at once. The remaining four sections are very favorable to defendants, and by section 22, arrest and imprisonment for debt is abolished. We do not approve of them as they are likely to lead to the perpetration of frauds. Besides, there is no reason why they should not be made applicable to the rest of the Presidency. People will begin to doubt the impartiality of Government, when it is known that the operation of these sections is to be confined to certain restricted parts. According to section 22, lands of agriculturists are exempted from attachment and sale, unless specifically pledged. There is no necessity for making these hard conditions, since by the amended Civil Procedure Code decrees relating to land are sent to the Collector for execution, and various strict rules have been already passed on this subject. When money-lenders once come to know that land cannot be attached in execution of a money decree, they will refuse to lend money unless their clients agreed to mortgage their lands. If this happens, the above provision will be rendered migatory. For these reasons the sections of the Civil Procedure Code on this subject are sufficient. If it be the intention of Government that the lands of ryots should not be sold in the execution of decrees, it should, before passing this Bill, remove the sections from 154 to 158 in the new Revenue Code of the Bombay Presidency. We shall then be convinced of the impartiality of Government.

Advocates the introduction into India of the system of Government which prevails in England.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 8th September alludes to the poverty of the natives of India, and remarks that their condition has been very wretched of late. A terrible famine has been raging in the Deccan for the last three years, and the people have been reduced to the utmost verge of destitution. The calamity is so great that it is beyond the capacity of man to meet it, nor can the Government be deserving of much blame in the matter. Our rulers are, however, wise and farseeing, and it is not altogether beyond their power to initiate measures to ward off the consequences of famines. There can be nothing beyond the control of a people like the English who have advanced from a barbarous state to the highest pitch of civilization, and who have made their country the wealthiest in the world. They can easily improve the condition of the natives of India, if

they are really inclined to do so. For the accomplishment of this object, the writer suggests that the system of Government which obtains in England should be introduced here.

Makes remarks in connection with the retirement of Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 7th September alludes to the retirement from service of Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and observes among other things that he was a good Criminal Judge, but that in Civil business he did not do equally well, or rather he did not come up to the requirements of the times. Although the system of administering justice which obtains in India is admirably conceived, yet unfortunately some of our Judges devote their attention more to the preparation of elaborate decisions rather than to the investigation of the facts of the case, or to the dispensation of real justice. The judgments of Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao were badly worked out and ill-expressed. He never quoted maxims or precedents, and hence his decisions did not meet with the approval of the Judges of the High Court. It was his inability to satisfy his superiors in this respect which led to his compulsory resignation, and, therefore, all natives who may be hereafter promoted to Civil Service appointments should bear this in mind, and shape their course accordingly.

Advocates the re-introduction of the use of stamp paper.

The same says that the use of adhesive stamps has been productive of much mischief, and has caused immense losses, both to Government and its subjects. Many cases of frauds in using them have been discovered in the Collectorates of Poona, Thána and Násik, and similar instances have occurred in other parts of India. It is reported that in the frauds which were discovered in Lucknow, the loss to Government amounted to Rs. 80,000. Although the above statement may be exaggerated, yet there can be no doubt that the loss must have been considerable, and that all over India the stamp revenue must have suffered to a large extent. The financial position of India is at present so bad that Government has had to levy new taxation under which the people are groaning. At such a crisis every effort should be made to avoid losses. It is all very well to punish the perpetrators of frauds, but it is better to adopt measures to prevent their occurrence altogether. Two kinds of frauds occur in the use of adhesive stamps. Sometimes counterfeit stamps are used, and those which have been used once are used on a second occasion. Fradulent cases of the first kind are very rare, but of the second many instances can be found. The introduction of the use of stamp paper will put an end to both these kinds of frauds, and the writer trusts that this suggestion will be adopted without delay.

Says that there is no need to establish separate schools for the education of European and Eurasian children.

The same says that a cry has been recently raised that Government should pay increased attention to the education of European and Eurasian children. We are unable to understand why so much noise should be made about the education of these classes. Our rulers have wisely established educational institutions which are in a flourishing condition, and we are not aware of any resolution of Government which prevents any particular section or sections of the community from taking advantage of them. This being so, it behoves both Europeans and Eurasians to take advantage of the existing schools, instead of begging Government to found new ones solely for their own special benefit. Important consequences will result if this advice is followed. At present the Europeans form a separate class, and the Eurasians also stand by themselves, and have at present nothing in common with natives. If they attend schools to which natives resort, a feeling of fellowship will spring up between the different races, and this will prove ultimately beneficial to the country. The writer, therefore, hopes that Government will not yield to the desire which the European and Eurasian communities have evinced for having separate schools for themselves.

Complains of the inefficiency of the police in Sholápur.

The *Kalpataru* (18) of the 31st August reports that thieves are rampant in Sholápur and in the neighbourhood, and that they carry on their nefarious trade both during day and night. In the new Peit where two constables reside

and where there is a police station, various instances of thefts have occurred, and cases have been known where coats and belts of policemen have been taken away. It is strange that no preventive measures are adopted. A few days ago when the Mámlatdár of Sholápur was at Mángli, his residence was attacked by thieves at night, and cash to the extent of Rs. 300 was carried away, a portion of which belonged to Government. The people are blaming and accusing the police for the existence of this unfortunate state of things.

Complains of the conduct of certain officials at Indápur.

The same of the 7th September in its local news states that a correspondent writing from Indápur reports that one Jáwadekar inflicted a wound on the head of a man named Karane Máli with an axe, but unfortunately the injured man failed to obtain redress. Again, a certain Baburáw Jáwadeker was appointed to collect the Municipal dues, but he made away with all the proceeds. Subsequently another man was employed, but he has been removed and Jáwadekar has been re-instated on the recommendation of the Chief Constable. Is not this a strange proceeding? It would seem as if the Mámlatdár and the Chairman of the Municipal Committee did not much care what happened within their jurisdiction.

Makes remarks in connection with the disagreements which have arisen among the Professors of the Deccan College.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 5th September alludes to the disagreements which have arisen among the authorities of the Deccan College, and says that owing to the inability of Mr. Forrest to solve the simplest difficulties of his pupils in mathematics, Mr. Selby had no other recourse but to take the action which he did. Mr. Chatfield also did his duty manfully in this matter, and does not deserve the censure which has been passed on him by English journals. It is true that he was altogether opposed to Mr. Forrest's appointment as Professor of Mathematics, but there is no ground whatever for saying that in supporting Mr. Selby, he has acted from any other but the best motives. Only a short time ago, when Mr. Forrest was Acting Professor of English Literature, it was found that he was not competent to teach difficult English authors, and Dr. Keilhorn had, therefore, to entrust a portion of his work to Mr. Selby. This occurrence is well known, and hence it is not surprising that Mr. Chatfield should have objected to imperil the mathematical teaching in the Deccan College by the nomination of a man with such antecedents. Some English newspapers state that Mr. Forrest would not have been appointed, if the Director of Public Instruction had not opposed Mr. Kurkaray's appointment, but as far as our information extends, we believe that Mr. Chatfield in the first instance requested Government to send for a man from England, or if that was not agreeable, then to appoint Mr. Kurkaray. We cannot say that Mr. Chatfield deserves any blame for making this recommendation. The only natives competent to fill the post are Messrs. Dalwi and Sáne, and the selection of one of them would have been extremely appropriate. Mr. Chatfield's desire to fill the Arts Colleges with learned teachers is very praiseworthy. Here the writer enters into a long argument in which he proves that students at Colleges are perfectly competent to judge of the qualifications of their tutors, and that, therefore, the students in the Deccan College were justified in bringing Mr. Forrest's incapacity to teach mathematics to the notice of the Principal. The respect and attachment which the students of the Deccan College felt and still feel for Messrs. Wordsworth, Shute, Oxenham, Chhatre and others, was solely on account of their learning, and if Mr. Forrest had really been a capable man, they would have yielded the same respect to him. Mr. Forrest, the *Shiwáji* believes, has been a frequent contributor to English newspapers, and it is extremely probable that the articles which recently appeared in the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* have been either written or prompted by him. With reference to his qualifications to fill the Chair of Mathematics, it is urged that Mr. Forrest holds splendid testimonials from distinguished Cambridge Mathematicians, and that, therefore, it is absurd to entertain any doubt about his ability to teach mathematics. To this we reply that Mr. Forrest has in the clearest and most unmistakable manner demonstrated to his pupils his utter ignorance of that subject; and that men like Messrs. Wordsworth, Shute, Selby and others did not rest their reputation for learning on testimonials, but evoked admiration by their great ability. In conclusion,

the *Shiváji* earnestly recommends Sir Richard Temple to revoke this appointment. Such a step will, no doubt, be disrespectful to Mr. Forrest, but then he will be well punished, as he richly deserves, for having persuaded His Excellency to nominate him to a post for which he possessed no qualification whatever.

States that the sellers of country liquor suffer pecuniarily, in consequence of the cheap sale of liquor in the neighbouring Gáikwádi territory.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 7th September states that under the new licenses, the contractors of country liquor in British territory will not be able to sell it at less than three annas per sher; while those in the neighbouring Gáikwád's territory will be able to sell it at one anna per sher, as they get both the liquor contracts and the Mahudá flowers, from which it is manufactured very cheap. It is, therefore, very likely that the people in British territory will go into the adjoining territory of the Gáikwád to drink liquor, and, hence the contractors in British territory are likely to suffer heavily. It is stated that on account of the contiguity of Balsár to the Gáikwád's territory, the liquor sellers in that táluka are unable to effect any sales. If this report be true, it behoves Government either to lessen the price of liquor in its own territory, or to induce the Gáikwád to take such steps as would increase the price of that commodity in his own; or to pass a law declaring that it is a crime for a British subject to go and drink liquor in foreign territory. One of these things must be done to protect the contractors from suffering pecuniary losses.

Requests His Excellency the Governor to call for a list of cases decided by the Mofussil Courts.

The same observes that people in the Mofussil believe that the frequent tours which the Governor makes in the districts leave him little time for administrative work, and hence it is usually conducted by the Members of Council. Some persons think that His Excellency visits the different parts of the Presidency in order to collect information for a historical work which he has in contemplation. Whatever may be the fact, there can be no doubt that he ought to pay increased attention to the administration of the country, and the *Mitra* is glad that His Excellency has now begun to do so. He has called upon the High Court to supply him with a list of decided cases, showing on what dates they came on for hearing, and when decisions were passed. It is reported that delays occur in dispensing justice in the Mofussil. It would be well, therefore, were His Excellency to call for a similar return from the district courts.

Praises Sir Michael Westropp for suggesting the reduction of his own salary.

The same says that whenever Government issues orders for making retrenchments, its officers usually make savings in petty items. This time Sir Michael Westropp has, however, set a most praiseworthy example. On receiving an order for reductions in the High Court, His Lordship has suggested that the salary of the Chief Justice should be reduced from five to four thousand rupees per month; that the salary of the Puisne Judges should be reduced by two hundred and fifty rupees each; that three Judges only should be retained on the Appellate Side of the court, and that the post of the Deputy Registrar should be abolished. These suggestions have the rare merit of not only effecting a substantial saving, but of making a self sacrifice, for which Sir Michael deserves the highest praise. This good example should be followed by every other officer. When officials propose reductions which do not affect their own interests, they are condemned by the public as selfish.

Requests the Press Commissioner to supply without delay information about the events occurring in Afghanistan.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 11th September once more admits that the institution of the office of the Press Commissioner has conferred upon the press the great benefit, that the news from Government which was formerly accessible to one or two papers, is now supplied to all, without distinction, but observes that it is to be regretted that many items of news which ought to be quickly made public are received from him late, and not in sufficient detail. The supply of information regarding the recent disturbances in Cabul is a marked instance of this complaint. The sad news of the slaughter of the

Embassy at Cabul was received from him the same day on which the telegram from England was received that Her Imperial Majesty had addressed a message of condolence to Lady Cavagnari. This shows that the Indian authorities, without due cause, withheld the sad news from the Indian public, which was so anxious to have the official version. The *Samáchár* hopes that the Commissioner will not henceforth make any unnecessary delay in publishing news of events which may be happening in Afghanistan.

Hopes that no weight will be given to the cry to declare war with Burma, except under certain circumstances.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 7th September, in alluding to the news that the English Envoy at the Court of Burma, having received some offence, has taken down the flag from the Residency and is awaiting orders to leave the country, observes that some Anglo-Indian writers have begun to urge Government to declare war with the Burmese King. If Theebaw has given offence to the Indian Government or done injury to the Indian Empire, it would be quite proper to treat him as an enemy, and act accordingly. But if he has done nothing of the kind, it would not be justifiable to commence hostilities because he is a barbarian and a cruel tyrant. Again, impoverished India, which could not well bear the burden of the Afghan war and had to beg England to lend her pecuniary help, will not be able to pay the cost of the probable Burmese war. There is, moreover, no danger to the Empire from the Burmese side. It is, therefore, hoped that Government will give no weight to the cry raised for declaring war with King Theebaw.

Remarks that the labours of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the Public Works expenditure have proved unsatisfactory.

The same observes that the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the overgrown expenditure of the Public Works Department has sorely disappointed the public, which had formed high expectations about the result of its labors. After quoting figures from the report, showing that one hundred thousand million rupees more than the amount laid out on irrigational works have been spent upon railways, and that within twenty years more than twenty-four krores of rupees have been paid by Government to make up the interest on the capital of the guaranteed railways, the *Rást Goftár* observes that the Select Committee was appointed to suggest means for avoiding the occurrences which happened during the late famine in Madras. On that calamitous occasion, though Government spent a great deal of money, there were numerous deaths from starvation, and it was expected that the Committee would suggest some effectual means for preventing similar results in future. But it has simply run down Sir Arthur Cotton's projects on canal irrigation; has expressed its disapproval of the several measures suggested by Government about public works; has recommended that the people should be encouraged to sink wells and construct tanks; and has declared that the Secretary of State has properly fixed the limit of the annual loan to be raised for the execution of public works to two and a half krores of rupees. It is absolutely necessary that some revision should be made in the expenses of the Public Works Department, but the Committee has done nothing of the kind, and has disappointed the public.

Disapproves of the determination of Government to sell by public auction the licenses issued to liquor shop-keepers in the City of Bombay.

The same also disapproves of the determination of Government to sell by public auction liquor licenses in Bombay. The shop-keepers requested Government either to keep up the present system of issuing licenses, or to appoint a committee to discover some other unobjectionable system, but not to sell the licenses by public auction. Both these suggestions have been negatived. No reasonable person will deny that intoxicating drinks should be highly taxed; but it cannot be allowed that the tax should be so high as to deter altogether trade in those articles. The liquor-shops already pay high fees. If it be thought that the liquor-sellers can bear more burden, there are means of doing so, and the committee prayed for by them may have found them out. But

Government has thought it right to sell the licenses by public auction. The result of this step will be that the entire liquor trade will pass into the hands of a few rich persons, who will try to make as much profit as possible. They would in turn sell each license for the highest price, and the purchasers would not only increase the price of the liquor, but would be under the temptation of selling adulterated drinks. Thus, the consumers will be the sufferers in the end. In 1867 Government proposed to sell these licenses by auction, and a draft Act was prepared with that object. But the Select Committee under the presidency of Mr. Justice Bayley strongly objected to the proposal, which Government ultimately gave up. The objections then brought forward rested on the rights of the licensees, and the ruin in which they would be involved by the adoption of the proposal. The objections advanced by the *Rást Goftár* rest on better grounds. The liquor trade requires to be kept within certain limits, but it does not deserve complete annihilation. The proposal of Government would, if adopted, annihilate it, and would lead to an increased consumption of poisonous drinks. For these reasons the *Rást Goftár* hopes that Government will re-consider this subject.

Requests Government to lessen the tax on date-trees.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 7th September also objects to the imposition of a tax of ten annas on small date-trees and of a rupee and nine annas on big ones in the Surat Collectorate. This tax is said to have compelled several owners to destroy their property. If this has actually happened, it behoves Government to take proper measures in its own interests. Owing to the enhancement of the tax, the price of toddy has increased, and the poor consumers of that part of the country cannot afford to buy it. This has lessened the consumption of this wholesome drink. If the tax is not reduced, the various undesirable results described in these columns about five months ago are sure to follow.

Requests the Supreme Government to appoint a larger number of natives in the Legislative Councils of this country.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (57) of the 3rd September, but received on the 8th, after highly eulogizing the British Indian administration, observes that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend in a great measure on the nature of its laws. If this view be correct, it is desirable that the Legislative Councils, in which Government has been so very kind to admit natives, should contain such native members as are really able to give sound advice to their European compeers. It is often found that measures advocated by native members are not adopted, for the simple reason that they are in a minority. This defect ought to be remedied. It is to be hoped that Lord Lytton, who takes great interest in the advancement of natives, will appoint them in large numbers in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and will order the subordinate Governments to do the same in their respective legislatures.

Requests Government to take notice of the policemen who got up certain cases.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (66) of the 8th September states that Mr. Larken says in his judgment in the case of theft at the Viramgám station, that the police concocted this charge against the accused. Dr. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate of Poona, has also recorded in a case of dacoity that there was no evidence against the accused, and the police did wrong in charging them with the crime, and not giving them an opportunity to be liberated on bail. In such cases as the above, observes the *Nyáya Prakásh*, it behoves Government to punish the guilty policemen.

Requests Government to instruct Judges to fine Vakíls if they are not present when their cases are called up.

The same observes that Judges often strike off cases from the files of the court, when the Pleaders engaged in it do not appear at the appointed time. This practice inflicts injury on the parties to the cause, while the real offenders escape punishment. It behoves Government, therefore, to instruct Judges to fine Pleaders in case they are not present when their cases are called up.

Municipalities.

Complains of the filthy condition of the town of Sholápur.

A correspondent of the *Sudarshan* (37) of the 30th August, but received on the 7th September, complains that the officers of the Municipality of Sholápur are negligent in the discharge of their duties. During the last week the fall of rain in this town was rather heavy, and owing to the unevenness of the roads and the want of repairs to them, water accumulated in pools in various places. Besides, the gutters are full of filth and nothing is done to clean them. The writer requests the Managing Committee to take immediate measures to remedy this unfortunate state of things, and to repair the streets without delay.

Complains that paupers are allowed to roam about in the town of Sholápur.

Another correspondent of the same of the 6th September, but received on the 10th, says that paupers have increased of late in the town of Sholápur, and that they annoy the residents by begging hard for food. Relief-houses have been established to afford relief to these people, but owing to the negligence of the authorities they are allowed to roam about in the city. The writer hopes that steps will be taken to remedy the evil complained of.

Makes remarks in connection with the action for ejection brought by the Bombay Municipality against the Fakir in charge of the Masjid in the Victoria Gardens.

The *Yajdán Parast* (53) of the 7th September requests to be informed as to who deserves blame for the result of the action for ejection brought in the Small Cause Court by the Municipality of Bombay against the Fakir in the Victoria Gardens? The Corporation could not have omitted to take the opinion of Counsel as to the validity of its claim; and yet it is strange that the court in which the suit was filed decided that it had no jurisdiction to entertain it! This result is certainly not creditable to the Corporation, which is requested to be more careful in prosecuting similar claims.

Disapproves of the alleged proposal to make a garden near the Bhidabhanjan tower in the town of Broach.

The *Broach Samáchár* (68) of the 4th September, but received on the 8th, has heard that the ground below the tower of Bhidabhanjan, in the town of Broach, which is being cleared by order of Mr. Lely, is to be used for laying out a garden. But it is not a desirable locality. The open ground near the police lines in the neighbourhood of Suneri Mehel is better, and if a small market is built there, and a portion turned into a garden, the same would bring in a small annual income to the Corporation, and afford pleasure to the townspeople.

Native States.

Censures the Vahivatdár of the Gandevi Mahál for trying to recover debts of private parties.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 7th September publishes copies of two notices issued by the Vahivatdár of the Gandevi Táluka of the Navsári Mahál of the Gáikwád's territory, and observes that they show how partial and indiscreet this official is. The first notice contains an order on a certain Márwári to pay the usual assessment to the Desái of Gandevi, and in case of default he is threatened with the sale of his moveable property for liquidating the claim. The other notice is to the same effect, and is directed to a fisherman for the payment of the poll-tax due to the said Desái. If private individuals are allowed to recover their own debts in this manner, there is no use in maintaining civil courts. If such things as the above occur under the present administration, would it be proper to blame the former Gáikwáds for their arbitrary government? asks the *Mitra*.

A correspondent of the Scotsman (18) of the 30th August, but forgets to give his name and address.

The *Káside Mumbai* (64) of the 10th September states that in 1878 one Fátmá Begam, a resident of Hyderabad in the Deccan, accompanied by her two daughters and by her second husband, left that city and went to Junágad in search of employment. After trying in vain for some time, they ultimately set up a shop for selling sweetmeat. The two daughters are aged 8 and 6 years respectively, and are said to be very beautiful. Mr. Báudin having heard of their great beauty, had them brought by a stratagem to his own house, where they are confined against the will of their mother. He is also annoying their parents in a variety of ways. The Political Agent has not done anything to redress the grievances of the mother. If this report be true, it behoves the Bombay Government to take action in the matter, and if it is proved that Mr. Báudin has acted as stated above, he should be banished from the Junágad Darbár.

Mentions a report that Mr. Baudin has detained two young girls in his house at Junágad, against the will of their mother.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16*th September* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The Knight Marshal (§1) of the Lord Chamberlain stated that in 1878 one Lavinia Bergen, a resident of Haydenburg in the Deccan, accompanied by her two daughters and by her second husband, left that city and went to Bundia pas defained two nights in succession on complaint. After staying in Bundia for some time, they ultimately set up a home for themselves, against the will of their mother. She is also annoying them by making repeated demands for money. The two daughters are aged 8 and 9 years respectively, and are said to be very beautiful. Mr. Bendix praises Mr. Bendix pas noted as stated above, he should be pemitted from the Bundia pas defained two nights in succession on complaint of their mother. He is also annoying them by making repeated demands for money. The two daughters are aged 8 and 9 years respectively, and are said to be very beautiful. Mr. Bendix praises the Portuguese Government to take action in the matter, and it is proved that to restore the grievances of the mother. If this report be true, it deposes

Report on the Native Press.

G. W. KUNKARAY.

Report on the Native Press.

Town Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

16th September 1878.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 20th September 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
39	The Dayán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700
41	„ Nibandha Sár	Do.	Do. ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
45	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
46	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
48	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
49	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
50	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
51	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
52	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
53	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
54	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
55	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
56	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
57	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
58	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
59	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
60	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
61	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
62	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
63	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
64	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
65	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
66	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*67	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
68	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*69	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
70	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
71	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
72	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
73	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
74	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
75	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
76	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
77	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on the recent occurrences at Cabul.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 15th September gives the substance of the events which have recently happened at Cabul, and observes that at present it is only necessary to consider the measures which should be taken to put down the mutineers who took the insane step of murdering the English Envoy and the members of his suite. Knowing as he did the temper of the troops at Herat, Yakub Khan ought not to have allowed them to enter Bala Hissar. He evidently does not possess the ability or foresight of his father Shere Ali. We also cannot help remarking that the Government of India was precipitate in entering into a treaty with him, inasmuch as it cannot have been ignorant of the actual state of affairs in Afghanistan. The British Government rushed into the Afghan war in order to effect a scientific rectification of the Frontier, but its consequence has been the massacre of the English Embassy at Cabul. Our Government has now three ways of extricating itself from the embarrassing position in which it has found itself. For instance, it might place Yakub Khan, if he is alive, or some other prince, on the throne of Cabul and support him against his own subjects; but such a policy will ultimately prove disastrous. Again, our rulers will not encounter any difficulty in subjugating Afghanistan and annexing it to the British dominions. Such a scheme, however, will in the end prove very costly and besides will bring the English frontier in close proximity to the Russians. Under these circumstances we would strongly advise the Government of India to send a large army into Afghanistan in order to thrash the mutineers, and after exhibiting to the Afghans the power and skill of the English nation, it should be withdrawn and our Government should cease all connection with that country. The Afghans will then learn that they have nothing to gain by fighting with the English. It is possible that the withdrawal of the English from all participation in Afghan affairs will encourage the Russians to carry on their intrigues, but this is not likely to be the case since the Afghans hate the Russians much more than the English.

Says that the rules relating to the employment of University Graduates are not observed in the case of men who possess interest.

The same notices the appointment of Mr. Pheroz Husung Dastur as Acting District Deputy Collector of Kaira, and says that we are glad that this young man, who passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts only a short time ago, has been selected to fill a high and responsible post under Government. At the same time we cannot help remarking that, according to the rules recently promulgated by Government on the subject of the employment of Graduates in the Revenue Department, he was only qualified for the post of a Mámlatdár's Second Kárkún, and that in the ordinary course he would have had to serve as Mámlatdár for some years before he could have been considered fit for a Deputy Collectorship. We believe that this gentleman's father holds a high post as Translator under Government. Again, recently a young Parsi who had only passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and whose official experience consisted in attending at the Secretariat as a candidate for a few months, was appointed to an Assistant Commissonership of Customs. He is the son of the Honourable Dosabhoy Framji, who holds the distinguished position of a Member of the Legislative Council, and is besides the License-tax Collector of Bombay. From these two instances it would seem as if Government considered the sons of distinguished individuals qualified to fill posts involving great responsibility, although they may not possess any official experience whatever. It is strange that the orders of Government on the subject of employing University men should not be observed in the case of men who possess interest.

Makes comments on Chapter IV. of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 8th September, in commenting upon the fourth chapter of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that the Honourable Mr. Hope in his speech declared that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code on the subject of insolvency were defective in many respects, but we do not think that those defects have been removed by the alterations introduced into this Bill. It is, of course, quite right to afford relief to a man

who is hopelessly involved in debt, but at the same time this relief should not be easily obtainable, and all exemption from future payments should be granted only on the clearest and most conclusive proof of inability to meet present liabilities. By section 25 Subordinate Judges in the Deccan are by virtue of their office invested with jurisdiction in insolvency cases, and the same course may with advantage be adopted all over the Presidency. Section 26 is an improvement on section 344 of the Civil Procedure Code. We think an insolvency law like that which obtains in the Presidency towns should be made applicable to the Mofussil, and it will prove extremely beneficial. Section 27 is not sufficiently stringent, and therefore the adjudication in insolvency should be regulated by section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code. Section 28 is good as it stands, although the Názir may have some ground for complaint for the additional work which will be thrown on him without any addition to his remuneration. The provisions of section 30 are harsh and unsuitable. It gave rise to debate in the Legislative Council, during which Mr. Cockerel jocularly observed that under certain circumstances a creditor might have to take the pigs of his insolvent debtor in satisfaction of his debt; but this is not likely to be the case in India, since the money-lenders belong to a class which abhor such animals and would refuse to accept them. This section should not be allowed to stand as it is. Section 356 of the Civil Procedure Code, with its subsequent emendations, gives as much protection to the indebted agriculturists as is desirable, and hence section 31 and the three following it may be expunged. According to section 35 the terms of imprisonment to which insolvents are liable are reduced as compared with those sanctioned in section 359 of the Civil Code. It would, therefore, seem that Government would go to any length in order to protect indebted agriculturists, but such a policy is clearly opposed to sound morality. Criminals are kept under restraint by fear of punishment, and in proportion as its severity is relaxed, they are likely to increase in number. If it is considered desirable to make alterations in section 359 of the Civil Code, it would be better to permit Subordinate Judges to send insolvents who have committed perjury or published false schedules to magistrates in order that proper notice may be taken of their misconduct.

Makes comments on the fifth and the two succeeding chapters of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The same of the 11th September, in commenting on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that the appointments of Patels as village Munsifs will not prove successful. As a rule they are an ignorant set of people, and on account of the factions which usually exist in villages, they will not be above partiality. The discussion of the simplest point of law will also be beyond their capacity. Besides, if the decisions of village Munsifs are objected to on the ground of corruption or partiality, the special Judge will have enough to do in attending to them and will have hardly any time for other work. The Honourable Mr. Hope said that Patels were to be invested with power to try suits, in order to bring justice to the homes of poor defendants, but there are other ways of accomplishing this object. According to section 23 of Act XIV. of 1869, Government can empower Subordinate Judges to hold their courts in any village within their jurisdiction, and if this is done, the object aimed at in the appointment of Patels as Munsifs will be attained. The Government of India, in commenting on this subject, says that the appointments of Patels as village Munsifs should be made on the ground of the influence which they appear to possess with the villagers and not on the ground of their capacity to read and write. If this suggestion is acted upon, their decisions will not stand the examination of the special Judge, on account of most of them being utterly ignorant of reading and writing. We think that the decisions of village Munsifs should not be final and the suggestion of the Government of India should not be adopted. We entirely approve of the provisions contained in Chapter VI., but doubt whether they could be worked in a satisfactory manner. Conciliators should be men noted for their respectability and impartiality, and it will be no easy task to secure the services of such men. It is suggested that the selection of conciliators should be made from among the pensioned servants of Government, but we think that this will be impossible, since they usually reside in large towns and cities and not in villages. Besides, even if such men are to be had, it will be found that they are men who have transactions with agriculturists, that is, with the very persons whose disputes they will

have to decide. Moreover, a considerable number of pensioned officers are Brahmans, and in the opinion of the Bombay Government such men are usually crafty and selfish and not fit to be entrusted with work of this kind. Upon the whole the difficulties in the way of obtaining proper conciliators are insuperable, but since this Bill is to be passed as an experimental measure, we have no objection to give a trial to this method of settling disputes. The suggestions of the Honourable Syed Mahomed on this section are well worth considering. The conciliators should be bound to give their decisions within a specified period and limitation should not run while suits are pending before them. Clause 2 of section 50 is ambiguous, and it should be clearly stated whether the conciliators are to receive remuneration. Chapter VII. provides for the appointment of a Special Judge and an Assistant, but we doubt whether they will be able to do all the work which will devolve on them. Confusion is likely to ensue on account of the conflict of authority between the Special and District Judges and hence their jurisdictions should be clearly defined. With reference to the creation of twelve new subordinate courts, it seems to be the intention of the Bombay Government that the courts in the Deccan should be presided over by experienced Subordinate Judges, and in order to accomplish this object, it is proposed that the new Judges should be employed in Gujarát, Konkan and Karnatak, and experienced men from those parts should be brought to the Deccan. We do not think that this proposal will succeed. We can easily name old Subordinate Judges who possess experience but who do not care to keep up their knowledge of law to the requirements of the times. In making selections, therefore, care should be taken that the Subordinate Judges in the Deccan possess both qualifications.

Requests Government to do something for the paupers in Poona.

The same in its local news states that although the fall of rain has been copious and seasonable, and the harvesting prospects appear to be bright, yet pauperism has not declined and it would seem that distress still prevailed. In the City of Poona paupers have so much increased of late that hardly a minute passes when their voice is not heard. Besides, their lean bodies show that they have had to remain for days without food. Deformity of every kind is visible in the streets of Poona. The other day a pauper was found nearly dead near the hospital for the cure of contagious diseases and such cases often occur. Upon the whole the condition of the poor is extremely lamentable, and it is to be hoped that Government will do something to improve it.

Says that the arrangements for the trial of criminal cases in the Districts of Násik and Sholápur are not satisfactory.

The same of the 18th September says that on account of the unwillingness of Government to fill up the Joint-Judgeship and the temporary transfer of Mr. Pollen from Sholápur to Thána, it has been ordered that the criminal cases at Násik should be tried at Thána and those at Sholápur in Poona. We are unable, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, to see any advantage in this arrangement. The trial of criminal cases at a great distance from the district in which they happened will cause considerable expense to Government in the shape of payment to witnesses and also great annoyance and trouble to the witnesses themselves. It would have been better to have invested the Assistant Judge in Poona with the powers of a Sessions Judge, and then directed him to preside at the Criminal Sessions in Sholápur or to have postponed the trials until the return of Mr. Pollen. Similarly, the Assistant Judge at Thána might have been invested with like powers and told to hold the sessions at Násik or even the District Magistrate of Násik might have been invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. Any of these arrangements would have been less objectionable.

Makes remarks in connection with the appointment of Mr. Pheroz Husung to a Deputy Collectorship.

The same alludes to the appointment of Mr. Pheroz Husung Dastur as Acting District Deputy Collector of Káira, and says that this young man is the son of Khán Báhádur Husungji Jamasji Dastur, at present an Assistant Professor in the Deccan College, and about whose appointment to the Oriental Translatorship a thick rumour prevailed at one time. There are many natives in the Revenue Department who have both by their ability and experience acquired every right for promotion, and we are

therefore, unable to understand why their claims should have been passed over, or what peculiar excellence there is in Mr. Pheroz that he should have been selected to fill so responsible a post in preference. If this appointment has been made with the intention of affording encouragement to University Graduates, it is somewhat surprising that a selection should not have been made from among Mámlatdárs who had gone through the University course. There are half a dozen of such men in the service, and, besides, they have passed the Higher Standard Examination. Will any one contend that Mr. Dastur is in any way the superior of these men? Again, by the recently published rules on the employment of University men, Graduates have to commence on Rs. 35 per mensem, and are entitled to promotion only after passing two stiff examinations. Have these restrictions been set aside in the case of Mr. Dastur? If so, it is difficult to conceive how he will be able to perform his Revenue and Magisterial duties. If he does not do his work satisfactorily, his failure will unfavourably affect the destinies of all University Graduates. An opportunity for nominating Natives to Civil Service posts will soon occur, and if selections like the above are made, Government will find an excuse for declaring Natives unfit to hold high appointments.

Says that there was no necessity for the appointment of an eighth Judge in the High Court.

The same alludes to the appointment of Mr. F. D. Melvill as Acting Judge of the High Court, and remarks that the business in that court has so much declined of late, that there is not enough work to keep seven Judges occupied for even four days in the week. We are, therefore, surprised that the eighth Judgeship should have been filled up, particularly when it has been allowed to remain in abeyance since the departure of Mr. Justice West to Simla. Besides, no reasons have been assigned for passing over Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, who for some years acted as a Judge of the High Court and whose work was approved of by the Chief Justice. Perhaps it may be the intention of the authorities to send one Judge on circuit, and such an arrangement will, no doubt, be some excuse for the appointment of Mr. Melvill.

Says that a certain Honorary Magistrate is unfit for his duties.

A correspondent of the same reports that Mr. Sitaram Jeywant Athgharé, whom Government has been pleased to appoint an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the City of Poona, is unfit for the position which has been thrust upon him. He is ignorant of law and has not the faintest notion of weighing evidence. His hold over his vernacular is very slight, and he is unable to express himself in tolerably decent Maráthi. The writer adduces evidence in justification of his opinion.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* of the 18th September, in commenting upon the above, says that the peculiar excellence of the British Government consists in the superiority of its courts of justice, but if they are presided over by men like Mr. Athgharé, the administration of justice will be brought into contempt. It is very good of Government to enhance the importance of respectable landholders by investing them with magisterial powers, but the appointment of incompetent men will not accomplish the object which Government has in view. Besides, the people are the greatest sufferers. Our correspondent has clearly demonstrated Mr. Athgharé's utter unfitness to perform the duties of a magistrate. It is to be hoped that the higher authorities will direct their attention to this point. If it is intended to reward this man, he might be made a Ráo Báhádur or a C.S.I.

Says that the grounds urged for the annexation of Cashmere are untenable.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 15th September, in an article on the annexation of Cashmere, says that some English journals have of late been raving in the most frantic manner on Indian politics. We know that their prattle will not do any harm, since the affairs of India are at present managed by statesmen eminent for their wisdom, but the persistent expression of a particular set of opinions is calculated to damage the cause which is attacked. Last year a terrible famine raged in Cashmere, and owing to the inability of the Maharaja to meet the crisis half the population was swept away. Upon this the English newspapers remark that when a similar calamity happened in British territory, it was successfully encountered, and that if Cashmere had been

a British province so many people would not have been allowed to die. It would, therefore, be to the advantage of the inhabitants of Cashmere to annex that territory to the British dominions. We are unable to concur in this view. On the assumption of the sovereignty of India by the Queen in 1857, it was solemnly declared that the British Government had no idea of extending its territorial limits, and this pledge was renewed when Her Majesty assumed the title of Empress. At the grand Darbár held at Delhi in 1877, it was declared by His Excellency the Viceroy to the assembled princes that Her Majesty the Empress looked upon them as friends, and that it was their duty to help each other on trying occasions. Under these circumstances it behoves the British Government to help the Maharaja of Cashmere in mitigating the horrors of a famine. Besides, it is not just to blame the ruler of Cashmere for the deaths which occurred in his territory, since when famine happened in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, thousands of people died, and nobody then blamed the British Government for these lamentable occurrences. It is, therefore, absurd to urge the inability of a Government to meet a certain crisis as a ground for annexing its territory. In conclusion the writer makes some remarks on the Vernacular Press Act, which are irrelevant to the subject of the article and which have been frequently reported.

Complains that the steamer which plies between Dharamtar and Bombay arrives late at the latter port.

The same in its local news states that the steamer which plies between Dharamtar and Bombay, instead of reaching the latter station at 5 P.M., as usual, now-a-days arrives at twelve o'clock at night, and hence the passengers are put to much trouble and inconvenience. It is strange that the irregular arrival of the steamer has not attracted the notice of the Collector of Kolába. Formerly contractors of ferry-boats were fined if they did not reach their destination at the appointed time. If that regulation is not in force now, the grievances of passengers cannot be redressed, but if it is, then it behoves the authorities to take measures to see that the owner of the steamer acts according to the terms of the contract.

Advocates the introduction of a permanent settlement in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 14th September, in one of its principal leaders, says that owing to the want of a permanent settlement in the Bombay Presidency, the ryots have come to believe that they have no proprietary right in the land and hence they do not care to improve its capabilities. The officials, however, consider that the deterioration of the soil has been brought about by the ignorance of the agriculturists themselves, and that a diffusion of the knowledge of agriculture will enable them to adopt superior methods of cultivation, and thus increase the yield of their fields. It is also urged that if the land revenue is settled in perpetuity, Government will have to forego for ever any increase of revenue which may accrue from the increased fertility of the soil. It is to be regretted that this divergence of opinion should exist between the governors and the governed on a matter of such vital importance, and the early termination of the controversy is very much to be desired in the interests of all. If a comparison is instituted between the land revenue collections of different years since the formation of this Presidency in 1817, by the annexation of the dominions of the Peishwas, it will be found that the increase of the land revenue is attributable to the annexation of Sind and Sátára, and to the millions of acres of waste lands which have since been brought under cultivation. No increase of revenue has been derived from the increased fertility of the soil. In 1867 the land revenue amounted to three krores and sixty-three lacs of rupees. Since then the revised settlements have been introduced in some Collectorates, and yet the average land revenue collections for the past ten years have fallen to three krores and fifty-nine lacs of rupees. Besides, wherever the new rates have been adopted, the land tax has been considerably increased, but the realizations have immensely fallen short of the amounts shown in the records of the Survey Department. Various reasons can be assigned for this unfortunate state of things. Many farmers abandoned their fields on account of their inability to meet the new assessments, and in some places remissions had to be granted. We are under these circumstances unable to see how Government can have profited by the periodical settlements. The exorbitant nature of the revised assessments has caused thousands of agriculturists

in the Deccan to forsake their homes and seek for living elsewhere, and some have even dared to take to plundering. Upon the whole the permanent settlement of the land revenue will be beneficial in every way, and the abolition of the Survey Department, which its introduction will necessitate, will be a clear gain to Government.

Says that the people will suffer if the Joint-Judgeship is not filled up.

The same says that, from the fact that no one has yet been appointed to the Joint-Judgeship, it would seem that Government had no idea of filling up the appointment, and it is stated that the fate of the office establishment is under consideration. At present there are 400 appeals pending at Násik which are ready for hearing, and if there is no one to decide them the arrears will increase and the people will be the sufferers.

Says that the management of the G. I. P. Railway is costly.

The same alludes to the trial and acquittal of Messrs. Dewey and Bedford, and says that the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway agreed to give the former Rs. 8,000 and the latter Rs. 7,000 as compensation for the trouble and expense to which they were put in defending themselves when charged with complicity in the grain robberies which happened on the G. I. P. Railway about a couple of years ago. But owing to this railway being a guaranteed line, the disbursement of these sums required the sanction of Government, which, we hear, has been refused. If this be so, the whole proceeding appears to us extraordinary. Since Messrs. Dewey and Bedford have been declared not guilty, it is fair to grant them compensation, but if Government has refused sanction for want of funds, there are other ways of making retrenchments. The management of the G. I. P. Railway is unnecessarily costly and great reductions are feasible in it. Government should direct its attention to this point.

Says that the notorious character who is awaiting his trial in Poona may be Wasudew Balwant Kále.

The *Jagan Mitra* (14) of the 15th September says that a Brahman of the name of Wasudew Balwant Kále, a native of the village of Golup in the neighbourhood of Ratnágiri, left his home about twenty years ago and his whereabouts have never been discovered. He is tall and strong. It is possible that he may have visited different parts of India as a pilgrim, and that in that case he may have a long beard. If it should turn out that the notorious character who is now awaiting his trial in Poona be not Wasudew Balwant Fadke, it behoves Government to enquire whether he is Wasudew Balwant Kále, since the difference in their names consists only in the surname. The brother of Wasudew Balwant Kále is at Golup, and if he is taken to Poona he will be able at once to say whether the man in custody is really his brother.

Comments upon a rumour published in the *Indu Prakásh* with reference to the army of the Gáikawád.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 12th September, in an article on the army of the Baroda State, says that Sir T. Mahadewráw is the most eminent native statesman of the present times. He has served in more than one Native State, and every where he earned the approbation of the British Government. Rája Sir T. Mahadewráw is an excellent English scholar, and owing to his being one of a batch of educated natives of a former generation, he is extremely fond of the English people. When he was Diván at Travancore he gave the right of coffee-planting solely to Englishmen. He is one of those men who would not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of Native States in order to propitiate the present rulers of India, and it is for this reason that he acquired notoriety for his administration of Travancore. He did not shine equally at Indore, but at Baroda he has been adding laurels to his former fame. There have been several boundary disputes pending between the British Government and the State of Baroda, which he has settled to the satisfaction of the former. He is one of those who would rather suffer than engage in dissensions. A little while ago a certain rumour was published in the *Indu Praksáh* with reference to the army of the Baroda State. This was subsequently contradicted in the *Times of India*, but the *Indu Prakásh* still adheres to its original statement. It is said that the Resident saw a few cannons at Baroda, and thinking that it was not safe to keep them, recommended the Diván to break them into pieces. Upon this Sir T. Mahadewráw ordered all the cannons in the kingdom to be destroyed. When this news appeared in the Vernacular newspapers, a

contradiction was published in the *Times of India*, but we need not say that it was of no importance. Of course the destruction of a few cannons will not make any difference to the Gáikawád, but we are sorry at the want of independence shown by the Diván on this occasion. There is no ground for saying that the report about the abolition of the army of the Gáikawád is untrue. The British Government has for some time become alarmed at the enormous forces of Native States and is devising measures for reducing them. At such a juncture it is simple madness to believe that it will not have its own way, particularly when it has a pliant minister like Sir T. Mahadewráw to deal with, and from his antecedents we may safely calculate that he will not offer any opposition. It is true that the armies of Native Princes are perfectly useless either for offensive or defensive purposes, but it appears to us hardly creditable either to the Minister or to the paramount power to come to an agreement on a question which can be more appropriately settled when the Prince attains his majority. Besides, Sir T. Mahadewráw is an extremely subservient man and will agree to any arrangement which the British Government may dictate. His policy as Diván has been approved in many quarters, but we think that the exhibition of a little more independence in his present position will prove beneficial to the State. He should not do anything calculated to lower the prestige of his master.

Requests Government to transfer Mr. Fernandez, the Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad.

The *Hitechchhu* (46) of Ahmedabad of the 11th September, but received on the 15th, is thankful to Government for having adopted its recommendation for the transfer of Mr. Borrodaile from Ahmedabad, of which district he has been Collector for many years. It is, however, concerned to see that its other recommendation, for the transfer of Mr. Fernandez, has not been attended to, and hopes Government will be gracious enough to adopt it. He has been very long at Ahmedabad, and must necessarily have become tired of that station.

Does not think that Mr. Borrodaile deserves an address from the people of Ahmedabad.

The same severely censures the few leading men of Ahmedabad who were trying to get up a meeting to do honour to Mr. Borrodaile on his approaching departure from that city. Excepting in one or two matters, he has not only done no good to the people of this city, but has done injury to them. The attempt to get up a meeting was made by servile flatterers, who should not have convened it before obtaining permission from Government, which has prohibited its officers from receiving addresses.

Requests the Bombay Government to order Mr. Motilál, the Police Inspector of Surat, to go to the station to which he has been transferred.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 14th September, in mentioning a report that Mr. Motilál, the Police Inspector of the town of Surat, has petitioned Government not to send him to the Panch Maháls, observes that he was ordered in 1878 to go to Khándesh, but got the order cancelled and succeeded in getting himself appointed at Surat. He has not obeyed the recent order of transfer to the Panch Maháls, and is doing his utmost to be allowed to remain where he is. If other officers of Government go quietly when they are transferred, it is unaccountable why so much favour should be shown to Mr. Motilál? What conspicuous services has he rendered to Government, that it should frequently comply with his wishes? Mr. Motilál recently made a trip to Bombay, and on his return a rumour prevailed that his transference from Surat was cancelled. This has made the people of Surat very sorry, as he is not liked for several reasons by such inhabitants as hold independent views. It behoves the Bombay Government, therefore, to compel the Inspector to go to the place to which he has been transferred.

Observes that a mistake was made in sending an Envoy to Cabul.

The same, in alluding to the recent massacre of the English Embassy, observes that many persons had seen that the British Government had committed blunders in the management of the Afghan war, but the *Gujarát Mitra* was prevented by the Press Act from pointing them out. Government should have remembered the treachery of the Afghans in 1840, and ought not to have sent an Envoy to Cabul. When, however, it was decided to

send one, care should have been taken to send a much larger escort for his protection. Again, even if it was considered desirable to have a British Resident at Cabul, he should not have been sent so soon. The Afghans should have been gradually conciliated and their affection secured, and when this was done an Envoy might have been sent with safety. These precautions were not taken, and Sir Louis Cavagnari was sent with a handful of soldiers among a perfidious and fanatical race, who could not bear the sight of strangers among them. By the massacre of the Envoy and his suite they have done an act for which they will have to pay heavily; but the lives of British soldiers have been sacrificed and the trouble and cost of a new campaign has been incurred.

Observes that the cost of the annual visits of His Excellency the Viceroy to Simla should be reduced.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the 14th September, in noticing the report that His Excellency the Viceroy intended to go to Chini, alludes to the old complaint of the Press that much needless expenditure is incurred on account of the annual migration of the Government of India to Simla, and that the same ought not to be allowed. This recommendation of the Press, observes the *Samáchár*, was made in ordinary times; but it now deserves more attention, as the condition of the Indian finances is so unsatisfactory, and Government is so anxious to reduce the expenses of the State. It is true that an overworked official in the position of His Excellency the Viceroy needs a visit to a sanitarium to invigorate his constitution; but there is no reason why so large an expenditure as is now incurred should be spent on the annual sojourns to Simla. Their cost ought to be reduced within reasonable bounds. His Excellency has been at Simla for some time past, and it would appear that there was no need for his going to Chini at a great expense to the State.

Complains that native policemen do not apprehend European offenders in Bombay, and requests the attention of the Police Commissioner to this state of things.

The same of the 16th instant describes the murderous attack made on Wednesday last by a European soldier on a Mahomedan and his servant on the Bhendi Bazár Road, and observes that the latter has died from the injuries which he received on the occasion. The affray was going on for some time, but not a single native policeman out of those who were stationed on that road interfered to prevent the assailant from inflicting injuries on the deceased. Policemen, however, do not deserve blame for this kind of behaviour. They are told that whenever a European creates a row or attacks a native, they are not to make an attempt to apprehend the culprit, but should run to the nearest police station and fetch a European inspector. It is not known whether instructions have been issued to this effect, but when policemen are questioned on the subject they say that they have received orders to act in this manner, and to apprehend natives alone if they are seen attacking Europeans. The consequence is that, though European inspectors come with all haste, the European assailants often inflict injuries before their arrival, and a result like that which has happened in the case noticed above follows. If a native policeman had apprehended the soldier when he commenced his attack, the deceased would not have been seriously hurt. Drunken soldiers and sailors frequently walk into the houses of respectable persons and create a disturbance; and the inmates and neighbours are obliged to defend themselves as well as they are able before the arrival of the European inspector. In conclusion, the *Samáchár* requests the immediate attention of the Police Commissioner to this state of things, and requests him to cancel immediately the abovementioned instructions, if he has issued them; and if he has not, to disabuse the minds of the native policemen of the wrong impression, and to order them to act towards European culprits in the same way as they do towards native offenders.

Observes that Government has not done well in prohibiting newspaper correspondents from going with the Afghan Expeditionary Force.

The same observes that the Anglo-Indian papers are quite right in complaining of the Resolution of Government prohibiting newspaper correspondents from accompanying the Afghan Expeditionary Force. For some time to come the events occurring in Afghanistan will draw to themselves the attention of the people here and in England. If independent correspondents are not

permitted to go with the force, the public will have to suffer much inconvenience in this matter. If news from the seat of war is not freely doled out, various kinds of rumours will, as usual, obtain currency and will create great uneasiness in the public mind. The Anglo-Indian papers are, therefore, right in urging Government to cancel the Resolution.

Observes that Mr. Saunders, the Judge of Farakábád, ought also to have been punished for having acted improperly towards Pandit Harsai.

The same of the 20th September, in alluding to the decision which has been passed in the case of Pandit Harsai, the Subordinate Judge of Farakábád, observes that according to the conclusions of the Commission which enquired into the case, the Pandit is convicted of having made an assault on his superior officer, and, consequently, the punishment inflicted on him was just. But the Commission's decision also accuses Mr. Saunders, the Judge, of having acted towards his subordinate in such a manner as to lead to a breach of the peace; and he ought, therefore, to have been punished, but it is to be regretted that nothing of the kind has been done.

States that the dearness of toddy has led to an increase of mortality in the Pargana of Jalálpor.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (49) of the 18th September states that the recently imposed tax on date-trees has raised the price of toddy, and the poor are therefore unable to buy it. The discontinuance of this drink, which was a part of their daily food, has increased the death-rate, particularly among the residents of the Jalálpor Pargana. The authorities might hesitate to believe the above assertion, but if they make proper enquiries on the spot they will find that it is perfectly true. (The *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 14th September makes similar remarks on the authority of a correspondent.)

Disapproves of the recent increase in the duty on opium.

The same of the 19th September, in noticing the recent increase in the duty on opium, observes that before the massacre of the Embassy in Cabul, it was rumoured that the unpopular license-tax would be abolished as the condition of the finances had improved. But the sad news of the massacre has destroyed all hope of the burden of taxation being lightened. The cost of the avenging expedition to Cabul will create a deficit in the treasury, to meet which the income-tax, it was feared, would have to be imposed. But Government has avoided the necessity of increasing taxation by raising the duty on opium, the consumers of which will alone have to bear the new burden. The increase will bring in a good round sum of twenty lacs of rupees, but whether the trade will be able to bear this additional burden is a material question. Two years ago the duty was raised from 600 to 650 rupees per chest, and the opium merchants thereupon complained that the increase would ruin their trade; and yet the export of this drug did not diminish, and this appears to have induced the authorities to make a further increase of fifty rupees in the duty. But merchants sometimes carry on their trade at a loss. Persons competent to give an opinion on this subject say that a loss of about fifty rupees per chest is already incurred by exporters, and the recent increase will only augment it. The opium merchants will not at once cease exporting the drug and will carry on their ventures until they are ruined completely. The increase in the duty will also encourage other countries to enter into competition with India in the production of this drug. Persia and China have already commenced to produce it. The former can and does produce a superior drug than that grown in Malwa but is unable to extend its cultivation. China produces an inferior drug, but the Chinese authorities might be induced to take away the prohibition for its cultivation and to try to produce a better kind, when they see that India has exorbitantly increased its price. And if this comes to pass the Indian trade will ultimately suffer. It behoves Government, therefore, to consider seriously whether in increasing the duty an injury has not been done to the opium trade. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (50) of the 18th September repeats some of the above arguments in condemning the enhancement of the duty on Malwa opium.)

The same of the 20th September states that the Bombay Government has entered into a contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of eight thousand tons of railway material to Kurrachee at the rate of eight rupees per ton. The merchants here are much concerned to find that the contract in question was made without publicly calling for tenders. It is said that had such tenders been invited, Government could have secured freight at half the rate at which the contract is given, and would have thereby saved about forty thousand rupees. Great economy needs to be exercised in the present unsatisfactory condition of the finances. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (48) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.)

Observes that the contract for carrying railway materials from Bombay to Kurrachee has been given to the B. I. S. Navigation Company at an exorbitant rate.

The *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 14th September observes that had Parliament been sitting just now, the policy towards Afghanistan would have been once more subjected to enquiry after the cruel massacre of the Envoy and his suite; and then Lord Beaconsfield would have found it no easy matter to satisfy the English nation. After the mess which the Ministry had got into with reference to the Berlin treaty and the Zulu war, the re-opening of hostilities with Afghanistan would have given a great shock to the policy adopted, and would have given more weight to the charge brought by the Opposition, that the Ministers had needlessly caused England to enter into unprofitable wars. The Earl of Beaconsfield intended to enfeeble Russia by the Berlin treaty; but she has, on the contrary, become stronger, and India has been unnecessarily brought into difficulties. His Lordship has led England also into a similarly complicated position by undertaking the war with the Zulus. Sir Garnet Wolsely was despatched to Zululand with great pomp. Soon after his arrival there he telegraphed that the war had ended, and even intimated that the troops would be soon sent back to England. But the war will not, it appears, close until the setting in of the next cold season. The recent sad occurrence at Cabul has given fresh insult to the English flag, which ought to be resented. Poor India will not be able to do it single-handed, and England must assist her with men and money to accomplish the task which has assumed an Imperial form. England must now redeem the promise given by the Ministry at a recent discussion in Parliament, that she would share with India the cost of the war if it became an Imperial concern. But how would the Ministry fare at the hands of such Englishmen as do not wish England to embroil herself in a war, since the excuse for a scientific frontier for the Indian Empire has failed and the English flag has received an insult. (The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Thinks that England will condemn the policy adopted by the present Ministry.

The *Yajdán Parast* (53) of the 14th September, in alluding to the appointment of Mr. F. D. Melvill as Judge of the High Court, observes that the work on the Appellate Side has of late considerably diminished and that four Judges are not required. Moreover, the Chief Justice only a short time ago recommended that the number of Civilian Judges might be reduced by one. Under such circumstances, and when reductions are being carried on everywhere, it would seem that the appointment of Mr. Melvill to the Bench of the High Court requires explanation.

Observes that Mr. Melvill ought not to have been appointed to the High Court Bench.

The *Loka Mitra* (55) of the 14th September also observes that the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the overgrown expenditure of the Indian Public Works, has sorely disappointed the public which had formed high expectations as to the result of its labours. The arguments put forth are similar to those advanced by the *Rást Goftár* (51) of the 7th instant, and noticed at length in the last weekly summary.

Observes that the labours of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the overgrown Public Works expenditure have proved unsatisfactory.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (57) of the 10th September, but received on the 15th, makes the observation, very frequently made before by the Native Press, that most European officers do not mix freely with Natives, and, therefore, do not possess any knowledge of their wants. In course of time those officers get into the Legislative Councils, and prepare drafts of Acts; but are not able to propose such laws as would be acceptable to the people. Educated Natives and Native merchants are alone conversant with the wants of the people, and they should be appointed in sufficient numbers in these Councils; and if the work of preparing draft Acts is entrusted to them, they will be able to propose laws acceptable to the people. Rich persons generally do not know the real condition of their fellow countrymen, and hence most of them do not turn out good legistators. If educated merchants were appointed, they would be able to suggest the enactment of salutary laws. It behoves the paternal British Government to do this, in order that its laudable intentions may be carried out. In conclusion, the *Samsher* mentions the names of several Native gentlemen who are in its opinion qualified for the honourable post of a legislator.

Prays Government to appoint educated Natives in the Legislative Councils.

The same observes that Mr. Borrodaile has done a great deal for the people of Ahmedabad as regards their municipal comforts and conveniences. After mentioning several works which he has done for them, the *Samsher* observes that the inhabitants are grateful to him and are sorry for his approaching departure.

Observes that Mr. Borrodaile has done a great deal for the city of Ahmedabad.

The *Niti Prakásh* (61) of the 13th September states that although a great deal of money was spent upon the building in which the Government school at Dákor is located, yet it is in a dangerous condition and may come down at any time. The authorities concerned are requested to examine the building and do whatever may be necessary to make it safe.

Says that the school-house at Dákor is in a dangerous condition.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (66) of the 15th September, in noticing the recommendation said to have been made by the Army Commission, that out of the one hundred and twenty thousand Native soldiers, twenty thousand should be disbanded, observes that it would not be discreet to reduce the Native army. European soldiers cost more than native sepoys. Again, the Continental Princes are increasing their armies; and if a war breaks out in Europe, European troops would have to be sent from India. Under such a contingency very few troops would be left in the latter country for her protection. It seems, therefore, desirable that the number of the European troops alone should be reduced.

Observes that the number of European troops should be reduced.

The same approves of the recommendation said to have been made by the Army Commission, that the camps at Deesa and Neemuch should be abolished, and the one made by the *Times of India*, that the camp at Kolhápur should also be done away with. These recommendations, observes the *Nyáya Prakásh*, will effect an appreciable reduction in the expenditure of the army without affecting its efficiency, and ought, therefore, to be adopted. The strength of the camps at many other stations will also admit of reduction.

Observes that the camps at Deesa, Neemuch and Kolhápur should be abolished.

Native States.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (47) of the 14th September complains that there is no school at Bilimora for the children of Hindu and Mahomedan parents. It is strange that while the Gáikawád's Government has opened schools in small villages, none is given to this large town. It is said that in 1877 Sir T. Máhadewráw visited the place, and on the residents pointing out the great desideratum, he promised to

Requests the Diván of Baroda to open a Gujaráti and an English school at Bilimora.

open a school. But unfortunately this has not been done. A Gujaráti and an English school is maintained here by some charitable Pársi gentlemen, but in both of them Pársi children alone are admitted.

Condemns the alleged strictness of the Baroda administration in regard to the publication of news.

The *A'rya Mitra* (54) of the 14th September observes that there is a report that those servants of the Gáikawádi State who are suspected of keeping communication with newspapers are kept under strict surveillance, and, consequently, they are afraid of writing any thing to the press. It is also said that there was a small press at Baroda, and a periodical was printed for some time; but the proprietor was obliged to sell the concern. If the above report be true, such strictness in regard to the press shows that the authorities are afraid that the black side of their administration might be exposed, and there can be little difference between the misrule which existed before the deportation of Malhárráw to Madras and the existing administration.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd September 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

7 N P 20—9 [CON 392]

A 11 F 50—9 [cox 385]
BOUND : ENTERED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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The Vice-Master (pt) of the Ind Subcontpet operates that there is a report that those servants of the Chinkwadi State who are suspected of keeping communication with person-
nel, they are kept under strict surveillance, and con-
fined to the prison. It is also said that there are a small press at Baroda, and a periodical are printed for some time; but the proprietor was obliged to sell the concern. It the above report be true, such attempts in general to the press shows that the authorities are mindful that the black side of their administration might be exposed, and there can be little difference between the outside world existed before the deportation of Malharrao to Baroda and the existing administration.

G. W. KUNKADAY.
Reporter on the Native Press.

Home Secretariat, Bombay.
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th September 1878.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 27th September 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
77	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
78	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
79	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Gives reasons for not doubting the loyalty of Yakub Khan to the British Government.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 22nd September, in an article on Cabul Affairs, says that some English newspapers seem to entertain doubts of Yakub Khan's fidelity to the British Government, but we think there is no ground for this suspicion. We have no reason for considering that the attack on the Residency was premeditated, and it is perfectly possible that Yakub Khan may have been completely ignorant of it. Besides, the fact that he sent his own son to quell the tumult shows that he had no complicity with the mutineers. This argument gains additional strength, when it is remembered that one mutineer declared that the Envoy and his suite should be dealt with in the first instance, and then measures should be taken to punish Yakub Khan. Again, it is mentioned that the regiments which mutinied came from Herat, and knowing, as he did, that they disapproved of the treaty of Gundamuck, Yakub Khan ought not to have allowed them to enter Bala Hissar. This statement certainly goes to criminate him to a certain extent, but it must not be forgotten that those regiments murdered their Commander-in-Chief, who was the nominee of Yakub Khan, and hence it is extremely unlikely that he had any previous knowledge of the rising. Most probably the regiments from Herat became unruly for reasons of their own, and then threw off their allegiance to Yakub Khan. The utmost that can be urged against him is that he was not so circumspect or farseeing as his position demanded. In conclusion, the *Indu Prakásh* does not approve of the reasons which have led Government to prohibit newspaper correspondents from accompanying the different columns of the avenging army, and says that this policy is calculated to raise doubts in the minds of the public about the correctness or accuracy of the news which may be published with reference to the events of the ensuing campaign.

Says that owing to certain restrictions the existing vernacular schools have become practically useless.

A correspondent of the same states that our rulers used formerly to pay much attention to the diffusion of education among their subjects, but we regret to say that the opposite tendency is now observable. In the Collectorate of Ratnágiri about twenty to twenty-five vernacular schools have been closed within the last two years, and this result has been brought about by the absurd restrictions which have been imposed. For instance, the standard of teaching in a school is regulated by the attendance in it, and if that attendance falls below a certain specified number, the standard is at once lowered. The consequence is that in most of our vernacular schools the teaching is of the most elementary description, and is usually not carried beyond the second or third standard adopted by the Educational Department. If parents wish their children to advance higher, they have to send them to a distance in order to secure the benefit of advanced teaching, and in most cases the people are too poor to afford this luxury. The existing schools which were established after many concessions on the part of the inhabitants have now become practically useless. It is to be hoped that Government will be pleased to direct their attention to this subject.

Makes suggestions on the subject of reductions in the various departments of Government.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 21st September, in discussing the question of reductions in the public expenditure, says that under the English Government the superintending agency exists on a large scale, and, besides, a proper system of subordination is observed among the various offices composing the administration. It is the excellence of the machinery of Government which has given such stability to the British rule, but we consider that owing to its expensiveness, this advantage has been purchased too dearly. For instance, the local High Court which superintends the administration of justice is too expensive for the country, and its cost ought to be reduced. This might be done by reducing the number of Judges as well as their salaries, and also by applying the clipping process to the ministerial establishment, which is paid extravagantly and is besides too large for the amount of business which it has to do. From recent indications,

The Late Emperor (?) of the Land Septentrion in an article on China

Affairs, says that some English newspapers seem

to entertain doubts of Yakub Khan's fidelity to

the British Government, but we think there is no

ground for this suspicion. We have no reason for

corresponding that the attack on the Residency was

premeditated, and it is perfectly possible that Yakub Khan may have been

completely ignorant of it. Besides, the fact that he sent his own son to lead

the assault shows that he had no complicity with the murderers. This argument

seems conclusive, when it is remembered that one murderer declared

that the envoy and his suite should be dealt with in the most murderous, and then

most cruel manner that could be devised by Afghan ferocity. The existing

treaty was not concluded with Yakub Khan. As it is mentioned that

Yakub Khan intended to punish Hassan. This statement certainly does to criminate

the revolutionary party in Cabul, and it must not be forgotten that those revolutionists

were the friends of the envoy of Candahar. Yakub Khan ought not to have

allowed them to enter Cabul. This statement certainly does to criminate

them to a certain extent, but it must not be forgotten that those revolutionists

married their Commander-in-Chief, who was the nephew of Yakub Khan, and

people in an extremely sensitive, that he had two previous knowledge of the

intended attack. Most probably the revolutionists from Herat, seeing nothing to

their own, and then threw off their allegiance to Yakub Khan. The assault

was a failure, and it is not to be regretted that we are not to criminate as

the events of the ensuing campaign.

Foreign and the Later Administration.

it would seem that our rulers were not really in earnest on the subject of reducing the public charges. If seven Judges in the High Court are not fully employed, we fail to see any necessity for filling up the eighth Judgeship. In the same manner we see no justification for creating a third Revenue Commissionership. The work of the Revenue Department is mostly of a routine character, and is usually done by the Collectors of Districts. The Revenue Commissioners are merely channels for carrying on communication between Government and the lower revenue officials, and have really very little work to perform. Under these circumstances the abolition of this class of appointments is very much to be desired in the public interests. For similar reasons the Directorship of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspectorships might be abolished, and their work might be entrusted to the Educational Secretary to Government, to whom an assistant might be given to afford help. In conclusion, the writer asserts that there are many appointments in the public service which were created solely to give employment to Europeans, and their continuance is undesirable. It is to be hoped that our rulers will earnestly direct their attention to these suggestions.

Makes comments on Chapters VIII. and IX. of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 15th September, in commenting upon the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that it would seem from section 55 and the two following, that agreements entered into by agriculturists need not necessarily be written, nor registered; but that it is obligatory that agreements which have been reduced to writing should be registered. By leaving this loop-hole, money-lenders will begin to lend money on oral agreements, and enter the same in their account-books. It is true that this Bill will prevent sowkárs from defrauding their debtors by entering false sums in written agreements, but then it is not difficult to imagine cases where the sowkár might hand over the sum stipulated to the debtor before the village registrar, and then take back a portion of it immediately afterwards. We have not the least doubt that our clever Márwáris would invent some such artifices to evade the law. The expense of registering documents should not fall either on the creditor or debtor, as this might amount to a considerable sum in cases where the bonds are for trifling sums. Care also should be taken that the appointments of village registrars are not given to Kulkarnies. They are as a class a cunning set, and are often instrumental in creating dissensions. If the work of registering documents is handed over to them, they might take advantage of their position and commit frauds. It would be better to entrust this work to kárkúns in the offices of Sub-Judges and Mámlatdárs, who might be asked to do it without any additional remuneration. The supervision of their immediate superiors will also be beneficial. Section 58 is calculated to throw additional work on the Inspector General of Registration, and this will no doubt be urged as a reason for continuing the office. We, however, consider that the appointment is altogether unnecessary and might be abolished, and the work which is done by him might be handed over to the Collectors and their subordinates with great benefit to the public service. It is not clearly stated on whom the charge of furnishing copies of registered documents should fall. If the debtor is liable, it will only aggravate his difficulties. The mode of writing bonds is very prolix. It is, therefore, desirable to have standard forms expressed in clear and unambiguous language published for the benefit of the public. The several sections of Chapter IX. are intended for the protection of indebted agriculturists, and we have no serious objections to urge against them. They all, however, err on the side of being somewhat too inimical to the interests of sowkárs, and such a policy is calculated to obstruct trade and impair the credit of ryots. The name of the officials charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of section 68 is not stated. This omission should be rectified.

Makes comments on Chapters X. and XI. of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The same of the 18th September, in an article on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, says that the reasons which Mr. Hope gave for introducing sections 68 and the two following into this Bill are not satisfactory. We entirely concur in the objections urged against them by the Honourable Messrs. Stokes and Syed Ahmed, and if they are carefully considered in the

Messrs. Gordon and Lloyd Ahmed, and it ends are carefully considered in the
Chapter XIX and XI of the Decem
vires, Kenet Bill.

Select Committee, we have little doubt but that the first two will be expunged. If, however, it is ultimately considered advisable to retain them, we believe that they will increase the sufferings of the agricultural population. No harm will result in excluding Pleaders or Mukhtyars from appearing before Conciliators, but the same exclusion will work mischief in the case of village Munsifs, who will be, as a rule, utterly ignorant of law. The assistance of legal practitioners will be very valuable and will enable them to get through their work easily; while the cost of obtaining it will be inconsiderable. If the object of prohibiting practioners from appearing for parties in a cause be to save them expense, then we do not see why the charge for giving power of attorney should be thrown on the party furnishing it. Mr. Hope would seem to have taken up cudgels against legal practitioners to such an extent that he would not allow a relative, servant, or dependent of a party who has had the slightest tincture of legal education to appear for him; but it is not clearly stated whether the party or his relative or servant or defendant if they happen to be practitioners, are prohibited from pleading. The Honourable Mr. Stokes remarked that legal practitioners will not appear without remuneration, and that, therefore, Subordinate Judges will have often to carry on useless altercation with ignorant litigants, and this will result in the waste of valuable time. We entirely concur in this view. The provisions of section 70 are admirable, and, if its operation is extended to the rest of the Presidency, the result will be beneficial to pauper defendants. The changes made in the existing law of limitation, as described in section 73, have our approval. Our reasons for not approving sections 73 and 74 have been stated in previous articles, and need not be repeated here. Sections 76 and 77 empower the local Government to make rules and fill up omissions. This power is too wide and vague, and will not always be exercised with discretion by one or two individuals composing the Government as by a large number of Councillors. The insertion of such provisions should be avoided as much as possible in legislative enactments. In conclusion, the writer says that this Bill is undoubtedly calculated to improve the condition of the agricultural population. We hope, therefore, that it will be passed with all practicable haste with the amendments which we have suggested. The rigidity of the land assessments have undoubtedly brought about the present deplorable condition of the Deccan ryots, and we, therefore, earnestly hope that some appropriate changes will be made in the land revenue system of this Presidency.

Objects to the attendance of all the Famine Commissioners in England at the public expense.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (7) of the 15th September says that the Secretary of State for India has ordered the Famine Commissioners to attend at the India Office at the public expense for the purpose of settling their report, and that in obedience to this summons, those who are in India are expected to leave this country soon. The condition of the Indian finances is at present so unsatisfactory that Government is engaged in making reductions in the existing establishments, and at such a juncture we fail to see the wisdom of incurring additional expenditure. The report could be as well prepared in India, and there is no necessity for insisting upon the attendance of the members of the Commission in England.

Complains that the inhabitants of the City of Poona are not allowed to move out of their houses after 9 P.M.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9) of the 24th September, in its local news, states that strict orders have been issued to prevent the people of the City of Poona from moving out of their houses after nine o'clock in the night. It is said that this prohibition has been ordered on account of an increase in the number of thefts and robberies; but we cannot help remarking that it will be a source of great annoyance to the inhabitants. It would have been better if the interdiction which existed against the movement of the people after 11 P.M. had been strictly observed.

Says that Government does not do its duty as the proprietor of land in India.

The *Subodha Patrika* (12) of the 21st September, in an article on the Condition of the Agricultural Population, says that if land is cultivated annually and nothing is done to restore the recuperative powers of the soil by the application of manure, its productive powers will diminish rapidly. In India the relations of the Sovereign to the land are somewhat

peculiar. It is understood that the Government is the sole proprietor and the ryots are merely tenants at will. This understanding is not entirely disadvantageous to the agriculturists in their present degraded condition. To construct canals, to bring waste lands under cultivation, to open communications, and in fact to do every thing to increase the fertility of the soil are things beyond the capacity of our present impoverished ryots, and as long as this state continues, it is for the benefit of the country that the Government should remain the sole landlord. It is, therefore, the clear duty of our rulers to do their utmost to increase the material prosperity of the tillers of the soil, but we regret to say that this responsibility is rarely felt. Some of our revenue officials consider that the soil is capable of yielding much more than it does at present, if only the farmers possessed the requisite knowledge, and that the land-tax which appears exorbitant would not be felt at all if they knew how to make the utmost of their resources. If this view be correct, it behoves our governors to diffuse a knowledge of agriculture among the people. Again, it is said that the present assessments have been levied for years, and have not been materially increased, but it must be remembered that they were levied at a time when the yield of the soil was very great, and that it has been steadily diminishing since. Hence, it is not right to continue to levy assessments which, although they were light formerly, are now really very heavy.

Approves of the annexation of Afghanistan.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 21st September, in an article on Afghan Affairs, says that the best thing which can be done under the present circumstances is to annex Afghanistan. Our Government primarily interfered in the affairs of that country in order to prevent Russia from obtaining a footing in it, and, therefore, no stone should be left unturned to accomplish this object, although the country is sterile and its acquisition may prove costly. By taking permanent possession, the Afghans will have been well punished for their fickleness, and besides a position will be gained which will enable our Government to keep a strict watch on the movements of Russia.

Makes suggestions on the subject of reductions in the public service.

The same alludes to the reductions which are being made in the Public Works and other Departments, and observes that we cannot congratulate Government on the wisdom of the means devised for carrying them out. In order to induce retirements, officers are granted a lump sum equivalent to two or three years' pay besides the pension to which they are legitimately entitled. We fail to see how the finances could be relieved by this method of discharging superfluous officers. If an officer obtains two or three years' pay in advance, it is the same thing as if he continued in the public service, with this additional disadvantage that his services are no longer at the disposal of Government. Instead of proceeding on this extravagant plan, it would be better if Government resolved not to fill up vacancies for the next ten years. Superfluous officers will then be got rid of gradually, and the public charges will slowly diminish. Here the writer says that the increase in the number of Collectorates which was made only a few years ago was unnecessary, and their number might be reduced in the manner indicated above with great relief to the finances. There is also no justification for the continuance of a separate Salt Department. Much saving could be made by handing over the duties which are now performed by this department to the Collectors of Districts. In cases where it is found necessary to fill up vacant appointments, the new incumbents might be employed on reduced pay.

Says that the incomes of the barbers in Sholápur do not justify their being assessed to the license-tax.

The *Kalpataru* (18) of the 14th September alludes to the unequal and partial incidence of the license-tax, and says that on the 10th of September a number of barbers had assembled at a certain spot in Sholápur, and when asked to come on their business they refused on the plea that their razor-cases had been attached on account of their inability to pay the license-tax. Upon this the *Kalpataru* observes that persons whose incomes are less than Rs. 100 per annum are exempted from this tax, and it is, therefore, surprising that these men should be

assessed to the license-tax, when by the highest computation their incomes cannot possibly reach that amount. In support of this contention the writer gives statistics.

Complains of the action of the Mámlatdár of Jalgaon in the matter of seizing horses for the Cabul expedition.

The *Jalgaon Samáchár* (35) of the 21st September, in its local news, says that the Mámlatdár of Jalgaon has been directed to purchase as many horses as could be obtained for the Cabul expedition; and that in obedience to this order the work of buying horses is being carried on with the greatest vigour. There would have been no cause for complaint in this matter if the Mámlatdár had acted with perfect impartiality, but we regret to say that while he has been forward in forcibly taking the favourite animals of native merchants, he has not taken the trouble to seize those of the European merchants here. It is the duty of every loyal subject to render the utmost aid in his power to his sovereign in times of trouble, but at the same time the officials of Government should act with perfect fairness.

Says that Mr. Spry is an excellent Collector.

The *Sudarshan* (37) of the 13th September says that Mr. Spry is an excellent Collector. He is easily accessible to petitioners, and does every thing in his power to give them satisfaction. During the ten months he has been in charge of the Collectorate of Sholápur, he has been most unremitting in his exertions in affording relief to famine-stricken people. He has also been most considerate in collecting revenue. His temporary absence on privilege leave will be a source of regret to the inhabitants of the district.

Censures Mr. Fernandez for a dereliction of duty.

The *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 25th September severely censures Mr. Fernandez, the First Class Magistrate of that city, for refusing to give to a late Municipal servant a copy of the proceedings regarding his dismissal from office. Mr. Fernandez was in August last Chairman of the Municipal Committee, and in that capacity he dismissed from office one Bápálál, an Inspector of the Health Department. The latter requested the Chairman to give him a copy of the proceedings of enquiry into the charge brought against him, but in reply he was informed that the Committee refused to grant his prayer. The Municipal servants are, under the Municipal law as well as the Penal Code, considered as Government servants, and if they are not given copies of the proceedings regarding the charges brought against them, how are they to defend themselves? The refusal is a strange proceeding indeed. The above case is a sample of the justice dispensed by Mr. Fernandez during the long period he has been in Ahmedabad. The people of this city, observes the *Hitechchhu* ironically, are under deep obligations to Government for having kept him so long among them. They would, however, now be glad to see him transferred to some other station where the people might enjoy the inestimable advantage of his deep and varied knowledge of law.

Observes that if Mr. Borradaile was not in Ahmedabad the people of that District would very likely refuse to subscribe to the fund which is being raised to preserve his memory.

The same ironically observes that Mr. Borradaile has conferred a great favour on the people of Ahmedabad by obtaining the permission of Government to remain two months more in that district. The people will now readily subscribe to the fund which is being raised to preserve his memory. If he was not on the spot, it would be no wonder if the subscription committee failed to achieve success in its efforts to raise the fund. The *Hitechchhu* assures the people that Government does not in the least desire that the fund should be raised, and it would not be displeased with them if they did not contribute. They should thank the subservient Shetias who alone have started the fund for this infliction on them in these hard times. The Shetias and the subordinates of the Collector, who also are raising subscriptions among themselves, are told that they should not expect any favours from Mr. Borradaile at present, as he would not like to confer any when subscriptions are being raised to preserve his memory.

The Allegan Gazette (32) of the 21st September, in its local news, says
that the Methodists of Allegan have been directed to
purchase as many horses as could be obtained for the
Cuban expedition: but that in obedience to this order
the work of priving horses is going on with
the greatest ardour. There would have been no cause
for complaint in this matter if the Methodists had acted with perfect impartiality
but we regret to say that while he has been procuring in triumph fighting
horses of the Christian persuasion he has not taken the trouble to seize
those of the Unitarian persuasion there. If is the duty of every loyal subject
to conduct the struggle for his country to its successful in times of trouble, but
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The Gazette (37) of the 14th September says that Mr. Spry is an
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assessed to the license-tax, when by the highest computation their incomes can-
not possibly reach that amount. In support of this contention the writer gives

The same, under the head "Local," states that there is a large and deep well in Sárkhej which has no parapet wall or other protection at its mouth. It is reported that a couple of women who had gone there to draw water were drowned during the past few months. The Mámlatdár of the táluka is requested to have a railing made to it.

Wishes that a railing should be made to a well in Sárkhej to prevent accidents.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 21st September also thinks that no good reasons have been advanced for refusing to let newspaper correspondents from accompanying the Cabul field force. In the first place the English newspapers alone are likely to send correspondents, and they may not be more than five or six in number. It is, therefore, quite unreasonable to assert that it would tell on the resources of the army to supply provisions to half a dozen non-combatants. The refusal to be responsible for their safety is plausible; but when they willingly undertake the risk, no responsibility lies on Government, after it has warned them of the danger to which they expose themselves. (The *A'rya Mitra* (56) of the same date hopes that Government will put up with the inconveniences it has mentioned, and will allow newspaper correspondents to accompany the field force. If there be need for exercising any check on their communications, some military officer may be empowered to inspect them before they are dispatched.)

Disapproves of the refusal of Government to permit newspaper correspondents from accompanying the Cabul field force.

The same states that the people of Wágra are sorry to find that Government has of its own accord opened a liquor-shop in their town. This is teaching the people the vice of drinking.

Condemns the opening of a liquor-shop in Wágra.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 21st September, in a leader headed "Who shall pay?" observes that the Afghan campaign is to be carried on on a grand scale. A railway is to be laid down between the Bolan Pass and Candahar, and the work will be performed with great speed. No body knows how long the war itself will last; what force will be engaged in it; whether military operations will be confined to Cabul alone or whether they will have to be carried on as far as Herat and Badakshan; whether war will have eventually to be made with the Russians or the Persians; whether the different Afghan tribes will cause annoyance to the invading force; and what are the real intentions of the Amir himself in regard to the campaign. It appears very probable that the campaign will be a very costly affair. The war of 1840 cost sixteen krores of rupees. The expedition of last year cost five krores; and hence it is not wrong to guess that the probable cost of the present campaign will not be less than ten krores. If Government wishes to punish the Afghans severely for their inhuman conduct in murdering the British Envoy and his suite, which it ought to do for keeping up its prestige, it must spend a great deal of money on the war. But the question is who shall pay the heavy cost? India is too poor to bear it. For meeting the small expenditure of last year's campaign she had to beg England to grant a loan. She is, therefore, apparently unable to pay the heavy cost of the present campaign. The war has now evidently assumed an Imperial form; and it is but right that England should defray the cost. If she fails to fulfil this promise, India will break down under the burden, the war will not be properly carried on, and England will loose her prestige. (The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 22nd September, in writing upon this subject, observes that it appears from the expense incurred daily at the present stage of the campaign, that the total expenditure on the war will be very large. The first seeds of the Afghan difficulty were sown by the measures which England adopted against the machinations of Russia. She has been successfully thwarted in her designs in Europe, and if in revenge she incites Persia to lay a claim to Herat, the present campaign will have to be continued against the Persians also, and then the expenditure will be something enormous. India has paid the cost of the last campaign, and is unable to bear any more burden. She is bound in gratitude to do what she can, and would willingly supply any number of soldiers. It would not be wrong, therefore, for England to bear the cost, and she should decide this question at once, so that India may be saved from many difficulties which might otherwise arise.)

Observes that England should bear the cost of the present Afghan campaign.

The same observes that the British Government committed a great mistake in sending Sir Louis Cavagnari to Cabul with a small escort of seventy-five native soldiers. Certainly, the Envoy ought to have taken with him a much larger retinue, and yet he was sent with a few soldiers. This perhaps may have been done in consequence of Yakub Khan's refusal to receive him with a larger force; and it ought to have shown to the British authorities that the Afghans hated the presence of a British Envoy at their court, and it was not safe to send him there with a small retinue. Again, it must be remembered that the sole object of the last campaign was not merely to retain an Envoy at the court of Cabul. Its principal aim was to obtain a scientific rectification of thefrontier on the western boundary of the Indian Empire; and when this was secured, the secondary object should have been given up under the circumstances noted above. But the English Ministry and the Government of India committed a grave mistake in sending an Envoy with a small escort, and they will have to answer for it as it involves England in a new war.

Observes that a grave mistake was committed in sending Sir Louis Cavagnari to Cabul with a small retinue.

The same heartily approves of the refusal of His Excellency the Governor to sanction the proposal of the G. I. P. Railway Company for presenting Rs. 8,000 to Mr. Dewey and 7,000 to Mr. Bedford as compensation for the trouble and expense to which they were put in defending themselves. After briefly describing the circumstances under which the prosecutions failed, the *Rást Goftár* observes that, though it cannot be said that the railway employés were guilty of the charge brought against them, it may not be wrong to observe that the proposal of the Company amounts to a punishment to the public for having suffered from the mismanagement and the corruption which prevailed in the Goods Department. It is very gratifying to find that His Excellency has declined to sanction the proposal, and has referred it for decision to the Secretary of State, who, it is hoped, will also refuse his sanction to it.

Is glad that the Bombay Government has refused to indemnify Messrs. Dewey and Bedford.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 21st September asks the question what should the British Government do, since it has seen the sad result of sending an Envoy to Cabul? and answers the query by observing that it should reduce the whole of Afghanistan to subjection, and let the treacherous Afghans feel its mighty power. Unless this is done, and a large army is maintained in Afghanistan, the life of a British Envoy will not be safe. To accomplish this object, however, a large expenditure will have to be incurred, and it becomes an important question whether England or India is to bear it. Poor India paid the cost of the last campaign, and is altogether unable to bear any new burdens. It is certainly a difficult question for her administrators to decide as to how far she can bear the burden of the legitimate charges too.

Observes that India is unable to bear the cost of the present Afghan compaign.

The *A'rya Mitra* (56) of the 21st September also points out the desirability of reducing the cost of the annual visits of His Excellency the Viceroy to Simla; and the necessity of the native policemen in Bombay being authorized to apprehend European offenders. The arguments used are the same as those advanced by the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 14th and 16th instant, and noticed at length in the last weekly summary.

Says that the cost of the annual Viceregal visits to Simla should be reduced; and that the native policemen in Bombay should be authorized to apprehend European offenders.

The *Kâside Mumbai* (66) of the 22nd September, in alluding to the stirring events which have been reported to have occurred lately in Afghanistan, and to the despatch of the avenging army, observes that there is not the least doubt that the British forces will take Cabul. But it will take a long time to put down the disturbances which have arisen in almost every part of Afghanistan. For achieving this object, a large expenditure will have to be incurred which India is unable to bear. The English nation knows well how to receive from others, but brings

Observes that England should bear the cost of the present expedition to Afghanistan.

The same observer said the British Government committed a great mistake
in sending Sir Louis Cavagnari to Cabul with a small
escort of seventy-five native soldiers. Certainly, the
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Abdul Khan's consent to receive him with a larger force; and it ought to have
shown to the British authorities that the Affghans hated the presence of a
British Envoy at their court, and it was not safe to send him there with a small
retinue. Again, it must be remembered that the sole object of the last campaign
was, not merely to retain an Envoy at the court of Cabul. His presence was
but a means to obtain a scientific rectification of the frontier on the western boundary of
the Indian Empire; and when this was secured, the secondary object should have
been kept in mind. The circumstances noted above. But the English Ministry
and the Government of India committed a great mistake in sending an Envoy
with a small escort, and they will have to answer for it as it involves England
in a new war.

The same gentleman observed of the retreat of His Excellency the Governor
to Sukkur, that the Bombay Government had declined to sanction the proposal
of the G. I. P. Railway Company for increasing Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000 the
allowance to which they were but in default
of the agreement. Mr. Bright described the circumstances
which led to the proposal, the Rohri Company operated that, though it
worked with the prosperous traffic, the Rohri Company could not be induced to
operate a large extension of Sukkur, which is unable to
pay. The English nation knows well how to receive from others, but plunges
which have arisen in almost every part of Affghanistan. For instance this
it will take a long time to put down the disturbances
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The Right Hon. (58) of the 21st September also points out the desirability
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forward a number of excuses when it finds that it is required to give something in return. Is this true friendship? asks the *Kásid*. Shekh Sádi says "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

Advises the declaration of a war against Russia.

The same of the 26th September, after mentioning some reports recently received about the state of affairs in Afghanistan, observes that though one rumour charges the Ameer with having proclaimed *jehad* or religious war against the British Government, yet when one considers the fact that he has sent his agent, and has in other ways given proofs of his friendship, he must be considered innocent of any hostile intentions against our Government. Again, it is stated that the Afghans have declared a *jehad* counting on the support of the Russian army which has arrived at Cabul. But this could hardly be the case. The Mahomedans are prohibited by their religion from carrying on a religious war with the support of a Christian power. The object of the Afghan expedition is to protect India from foreign aggression on the north-west frontier. There can be no doubt that we can easily retain permanent possession of Afghanistan. But will not the inhabitants of that country submit to us, if, instead of waiting to oppose the aggression when it comes, we make our would-be aggressors impotent to operate against us? The British Government has for a long time become aware that the Russians are making daily progress in our direction. If war is at once declared against this unmannerly and crafty enemy, we shall derive many advantages in the future, and all the Mahomedan tribes on the side of Afghanistan will seek British protection. On a consideration of the popular discussions on the Afghan difficulty, and of the policy adopted by our Government towards that country, it seems that our Government committed a grave mistake in this matter, the result of which has been that a new expedition has had after all to be despatched to that country. Cabul will, no doubt, be taken; but shall we be able to oppose successfully the Russians and the Afghans, if both join together and operate against us? The wiser course is to thrash Russia and humble her as much as possible.

Says that the salary of the Daroga of the Broach Distillery should be reduced, and he should be transferred to some other place.

The *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 25th September, after expressing its disapproval of Government servants in responsible posts being allowed to remain in one place for a number of years, states that the Daroga of the Government Distillery at Broach appears to have been in his present place for the last seventeen years. He is said to have been employed in succession to his father, who was also a Daroga at the same place and was afterwards pensioned. It is strange that while many Darogas at Surat and Balsár have been transferred to other places, the Daroga of Broach should be allowed to remain in one place for such a long period. His duty is simply to recover money, and, therefore, he does not deserve such a large salary as seventy-five rupees per month. It might, therefore, be reduced, and he should be transferred to some other place. There ought to be no difficulty in carrying on this suggestion, as the Customs and Abkári Departments are under one and the same officer.

Municipalities.

Makes certain suggestions about the expenditure of the Dákor Municipality.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 22nd September states that the annual income of the Dákor Municipality is about Rs. 7,000, and out of this sum nearly eighteen hundred are spent in keeping up the establishment. This amount is too great and ought to be reduced. Of the remaining five thousand which are spent on Municipal works, the large sum of Rs. 1,200 is expended on lighting the town. This is too great, and should be curtailed. Only Rs. 200 are annually expended on the repair of roads; and, probably, to enable the Corporation to spend more on this useful work, it is proposed to levy a house-tax. But the inhabitants are too poor to bear this burden. The Municipality should endeavour to manage within its means, and should avoid the necessity of additional taxation.

forward a number of excuses when it finds that it is required to give something in return. Is this true friendship? asks the Kaiak. Shall Ssh! says "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

The arrest of the 25th September, after mentioning some reports received upon the state of affairs in Afghanistan, observes that though one cannot credit the Amir with having proclaimed Jehad or religious war against the British Government, yet when one considers the fact that he has sent his agents to some other place and have already been employed in succession to the latter, why was also it not possible that he should have been entrusted to other hands. It is strange that Peshin at the same time and have alternately remained. It is strange that while many Pathans are quiet and loyal, they have been entrusted to other hands. The Durrani of Herat should be allowed to remain in one place for such a long period. His duty is simply to receive money, and, therefore, he does not require such a large salary as seventy-five rupees per month. It might, therefore, be reduced, and he should be transferred to some other place. There are Pathan Regiments also under one and the same officer.

Manipur.

The Bengal Mail (21) of the 22nd September states that the annual income of the Durbar Municipality is about Rs. 7,000, but out of this sum nearly eighteen hundred are spent in keeping up the establishment. This amount is too great and ought to be reduced. Of late Rs. 1,050 are annually expended on the repair of roads; and, properly, to enable the Corporation to spend more on this head, it is proposed to levy a house-tax. But the inhabitants are too much to pay this burden. The Municipality should endeavour to manage within

[illegible] 9—12 x 5 [illegible]

its income, and should have the necessity of additional taxation

Native States.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 21st September complains that there are many wells in the town of Navsári which have no parapet walls or railings to them, and several accidents have happened in consequence. It behoves the local authorities to compel their owners to make railings or build walls to them, and thereby prevent danger to human life.

Complains that there are several wells in Navsári without any parapet walls.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30*th September* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 4th October 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
77	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
78	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
79	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks in connection with the Expedition to Afghanistan.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 29th September, in an article on Cabul Affairs, repeats many arguments which have been already reported on the question of Yakub Khan's fidelity to the British Government, and observes that upon the whole there is nothing to show that he is either disloyal or acting in league with the mutineers. With reference to the work of purchasing baggage-animals which is being proceeded with vigour in this Presidency, it is to be hoped that Government will not give any reasonable grounds for complaint on the score of payment to persons whose ponies have been seized. There are also other matters which are deserving of notice at this crisis. When the news of the massacre of the British Resident and his suite in Cabul reached India, the various Native Princes at once offered to place their respective forces at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy, and some even volunteered to lead them in person. This proceeding ought at once to negative any suspicion of disloyalty which seems recently to have taken possession of the minds of our rulers, and to show that Government has nothing to fear from continuing the existence of the armies of Native States. In conclusion, the writer hopes that India will not be saddled with the cost of this campaign, particularly in her present financial difficulties, since the Afghan war has been the result of complications in Europe, and was originally undertaken in defence of the interests of England.

Comments on Mr. Ashburner's speech on the introduction of the Khoti Bill into the Legislative Council.

The same, in another article, gives the substance of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner's speech on the introduction of the Khoti Bill into the Legislative Council, and observes that, in delivering it, the Honourable Member freely used opprobrious epithets, of which we are unable to take proper notice on account of the terrors of law. According to Mr. Ashburner, the rights of Khots did not exist anterior to the times of the Peishwas, but this opinion is altogether indefensible. Mr. Pelly, in his Revenue Report for the year 1819, stated that although the origin of Khoti tenures cannot be ascertained with certainty, yet they can be traced as far back as the reign of Nizam Shah. Besides, the Government of Bombay has, in various Resolutions, acknowledged that Khoti tenures are more than two hundred years old. Here is therefore an immense difference between Mr. Ashburner and the Bombay Government to begin with. From the information which we have in our possession, we believe that Khoti tenures are even of older date. Hence it will be seen that the dictum of Mr. Ashburner is altogether without foundation. Again, the Honourable Member stated that there were no judicial tribunals in the times of the Peishwas, and that, therefore, whatever rights or privileges any one possessed were originally obtained, and subsequently maintained by the sword. We are not in a position to judge how far this statement is justifiable; but even if it be true, it is certainly strange that the British Government should have respected the rights of the Khots so long, and should now wish to give them validity by a legislative enactment. In our opinion the Khots did not obtain their rights by the sword, because if such had been the case, there would have been instances of their acting in opposition to Government. But nothing of the kind has been discovered. They used regularly to recover the land revenue from their tenants, and pay the same to the Peishwas. This clearly shows that the rights of Khots were admitted by the Peishwas themselves. The intentions of Government in bringing forward this measure are laudable.

Makes remarks on the future of Afghanistan.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 28th September, in an article on Cabul Affairs, says that the preparations for the Afghan Expedition are being carried on in the most vigorous manner, and the English newspapers are encouraging the soldiers to inflict terrible chastisement on the Afghans. The English soldiers are renowned for their valour, and when once their blood is up, they are capable of carrying their fury to any length. Besides, they will have to contend against a fanatical, undisciplined and disunited people, and there can, therefore, be no

doubt that they will easily succeed in their enterprise. The Zulus fought valiantly but they were ultimately conquered. We have no doubt that a similar fate will soon overtake the Afghans; but it is a rather difficult question to consider what is to be the future of Afghanistan when it has been once subjugated. There are, no doubt, certain advantages in annexing the territory. In the first place the necessity of sending future expeditions to Afghanistan will be avoided, and when the frontier of the English dominions is brought into close proximity with that of Russia, our rulers will be able to prevent the machinations of their enemies. Moreover, on account of their contiguity, both England and Russia will have to place a check on their propensity to increase the area of their respective empires, since a rupture between them will be productive of frightful consequences to them and to the world. These considerations will no doubt be urged in favor of taking permanent possession of that country. But there is another side to this question. The Afghans are a savage and fanatical race, and have a deadly antipathy to foreigners. They are also noted for their treachery. To subdue such a people and make them amenable to control is a difficult task. A large army will have to be permanently located in order to keep them down, and it becomes an important question how the cost of this force is to be met. Afghanistan is too poor to yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenditure of an expensive English army, and the financial difficulties of India are so great that it is absurd to expect any help from her. Besides, it is extremely doubtful whether England will contribute to the support of a permanent garrison in Afghanistan. She may give something towards the cost of the present expedition, but any future assistance will not be forthcoming. The financial difficulties in the way of the annexation of Afghanistan will be insuperable. Again, it is questionable whether the desire for increasing the limits of their empires will cease when the frontiers of the English and Russian dominions are conterminous. It is possible that the close proximity of two such giants as England and Russia may give rise to misunderstandings between them, and ultimately lead to frightful consequences. We do earnestly hope that our rulers will deeply ponder on these questions before they determine to annex Afghanistan.

Comments on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner on the introduction of the Khoti Bill into the Legislative Council.

The same, in another leader, gives the substance of the speech of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner delivered on the introduction of the Khoti Bill into the Legislative Council, and says that we deeply regret that the Honourable Member should have used opprobrious epithets on an occasion when an amicable settlement was to be made between the Government and the Khots. According to Mr. Ashburner, the Khots do not possess any hereditary rights, and their demands are baseless. If this be so, it is strange why Government should be willing to give them validity by a legal enactment. Up to this time we have never heard of instances where Government has given legal sanction to false claims, nor are the Khots themselves so strong as to force our rulers to yield to them. This being so, we fail to understand the wisdom of Mr. Ashburner's remarks. He has not shown himself to advantage; for, he has been the means of introducing a measure, the object of which is to legalise claims which according to him have no existence whatever. We have never before come across such an example of consummate statesmanship. One reason which the Honourable Member assigned for settling the question of Khoti tenure was that many persons from the Konkan were in the military employment of Government, and that it was necessary to legalise the claims of the Khots in order to keep the inhabitants of that part of the country loyal. If this argument is valid, it is quite clear that the present mode of administration is not different from that which prevailed in times past. We are not singular in considering that Mr. Ashburner's language was unnecessarily harsh and uncalled for. Our contemporary the *Times of India* has recently noticed the same as it deserved. We are sorry that Mr. Ashburner, instead of helping Mr. Crawford in his arduous duties in settling the claims of Khots, should have pursued a course calculated to retard the progress of that settlement.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 22nd September, in a long article, contends that the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Chintaman Succaram Chitnis as Sub-Judge is not in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of Act XIV. of 1869, and in support of this contention urges a variety of arguments. The writer is of opinion that the decisions passed by the Ráo Bahádur since his appointment are null and void in law, and requests the Government of Bombay and the High Court to investigate this point and settle it.

Says that the appointment of Ráo Bahádur Chitnis as Sub-Judge is not legal.

The same of the 29th September, in an article on the Present State of the City Police in Poona, says that we are sorry that we cannot say a word in favour of the police of this station. Their want of energy in getting at the right clue to offences has of late become so notorious that the citizens of Poona are at a loss to believe that there exists such a thing as a police force to afford protection to life and property. House-breaking, dacoities and thefts have been rampant in the most crowded parts of Poona. We have known of night robberies having occurred at a distance of fifty paces from the police chowkey, and no trace has been found of the burglaries. From May last Government has been endeavouring to put the police of Poona in order. For some months there was a large influx of police officers here. The late Police Inspector Mr. Trenn was succeeded by Ráo Bahádur Hari Narayan, but the state of things, instead of improving, has gone from bad to worse during the Ráo Bahádur's time. Crime has increased, and dacoities have become more numerous. Well-to-do persons have employed sepoys and rámoshis at their own cost for their protection. The inhabitants of Poona pay yearly for police charges, and it is intended to increase still the Municipal contribution to the police, and yet the people have no adequate protection from the police after all. Major Daniell, the Police Superintendent, is a most efficient officer, and he has displayed his ability for putting down dacoities and keeping order on many conspicuous occasions. After the burning of the palaces of Wisrámbág and Budhawár, when absurd rumours prevailed about the complicity of educated Bráhmans with the dacoits, he acted in a straight forward manner, and did not wrong any one. This behaviour redounds greatly to his credit, but notwithstanding his high qualifications, it is astonishing that he should be unable to effect any improvement in the Poona police, or to find proper instruments for effecting it. Ráo Bahádur Hari Narayen is unfit for his post, as is evident from what has been going on in Poona during the last four months. His action has made matters worse. His object seems to be to obtain convictions any how, and prevent accused persons from getting legal assistance. It is said that the recent order prohibiting the inhabitants of Poona from stirring out of their houses after 9 P.M. has been issued on his suggestion. We think this prohibition is not legal, and the police are liable to be called to account for their illegal acts. We believe that thefts, robberies and dacoities will not diminish by this measure. It will only cause annoyance to the population. Wásudev Bulwant Phadke has been apprehended, and dacoities have almost ceased, and under these circumstances we do not see any adequate ground for restricting people from moving out of their houses after certain hours during night.

Complains of the inefficiency of the City Police of Poona.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 29th September alludes to the massacre of the British Envoy and his suite at Cabul, and says that the disaffected regiments should have taken their revenge on Yakub Khan, but since they did not do so, it would seem as if he had some hand in bringing about the lamentable event. The news which has subsequently come to our knowledge confirms this view, and a letter recently published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* points in the same direction. It is also stated that the Ameer is exciting the people between Cabul and Lálpur to rise. Upon the whole we are inclined to the opinion that the insurgents are receiving the support of Yakub Khan and his officers. After referring to the opinions of English statesmen and the Press in England on the subject of the annexation of Afghanistan, the writer proceeds to state that the apprehensions which are entertained in certain quarters about the complications which might ensue when the frontiers of the English and Russian dominions

Approves of the annexation of Afghanistan.

are brought in close contact, appear to us to be somewhat visionary. There is less danger in having a civilized Government like that of Russia for our neighbour instead of an unsteady and savage race like the Afghans. We are clearly of opinion that our rulers should not hesitate to annex Afghanistan. Such a policy will be productive of incalculable benefits, and will get rid of a troublesome neighbour. We also consider that the cost of the present expedition as well as the expense of the occupation of Afghanistan can be recovered from that country. It maintains an army of forty thousand troops, and hence to say that it is poor is simply absurd. It is usual to recover the expenses of a campaign from the invaded country, and we do not see any reason why a different course should be followed in the case of Afghanistan.

Disapproves of the order of Government in prohibiting newspaper correspondents from accompanying the Afghan Expedition.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (7) of the 2nd October says that up to this time newspaper correspondents were freely allowed to move, and there were no restraints against them of any kind. But we are very much concerned to learn that newspaper correspondents have been prohibited from accompanying the Afghan Expedition. It is alleged that the army will have enough to do in attending to its own safety, and that since great difficulty has been already experienced in supplying provisions to the soldiers, Government cannot guarantee the safety of newspaper correspondents, nor undertake to supply provisions to them. It is of course evident that under these circumstances there will be only one source for obtaining information about the events of the campaign, and the correctness or accuracy of the information so doled out will always be an open question. In order to remove the bad impression which may be created in the public mind, Government should cancel its order on this subject. The safety of the newspaper correspondents is their own affair, and Government need not take more trouble in supplying provisions to them than it does to its own soldiers.

Makes suggestions with respect to the purchase of ponies for the Cabul Expedition.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (8) of the 1st October alludes to the order of Government on the subject of purchasing baggage-animals for the Afghan Expedition, and states that when Mámlatdárs seize ponies and send them to the head-quarters of the district, no proper arrangements are made with respect to the feeding of the animals, or of the persons who lead them. We do not know who is responsible for this dereliction of duty. Government should pay all the expenses which may be incurred from the time of the seizure of the animals till they have been actually bought, or in case they are not purchased then until the time that they reach the places from which they were originally brought. Tolls should also not be demanded for them, and when they are rejected, a certificate of rejection should be given to the owners, in order to prevent the same animal from being captured again. We do hope that the authorities concerned will give their attention to these suggestions.

Says that the steamer which plies between Ulwa and Bombay keeps irregular hours.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 28th September says that the steamer which plies between Ulwa and Bombay keeps very irregular hours, and hence the passengers are put to great trouble and inconvenience. Sometimes it reaches the harbour of Bombay so late as 10 o'clock P.M., and the passengers who intend to travel further have to shift as well as they can during the night. Sometimes it anchors at some distance from the landing place, and hence the people are put to additional expense, and their lives are sometimes in danger, owing to the boisterousness of the sea. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will take steps to remove the inconvenience complained of.

Recommends the re-opening of the Branch Railway from Karjat to Khopowli.

The same says that since the Branch Railway from Karjat to Khopowli has been closed for traffic, the merchants of Panvel and the neighbouring tálukas have suffered in their trade, and it is stated that petitions have been presented to induce the authorities concerned to work this line. If it is opened again for traffic, it will not cause any loss to the Company, while

the advantages to the inhabitants of the Thána district will be considerable. For these reasons we trust that our worthy Collector will do his utmost to have this line re-opened.

Recommends the removal of the offices of the Sub-Judge and Mámlatdár from Dewrukh to Sangameshvar.

The *Satya Shodhak* (23) of the 28th September says that most of the houses in the town of Sangameshvar in the Collectorate of Ratnágiri were burnt down about a couple of years ago, and since then the offices of the Subordinate Judge and Mámlatdár have been removed to Dewrukh. This town is extremely inconveniently situated with respect to the villages in the táluka, and besides, there is no proper accommodation for the location of the offices of the Sub-Judge and Mámlatdár. There is no trade here of any kind, and it is altogether an unimportant place. The case is otherwise with Sangameshvar. This town is situated on a river, and on one of the most frequented roads in the district. There is here considerable trade, and ships laden with commodities go from this place to Bombay and other ports. Altogether the town is extremely conveniently situated for the inhabitants of the táluka, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that Government will be pleased to transfer the offices of the Sub-Judge and Mámlatdár to this station.

Says that the cost of the present Afghan campaign should not be thrown on India.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 26th September, in an article on the Cost of the Afghan War, says that we are sorry to be again obliged to write on this subject. If the past be any guide to the future, we do not think justice will be done on this occasion. That this war was not undertaken for the defence of India, has been admitted by Lord Beaconsfield. It has arisen out of complications in Europe, and the Government of India has been ordered to prosecute it by the English Cabinet. Every impartial judge will admit that it is not just to throw its expense on India, and if the injustice of this measure is not apparent to the English Ministers, we think they are not fit to hold their responsible positions. It is difficult to estimate the cost of the present campaign. From the fact that there is commotion all over Afghanistan, the settlement of the country will be a troublesome affair, and will be very costly. The war of 1839 cost fifteen krores of rupees. Circumstances have since changed, and it will not do merely to go there and thrash the Afghans, and then return. The whole country must be subjugated and reduced to order. We do not think that the Ameer is disloyal to the British Government, and this circumstance is greatly in favour of a speedy termination of the hostilities. The last campaign cost three krores of rupees, which had to be borrowed from England on account of the inability of India to meet that sum. We consider that the expenditure of the present expedition will be vastly in excess. India will be utterly unable to bear it, and the bankruptcy of the country, of which our rulers seem apprehensive, will soon become an accomplished fact. Lord Lytton appears to be careless about this matter. He is evidently regardless of the interests of the two hundred and forty millions of people committed to his care. His object seems to be to carry out the orders of his superiors in England. It is not likely that the English Ministry will make itself unpopular by suggesting to throw the cost of the Afghan Expedition on the people of England. In the present crisis it is clearly the duty of Lord Lytton to insist upon the English Cabinet to give a decision on this subject.

Complains of an order issued by the Police of Poona prohibiting the citizens from moving out of doors after 9 P.M.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 29th September is surprised that because a couple of burglaries have happened in Poona, the police of that station should have issued an order that no citizen should stir out of doors after 9 P.M. A similar order was issued when dacoities prevailed in the Deccan. The times were exceptional, and no complaint about the inconvenience caused by that order was made. It was subsequently withdrawn. To revive it, because two or three common burglaries have occurred, does not speak well of the efficiency of the police. It is surprizing that such an order should have been issued in a city in which the Bombay Government resides for some months of the year, and particularly when Major Daniell, the gallant Officer who apprehended Wásudev Bulwant Phadke, commands the police. The prohibition has caused

great inconvenience to the citizens, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that it will be removed.

Observes that it is not humane to ask the peaceful and friendly inhabitants of Cabul to adopt precautionary measures for their own safety.

The same of the 1st October, in alluding to the proclamation issued by General Roberts to the people of Cabul, observes that it asks such inhabitants as did not take a part in the massacre of the British Embassy, to take precautions for their own safety as well as that of their families, and warns them that whoever is found armed in the city after its capture by the British Government, will be treated as an enemy. But it does not seem proper that the peaceful inhabitants should be advised to desert the town or to place themselves in greater danger than they are already in. The city is in the hands of the rebels, and those inhabitants, who have a leaning towards the British Government, must be in danger of being tyrannized. Under these circumstances, where can the poor people go for their safety? It does not seem proper to tell them that if they do not adopt precautionary measures, they would have to remain in fear of the British soldiers also. It cannot be believed that, for punishing the rebels, the whole city will be given up to the swords of the victorious British soldiers, or will be consigned to flames.

Requests the authorities concerned to construct a macadamized road between Khergaum and Valsád.

A correspondent of the same of the 3rd October states that a great deal of traffic exists between Khergaum and Valsád, but since the road between these places has several holes in it, and has not been properly repaired, accidents have frequently occurred to carts and bullocks. The authorities concerned are requested to construct a macadamized road, as it will alone be able to withstand the heavy traffic.

Approves of the suggestions made by Mr. Caird for the mitigation of distress caused by famines.

The same of the 4th October, in alluding to the telegraphic news about the opinions formed by Mr. Caird as to the causes of the distress produced by the frequently recurring famines, and the means he has suggested for mitigating it, observes that they fully coincide with the sentiments which we have often expressed on this all-engrossing subject. The suggestions now put forward in the abstract will be presently embodied in the report of the Famine Commission, and Government will do well to give without delay its serious attention to the adoption of those measures after the Commission's report has been laid before it. If this is done, the distress proceeding from the recurring catastrophes will be considerably mitigated, and the country will be vastly benefited.

Hopes that the persons who hold licenses for selling liquor in Bombay, and who solely depend for their maintenance on their earnings, will be permitted to hold them during their lives.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 29th September observes that the country liquor shop-keepers of Bombay who had repaired to Poona to present to His Excellency the Governor personally their petition, is said to have received a reply from His Excellency that the petition should be sent to him through the post. The petitioners are led to believe from this reply that His Excellency does not wish to give any more attention to their prayer. But they are mistaken in this supposition. His Excellency is a kind-hearted and merciful ruler, and is ever anxious to relieve from distress the subjects of Her Imperial Majesty. He is sure to do all he can for their relief. The best evidence of this trait in His Excellency's character is the addresses presented to him in his last tour in the Southern Marátha Country for the measures adopted by him for the relief of the famine-stricken people. If His Excellency has refused a personal interview, he must have done so in consequence of his being deeply engaged in the work connected with the Afghan Expedition, or on account of being desirous to get the petition through the usual channels. His Excellency is bound to increase the revenue as much as he can, and has, therefore, decided to sell the licenses by public auction. But it is said that most of the holders of the licenses got them as a reward for valuable services rendered by them to Government; that several of them have

been holding the licenses for one or two generations; and that some of them are old, in reduced circumstances, and are solely dependent for their maintenance upon the profits of their trade in liquor. If all the licenses are sold by auction, they are sure to fall into distress. His Excellency will, it is hoped, take pity, and allow them to hold their licenses during their lives. Their number, however, is not large, and, hence, the above arrangement will not cause an appreciable reduction in the estimated increase from an auction sale of the licenses. The work of ascertaining which of the license-holders are deserving of this indulgence may be left to Sir Frank Souter and Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

Hopes that His Excellency the Governor will correct the mistake he has made in appointing an incompetent person to the Mathematical Chair in the Deccan College.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 28th September, in alluding to the complaint made by the students of the Deccan College, that Mr. Forrest, the newly appointed Professor of Mathematics, is unable to teach that science properly, observes that the appointment is objectionable in two ways. In the first place, a native should have been appointed to the vacant chair, as it had been creditably filled by a native for a long time. Mr. Kurkaray had for a long time acted as Professor of Mathematics, and should have been permanently appointed to that post; and if his appointment was not agreeable, some other native mathematician should have been selected. Mr. Forrest's want of knowledge of mathematics is said to have induced the Principal of the College, the Director of Public Instruction, and a Member of the Executive Council to disapprove of the appointment; but His Excellency the Governor nominated him in spite of their opposition. The students have now brought forward Mr. Forrest's inability to teach mathematics to the notice of the Principal, who has temporarily appointed another person, and has referred the question to Government through the Director of the Public Instruction. The new Professor being a nominee of His Excellency, it is feared that the students will incur the serious displeasure of Sir Richard Temple for making this complaint. But the very fact that the head of the Educational Department has admitted it, goes a great deal in support of its truth. It is, therefore, hoped that His Excellency will duly consider the subject, and, instead of censuring the students, correct the mistake he has made in appointing an incompetent person.

Observes that the increase made in the duty levied on toddy is likely to lessen the income from that source.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 28th September observes that the recent increase in the duty levied on toddy throughout the Bombay Presidency is likely to lessen rather than augment the income derived from that source. It is said that many poor people of Gujarát, who owned date-trees, thought Government would never do away with the increase made in the duty, and have, therefore, cut down their trees—a large number of which have been thus destroyed. If this be true, the income from this source will diminish, and the loss will continue for several years, since it takes more than five years from planting before a date-tree begins to produce toddy. Who will make up this loss? Is it to be re-imbursed by levying a new tax on the wretched drawers of toddy?

Requests Government to lower the tariff for inland telegraph messages.

The same complains that the tariff for inland telegraphic messages is exorbitant, and needs to be reduced. One rupee is charged for every six words for messages from private individuals; and for press-messages a rupee is charged for every twenty-four words. No decrease in these rates is allowed in case of long messages, and no message of more than two hundred words is accepted for despatch at any one time. The above charges appear exorbitant as compared with those existing in the Province of Victoria in Australia, where a press-message is charged at seven pence for the first one hundred words, and six pence for every subsequent fifty words. The high Indian rates prohibit the public from taking full advantage of the telegraph. From the lowering of postal rates and railway fares Government must be convinced that, the lower are the charges, the higher is the income. This experience ought to induce it to lower the telegraph tariff in the interests of the public.

The *Satya Mitra* (64) of the 28th September observes that several native liquidators, agents, and others who are entrusted by the Bombay High Court with the work of the liquidation show much greed in the discharge of their duties, and benefit their associates or dependants at the expense of the concerns under liquidation. It behoves the Judges, therefore, to exercise strict supervision over their work. They should not be permitted to get the necessary orders in connection with their work, signed by any Judge they choose, since a Judge not conversant with the matter might unknowingly sign an improper order.

Requests the Judges of the Bombay High Court to exercise strict supervision over the work of native liquidators.

Almost all the papers of this week express great satisfaction with the result of the trial of Nursey Kesowji. They consider the punishment neither too little nor too heavy, and hope that the sad end of this quondam millionaire will convey a proper lesson to other merchants who may have a predeliction to reckless trading at the cost of others. It is expected that an immediate improvement in the commerce of Bombay, particularly in the matter of the local mill-industry will take place.

Are glad at the conviction and punishment of Nursey Kesowji.

Municipalities.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 3rd September, writing from Valsád, complains that almost all the roads of that town have been damaged by the recent rains; and requests the Corporation to repair them. He also states that some of the rails of the tank near which the school-building stands, are broken. The school-boys often play on the brink of the tank, and recently one fell into the water, but fortunately was not drowned. It behoves the Corporation to repair the broken railings at once to avoid similar accidents in future.

Asks the Municipality of Valsád to repair the roads and the broken railings of the tank of that town.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 29th September complains that ghee mixed with fat is sold in the bazar of Surat. The mixture is injurious to health, and objectionable to the Hindus on religious grounds. The Municipality of Surat is requested to appoint an Inspector of Markets, and authorize him to prohibit the sale of adulterated ghee or milk and rotten vegetables, as they are injurious to the health of consumers.

Requests the Municipality of Surat to prohibit the sale of adulterated food stuffs.

Native States.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 1st October states that of all the States of Káthiáwár, that of Bhávnagar has been most unfortunate in regard to the distress suffered by its people from the recent famine. Large numbers of them roam about in Bombay and several parts of Gujarát in search of food. Even in and about the town of Bhávnagar itself many such persons are to be seen. But the Chief of that State has as yet done nothing for their relief. It was highly meritorious in him to give large sums for making additions to the Rájkumár College and to build a bridge over the river at Rájkot. But notwithstanding, the neglect of his own subjects is censurable. The paramount power which so praiseworthily spent a great deal of money for the relief of its famine-stricken subjects, ought to induce its tributary Princes to protect their respective subjects from falling victims to famines; and if they do not follow the good example set by it, to exercise pressure on them that they may not shirk their sacred duty. The *Jáme Jamsed* has more than once laid this subject before Government, but the Political Agent of Káthiáwár does not seem to have adopted the suggestion. It behoves Government, therefore, to ask him to do so. The fall of rain this year has been timely and plentiful, and promises an abundant harvest. But the new crops will not be gathered in before the Diváli holidays, and until then the distressed people will have to be provided for by their Chief.

Censures the Thákor of Bhávnagar for not affording relief to his distressed subjects.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th October 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 11th October 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
77	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
78	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
79	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Says that the Station Master on the East Indian Railway who killed a punkha cooly has been let off with a light punishment.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 5th October alludes to the death of a punkha cooly caused by kicks and cuffs administered by a European Station Master on the East Indian Railway named Fox, and to his subsequent trial at Agra, and observes that the accused has been let off with a fine of only two hundred rupees. This punishment is extremely light and may be considered as a "premium for future murders." Occurrences similar to the celebrated Fuller Case are still the order of the day.

Disapproves of Mr. Forrest being allowed to continue as Professor of Mathematics.

The same regrets that His Excellency the Governor has decided to continue Mr. Forrest in the Mathematical Chair at the Deccan College, particularly when his inability to teach mathematics has been glaringly demonstrated. His Excellency should not have interfered in this matter, at least to the extent he has done, and should have allowed Mr. Chatfield to do as he thought best under the circumstances. His Excellency has committed two mistakes in this matter—first in selecting Mr. Forrest, and then in persisting in retaining him in the same place.

Disapproves of the course adopted by the Supreme Government towards the Calcutta *Statesman*.

The same does not approve of the course adopted by His Excellency the Viceroy towards the Calcutta *Statesman*. Lord Lytton has of late shown himself extremely sensitive with respect to public criticism. This he ought not to do. The conditions imposed by the Government of India on the *Statesman* newspaper were so exacting that they could not be observed with any sense of self-respect. It does not become His Lordship in his high position to show an aversion to public criticism.

Says that the rules on the subject of sanitation recently published are not well adapted for this country.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 6th October, in one of its principal leaders, gives the substance of the rules published in the *Government Gazette* of the 25th September, on the subject of the sanitation of towns and villages, and says that they are not well adapted for this country, and it will be difficult to carry them out into practice. In England these rules are enforced by means of a legislative enactment, but even there they have not succeeded in accomplishing the object which the framers have had in view. Besides, the manners and customs of the natives of India are so very different from those of the people in England, that the rules which could be worked easily in the latter country will be inapplicable here. It is of course very proper to encourage cleanliness, but then the means by which it is to be attained should be within the reach of the people of India.

Makes remarks on the inauguration of the Imperial rule in India.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 9th October, in an article headed "Imperial Rule," says that it is to be regretted that Government is getting more imperious every day in its treatment of its subjects, and that the importance of courts of justice is gradually diminishing. Government officials dislike any criticism of their acts, and they endeavour in every possible way to put down those who dare to criticise them. As an instance in point, the writer mentions the refusal of the Government of India to furnish the Calcutta *Statesman* with items of intelligence relating to the Afghan war, because the latter happened to make some uncomplimentary remarks with reference to the news furnished by the Press Commissioner. The case of *Kaisirule Akhbar* is also similar. It was stated in this newspaper that Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, kicked a native. Upon this Mr. Markham, the Magistrate of Allahabad, sent for the Editor, and after stating that Mr. Buck denied the truthfulness of the statement, at once desired him to publish a retractation. It seems that Mr. Markham holds peculiar views on the correctness or incorrectness of an occurrence. In his opinion the denial of Mr. Buck about a certain event in which he was personally

concerned, and about which there is difference of opinion is quite sufficient to prove its falsity. This mode of deciding disputed cases is unknown. It is opposed to law and morality. Upon the whole the conduct of Mr. Markham is very extraordinary. We hear that the proceedings in this case are now before the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and it is to be hoped that that high authority will do justice in this matter.

Says that notwithstanding the excellence of the British administration, the masses have been reduced to indigence.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 6th October, in one of its principal leaders, says that pauperism is visible everywhere in this Presidency. Trades and professions of all kinds have declined, and those who practise them find it difficult to eke out even a scanty subsistence. The condition of the agricultural population is miserable in the extreme. A short time ago we spoke to an assembly of aged persons to the effect that they must be happy under the British Government, since there now existed regular tribunals for the administration of justice, that there was no farming of the revenue, and that the evil of dacoities and of marauding expeditions like those of the Pindharis had disappeared. They replied that this statement was undoubtedly true. Our rulers have established schools for the instruction of their subjects, and have spread a net-work of railways and telegraphs over the country. But notwithstanding, the masses are unable to avail themselves of these advantages on account of their poverty. After toiling hard, the labourers do not get a full meal daily and cannot afford to buy clothing. The money-lenders refuse to lend money for want of security. Moreover, every thing belongs absolutely to Government. Agriculturists are forbidden to bring fuel from the jungles, and are not allowed to graze their cattle on the public pastures. These and various other restrictions which might be mentioned, have reduced the population to the utmost verge of destitution. We feel bound to bring these circumstances to the notice of our rulers. They are farseeing and benevolent, and it is to be hoped that they will do their utmost to remedy this unfortunate state of things.

Hopes that Government will take immediate steps to put down dacoities.

The *Belgaum Samáchár* (15) of the 6th October says that, after the apprehension of Wásudew Bulwant Fadke and his accomplices, every one thought that dacoities and robberies would cease, but we regret to state that they have made their appearance again. From the newspapers we learn that dacoities are happening in the city of Poona and its neighbourhood. Reports have also been received that dacoits are again lifting their heads in the Collectorates of Dhárwár and Kaládgi. Although these occurrences may not be of any importance now, yet, if they are not crushed at the commencement, they might assume a serious form, and may ultimately prove disastrous. For these reasons we earnestly hope that the authorities will take immediate steps to put them down.

Suggests the opening of public works for affording relief to the famine-stricken people.

The *Hitechchhu* (22) of the 28th September in its local news states that owing to the cessation of rain for nearly a month, the crops have been scorched. The signs of rain have disappeared, and prices of all kinds of corn have immensely increased. The crisis is serious, and it can only be successfully met by opening public works in order to afford relief to the starving poor.

Makes remarks in connection with the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 3rd October, in an article on Cabul Affairs, says that if Yakub Khan had sided with the mutineers, it would have been no easy matter to settle the Afghan question. Without taking into consideration the financial difficulties of India and the unproductiveness of Afghanistan, several English journals have advised that if it should turn out that he is disloyal to the British Government his country should be annexed. The value of this advise is known to those who have advocated the measure, but in our opinion the annexation of Afghanistan will be a fatal blunder. This suggestion shows how little Englishmen care for the real interests of India. When the question of Zululand was debated in the House of Commons, it was stated on behalf of the English Government that it intended to respect the independence of Zululand, and we are, therefore, surprised why a different course should be followed

in the case of Afghanistan. Perhaps the indifference of the English Parliament to Indian affairs is to a certain extent accountable for it. The inability of the Ameer to control his army is apparent from its defection, but his unpopularity with his people is attributable to the treaty of Gandamuk and not to any personal defect. Several instances can be met within Indian history where a native ruler has become unpopular with his subjects on account of his having formed an alliance with the British Government, but we have never come across an instance where a Native Prince has been punished for the delinquencies of his officers. English newspapers say that although Yakub Khan has shown his loyalty by surrendering himself, yet it cannot be said that he is entirely free from blame in the matter of the massacre of the British Envoy and his suite. Several Native Princes have suffered on account of their opposition to the Residents residing at their courts. If, therefore, Yakub Khan is to be made a scape-goat for the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his comrades, we have nothing to say but we believe that he has had nothing whatever to do with that unfortunate event. We think the best course under the circumstances is to place Yakub Khan on the throne of Afghanistan, and support him there with a strong force. The cost of the expedition can be recovered from him after his authority is thoroughly established. At present it should be treated as an advance to him from the English people. It is to be hoped that India will not be saddled with the expense of the settlement of Afghanistan. Perhaps Lord Lytton may not care if it is thrown on India so long as he is allowed to draw his twenty thousand rupees per month.

Makes remarks on a recent occurrence in the Deccan College.

The same says that a rumour prevails in the city of Poona that Government has given its decision on the Deccan College *imbroglio*. It is stated that Mr. Selby has been severely censured for having listened to the complaints of the students. If this be true we cannot help remarking that perverseness has been carried to an intolerable degree. It was Mr. Selby's duty as the head of the Deccan College to bring Mr. Forrest's incapacity to teach mathematics to the notice of Sir Richard Temple, who had made the mistake of appointing him, and if he has been reprimanded for merely discharging the ordinary functions of his office, His Excellency has carried his love of power to an extent of which we have rarely met with any instance. We have heard that Lord Lawrence always exacted prompt and implicit obedience from his subordinates, and His Excellency the Governor, who is a distinguished pupil of that nobleman, no doubt follows in the same wake. But we deem it our duty to remind His Excellency that it is absurd for any individual to think that he is incapable of making mistakes in public affairs, and particularly in questions of appointments. Appearances and testimonials are often deceptive, and nobody can be blamed for being misled by them. If, therefore, an endeavour is made to rectify the error which has been committed, those who are doing it deserve praise rather than censure. It will redound to the credit of Sir Richard Temple if he corrects the mistake into which he has unwittingly fallen. It is surmised that the students have been scolded for presuming to doubt Mr. Forrest's ability to teach mathematics, and Mr. Forrest himself has also not escaped castigation. He has been taunted with being unable to give satisfaction to his pupils. When some years ago a petition was sent to Government by the students of the Deccan College against Mr. Peterson and others, they were informed that they should bring their complaints to the notice of the Principal, whose business it was to attend to them. On the present occasion the same course has been followed, and we are, therefore, unable to see what fault has been committed. To commit a blunder and then to condemn those who are doing their best to correct it may be tolerated in an oriental despot, but such conduct is hardly becoming in an English gentleman of the stamp of Sir Richard Temple.

Makes remarks in connection with the fund raised to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Borradaile.

The *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 2nd October, but received on the 6th, in mentioning that Rs. 2,673 have been already subscribed to the Borradaile Memorial Fund, and that exertions still continue to be made for getting more subscriptions, observes that it is anxious to know the sentiments entertained by Government in this

matter. This case is similar to that of Mr. Gopálji Gulábbhái, late Deputy Educational Inspector of Broach. This gentleman was degraded, because on his transfer from Broach a subscription was set on foot, and copies of a book entitled "The History of Education in the Broach District," in which he was highly praised, were bought from the proceeds and given away in the shape of prizes in vernacular schools. Mr. Borradaile's case is similar. The people living under his jurisdiction, including his subordinates and the members of the Municipality, are subscribing to a fund to perpetuate his memory. Is a distinction then to be made between the two cases, simply because Mr. Gopálji was a native, while Mr. Borradaile belongs to the ruling race, and is a Civil Servant and the Collector of a District? The *Hitechchhu* trusts that Government will not observe any distinction. Mr. Borradaile himself is not at all anxious that subscriptions should be raised. It is the fawning Shetiás who boast of caring for the public good, that are doing this. The so-called well-wishers of the people have no wish to induce the authorities to exempt from the license-tax the large number of persons who are groaning under its burden, because they know that they will not thereby get into the good graces of the authorities. It would be well if they were to imitate the example set by the people of Bengal, who have induced their Government to exempt from the license-tax all persons whose annual income is less than Rs. 250! After making a few more remarks in the same strain, and after stating that it is no wonder that the Municipal Secretary, who is also the Secretary to the fund, and his Assistant are making great exertions to collect subscriptions, since they must be grateful to Mr. Borradaile for employing them and increasing their salaries in the present hard times, the *Hitechchhu* observes that though a memorial may be raised to the retiring Collector, the people will not forget the misfortunes which they have suffered during his regime. He has not given them satisfaction in regard to the operations of the City Survey. He has increased the expenditure of the Municipality, and to meet it has increased the taxes. In conclusion, the *Hitechchhu* wonders how the Reporter on the Native Press and Government have not yet noticed this important case, and hopes that they will not neglect it any longer.

Complains that there are many open water cisterns in dilapidated and deserted houses in Surat.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 5th October, in noticing the death of a Pársi school-boy caused by falling into a cistern of water situated in a dilapidated and deserted house near Dadimar, observes that there are several dilapidated and deserted houses in Surat which contain cisterns or wells without any railings or coverings at their mouths. Their dangerous condition is attributable to the negligence of their owners and the inattention of the authorities. The *Mitra* hopes that proper measures will be taken to avert the danger which has been pointed out. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 6th October expresses similar sentiments.)

Makes remarks in connection with the reductions in the Indian army.

The same, in alluding to the recommendation said to have been made by the Army Commission sitting at Simla, that fifteen infantry regiments and two cavalry regiments of the Madras army should be disbanded, observes that still larger reductions are feasible. In former times the Indian army was not so large as it is now, and besides, there were no railways. The latter will now enable Government on an emergency to collect troops at any particular point within a short time. A lesser number of troops will, therefore, suffice for the exigencies of the State. Nearly a third portion of the Indian revenues is now spent upon the army. This is really too much for a poor country like India, and it should, therefore, be reduced. The armies of Native States ought not to come in the way of the reduction, as the Native Princes are not only loyal to the paramount power, but have on more than one occasion offered to place their forces at the disposal of the British Government. The retrenchments suggested here should, however, not be made so long as the Afghan war continues; but on its close and the conclusion of peace the step ought to be taken.

[86 Vict.] 61—11 & 12 Geo. V.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 8th October, in noticing the report that twenty-seven students of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College will be presently sent out to India, observes that it seems inexplicable that so many Engineers should be sent out, while the condition of the Indian finances is unsatisfactory, and the authorities are curtailing expenditure in every possible way, and when the services of several officials are being dispensed with. The present Engineering Staff has not enough work, and this batch of new arrivals will only increase the number of unemployed men. Instead of bringing them to India, it would be better to give them a bonus and get rid of them. It is to be regretted that the Engineering College has not yet been closed. The authorities should not delay any further in taking this step.

Hopes that the recently passed students of the Royal Engineering College will not be sent out to India.

The same of the 11th October is grateful to the Government of India for instructing all district officers to inform European sportsmen not to enter fields while crops are standing without previously obtaining the permission of the owners. This order will, no doubt, help to some extent in preventing squabbles which arise between sportsmen and villagers, and which sometimes result in serious consequences. The sportsmen occasionally go to the village wells or enter the cottages of ryots in order to quench their thirst. It would have been better if the abovementioned order had prohibited these acts as well. If a warning was necessary in order to prevent damage to crops, it is no less required against forcible entry into houses. The *Samáchár* also requests Government to punish those sportsmen who would disregard this order, as otherwise it will not be respected. Though Government gave a severe lesson in the celebrated Fuller Case by expressing its disapprobation, it does not seem to have produced the desired effect, as similar cases have happened often, and Europeans in general do not scruple to show undue sympathy with the guilty parties. It seems, therefore, likely that European sportsmen will not respect the prohibition in question unless the offending parties are severely dealt with by the authorities.

Makes observations on a recent order of the Supreme Government.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 9th October observes that Europeans who play cricket occupy a large piece of ground on the Esplanade. Another large space is enclosed by them on certain days of the week for playing polo by fixing flags all round the space and driving out of it the natives playing cricket. The number of native cricketers has increased, and they complain that the portion of the Esplanade left for them to play upon is not sufficient. After the formation of the Rotten Row, the natives who used to play cricket by its side were driven away, and were told to use the Esplanade. But they have also been encroached upon here and have hardly enough space to play upon. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will attend to this complaint.

Says that the Europeans who play cricket and polo occupy so large a portion of the Esplanade that they hardly leave any room for native players.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 5th October has heard that the Government of India has directed that the account of the expenditure of the Afghan war is not to be kept separate, but should be included in the current military expenditure. When it was stated that the war had been undertaken in defence of Imperial interests, it was hoped that England would at least pay a portion, if not the whole, of the expenditure. But the order alluded to above has destroyed that hope. The account of the cost of last year's campaign was kept separate from the other military expenditure, and hence it proved easy to ask England to pay a portion if it. It is feared that it would be difficult to make a similar demand with respect to the larger expenditure of the present campaign, as it is not to be entered separately. What could have induced Government to resort to this measure ?

Makes remarks in connection with the expenditure of the Afghan war.

The same observes that the *Times of India* is trying to create public sympathy for Nursey Kesowji. An attempt is made to show that the sentence passed upon him is too severe. But considering his offence and the ruin

Says that no mercy should be shown to Nursey Kesowji.

which he has brought on a large number of the citizens of Bombay, the sentence is really mild. The *Times* says that the usual practice of keeping a prisoner condemned to more than three years' imprisonment in the Thána or the Yerrowda Jail, is to be departed from in the case of Nursey, and he is to be kept in the County Jail for the entire period of his imprisonment. But the labor exacted in the last-mentioned jail is less hard than that exacted in the jails in Thána or Yerrowda. If the report mentioned by the *Times* be true, the departure from the rule is objectionable. Why should a distinction be made between Nursey and other prisoners? Why should any regard be shown to him? There is no reason why he should be treated differently from other prisoners? Is any indulgence to be shown to him because he has been reckless in his speculations, and is the son of a man equally reckless, or is it because the County Jail is near his residence on the Mándvi Bandar? His Excellency the Governor very praiseworthily put a stop to a public scandal by allowing the prosecution to be conducted at the public expense. If, however, any partiality is shown in carrying out the sentence passed upon him, it will give rise to another public scandal.

Says that there is no reason why a jury should not be allowed to disperse when a trial lasts for more than a day.

In alluding to the complaint made by the Special Jury at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, that great inconvenience had been caused to the jurors from their being not allowed to disperse for four days during which the trial lasted, the *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 28th September observes that the complaint was well-founded, and ought not to be allowed to recur in future. The jury is entitled to great respect and confidence for the sacred duty it performs. The gentlemen serving on it already suffer great inconvenience from being compelled to leave off for the time being their business; and, hence, it would not be right to treat them in the manner in which prisoners are treated. In keeping a jury together, the object is to prevent any of its members from being allowed an opportunity to be influenced by the prisoner or his friends. But to entertain even the thought that they might be improperly influenced if allowed to disperse during the continuation of the trial, and to confine them during that period, shows that the Judge has no confidence in them. Considering that respectable persons alone are called upon to serve as jurors, no distrust should be shown in their integrity. After noticing the statement made by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* that it is the practice of the Calcutta High Court to allow a jury to disperse during the pendency of the trial, the *Mitra* observes that there seems no good reason why a different practice should prevail here, and requests Government to alter it. (The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the same date, and the *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 6th October, express similar sentiments.)

Approves of the suggestions made by Mr. Caird for the mitigation of distress caused by famines.

The same of the 5th October, in alluding to the telegraphic news about the opinions expressed by Mr. Caird, observes that his suggestions deserve to be hailed with joy. They coincide entirely with the opinions entertained by Natives and Europeans who have experience of the country, and it is hoped that Government will carry out Mr. Caird's proposals after they shall have appeared in due form in the Famine Commission's report, which will be soon submitted, and which, it is not wrong to suppose, will be mainly founded upon the views of the President. The *Mitra* is, however, concerned to find that Mr. Caird has forgotten to suggest canal irrigation as one of several means which ought to be adopted for mitigating the horrors of famines. It is, however, hoped that the same will not be overlooked in the report of the Famine Commission.

Gives an account of the sale of two girls.

The *Kaira Wartamán* (61) of the 1st October, but received on the 6th, states that in September last two Lowánás, one Bráhman and one widow, residents of the Amreli Pargana, came to the village of Radu in the Matar Táluka, bringing with them for sale seven girls whose ages ranged from 12 to 22. Two of the girls were of the Lowáná caste, one Bráhman, one Kunbi, and three Sádhudi. One of the Lowáná girls has been sold for Rs. 300 in the village of Saij, and the other in the village of Radu itself for Rs. 200. The rest have returned to their own country.

The *Káside Mumbai* (66) of the 8th October, in noticing the report that several dacoities happened recently in the Poona District, observes that the capture and imprisonment of Wásudev Balwant Fadke and the dispersion and punishment of the bands working under his leadership had led the people to expect that dacoities which had lasted for the last six months had disappeared from the Deccan. But reports are daily received of the existence of the evil. It is to be regretted that the defenceless villagers are still harassed. They have no arms nor aid from Government to oppose and protect themselves from the armed dacoits. This does not speak well of the authorities, who should adopt strong measures to rid the country of these armed bands. The Arms Act has deprived the people of all instruments of defence, and the village police stations are weak. The dacoits know this full well, and hence do not fear to plunder. It will be a good policy if Government were to give arms to peaceful inhabitants on the condition that they will not make a wrong use of them. They would then be able to protect themselves.

Requests Government to adopt stringent measures to put down the Deccan dacoities.

The *Gujarát Samáchár* (67) of the 4th October, but received on the 7th states that several residents of Surat are unable to pay the license-tax, and that warrants are about to be issued for the sequestration of their property. These persons must be really poor, as they know that on failure of payment, warrants would be issued against them. The Government of Bengal has exempted all persons whose annual income is less than two hundred and fifty rupees from the operation of the tax. The same rule ought to be introduced in this Presidency, in order to afford relief to poor people. The *Samáchár* hopes that the Bombay Government will adopt this suggestion.

Makes remarks relating to the levy of the license-tax.

The *Swadesh Mangal* (69) of the 7th October has heard that a certain Rajput woman is living on the hill of Somnáth in the town of Broach. She has brought some girls whom she gives away on getting money for them. She represents that they are her relations. The police is requested to ascertain the correctness of the above statement.

Says that a certain Rajput woman gives away girls for money.

A correspondent of the *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 2nd October, but received on the 6th, states that the Dárogha of the Sadar Distillery at that station stated on oath in the case of the detection of country liquor in the house of Jiwá Háthi, that the liquor was old; while in another case he deposed also on oath that he was not able to distinguish new from old liquor. If the latter statement be true, observes the writer, how was he able to say that Jiwá Háthi's liquor was old! Both, the correspondent and the Editor, wish Government to take notice of the conduct of this man.

Alleges that the Dárogha of the Broach Distillery made contrary statements on two occasions.

Municipalities.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of 5th October, in an article on House Assessment in Bombay, says that when so worthy a gentleman as Mr. Grant was appointed Municipal Commissioner, we all hoped that he would be instrumental in reducing taxation, and thus afford some relief in these hard times to the inhabitants of this city. But we regret to say that the opposite tendency is observable. He is too much in the hands of his subordinates. For some time past we have been hearing complaints about the perfunctory and inaccurate manner of assessing houses in Bombay, and we all thought that Mr. Grant would introduce a better state of things. When he was just installed in his present office, he seemed inclined to investigate the question of the valuation of house property in Bombay; but when Mr. Nowroji Fardunji and Shet Gokuldás Jagmohandás demonstrated the absolute necessity of this measure, his antagonism to the project became apparent. Shet Gokuldás Jagmohandás showed conclusively that a revision of the house assessment will not result in any loss to the Municipal revenues, and demanded the appointment of

Makes remarks in connection with the assessment of houses in Bombay.

a committee to investigate the matter. But this suggestion did not fall in with Mr. Grant's views, and in lieu he recommended that the Assessing Department should be strengthened. It would, therefore, seem that the Assessment Department was underhanded and underpaid. We are, however, unable to adopt this view. During the share mania crisis, when house property fetched exorbitant prices, the Assessment Department cost only thirteen thousand rupees. Subsequently this item of expenditure immensely increased during Mr. Crawford's regime. Afterwards it was reduced by Mr. Hope, but it now threatens to exceed the sum which was reached during the extravagant administration of Mr. Crawford. If the Town Council and the Municipal Corporation were to abdicate their functions and allow themselves to be led away by the officers of the Municipality, the Municipal expenditure will not be kept within bounds, and the tax-payers will not get any relief. At such a crisis it behoves Government and the public to direct their attention to Municipal affairs, and we earnestly hope that they will do so.

Says that the Health Officer of the Násik Municipality is not assiduous in the discharge of his duties.

The *Ganga Lahari* (38) of the 3rd October complains that in the city of Násik, while the roads frequented by Europeans are kept in good repair, those used by the natives, particularly the bye-lanes, are very much neglected. Although the Municipal Commissioners have ruled that the sweepings of the town should be removed at night, yet in defiance of this order, the sweepers do their work during day time to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. It is to be hoped that the Health Officer, who is paid Rs. 200 per mensem for superintending the repair of the roads and the cleansing of the town, will be more assiduous in the discharge of his duties in future; otherwise his shortcomings will have to be brought to the notice of the Collector and President of the Municipality.

Native States.

Mentions cases of maltreatment in the Gaikawad's territory.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 2nd October but received on the 6th, states that a few days ago a Wághari was accused of theft in the town of Siddhapur in the Kadi Mahál of the Gaikawad's territory, and it is said that he committed suicide on account of the maltreatment to which he was subjected. A Jamádár of the police who was afraid of coming into trouble in this matter, is said to have shot himself. Again, it is stated that a Naib Foujdár of some tháná ill-treated a Ráwal woman of the village of Bhándu, and she too has committed suicide.

Says that parwánás or passes are not issued to ship-owners in the Gaikawad's territory.

A correspondent of the *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 5th October says that the subjects of the Gaikawad residing in the Navsári Mahál and possessing ships of their own do not get parwánás or passes from the State to send their ships to sea. They are, therefore, obliged to transfer their vessels to persons who are British subjects, in order to obtain parwánás. Since the last three years the people of Navsári have brought this inconvenience to the knowledge of their Government, but as yet they have not been fortunate in getting redress. Recently a ryot petitioned the Sar-Suba of Baroda and the Governor General's Agent to issue a parwáná to him for a new ship built by him; but it is said that, owing to an unsatisfactory reply, he has been obliged to transfer the ship to the name of a British subject, and thus has incurred some risk. This state of things should be remedied.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th October 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 18th October 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—continued.			
41	The Nibándha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alibág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
	CANARESE.			
77	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
78	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
79	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee ..	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked ° have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Recommends the establishment of native rulers in Afghanistan and Burmah.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 13th October narrates the circumstances which have led to the withdrawal of the British Resident from the court of King Thebaw, and observes that this event will precipitate hostilities between the British Government and that potentate. In this contest the latter is sure to be unsuccessful, since his army is ill-accoutred and undisciplined, and will have no chance against the powerful forces which will be brought against it. We need, therefore, only consider at present the probable advantage or injury which will result to India from the prosecution of a war with Burmah. From the accounts which have been published in English journals about that country, it appears that it is rich, and hence there is no fear that the cost of the war will be thrown on India. When Burmah is once subjugated and tranquility restored, either by annexing it or by supplanting King Thebaw by some ruler selected by the British Government, the consequences will be beneficial to commerce. This will no doubt be a clear gain. There is, however, another side to the question. By the annexation of British Burmah, the frontiers of the English dominions and those of the celestial Empire will be brought into contact; but since the tribes which inhabit on the confines of the latter are wild and owe merely a nominal allegiance to the Emperor of China, and although their subjugation will not be troublesome, yet the increase of territory which will accrue from this step as well as the conquest of Afghanistan will be immense. English Statesmen, it is well known, are, however, opposed to the extension of the area of the British Empire. Besides, England has enough to do in attending to the wants of India itself. Under these circumstances we would strongly recommend our Government to establish native rulers in Afghanistan and Burmah instead of annexing those countries.

Recommends the appointment of Mr. Dalvi to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College in case it is decided to remove Mr. Forrest from his present post.

The same in another article says that a short time ago we stated that Mr. Forrest was unfit to perform the duties of a Mathematical Professor, but at the same time we suggested that he should be allowed some time to revise his knowledge of mathematics, and that if on the re-opening of the Deccan College in November he should be found unable to give satisfaction, then it would be the duty of those in authority to remove him from his present post. When we gave expression to the above views, the question of his competency was before Sir Richard Temple; but we regret to say that in the Resolution which is said to have been passed by His Excellency, this point has been entirely left unnoticed. All the parties concerned have been censured. Mr. Selby has been reprimanded for his hasty and injudicious action; Mr. Forrest for using strong language to his pupils; and the students have been blamed for presuming to sit in judgment on their teacher. In our opinion neither Mr. Selby nor the students deserve the treatment to which they have been subjected. Here the writer says that if it is ultimately found necessary to relieve Mr. Forrest of his present duties, the question of a successor to him becomes important, and recommends, both on financial and other considerations, the appointment of Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, inasmuch as it is said that the Director of Public Instruction is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Kurkaray, and because Mr. Dalvi's mathematical talents are of a really superior order.

Says that an interdiction against religious preaching in public places should be made applicable to all religions without distinction.

The same in its local news states that a certain Mahomedan who used to preach on the Esplanade has been prohibited by the police from preaching. This proceeding is very strange, since Christian preachers who used to harangue in the neighbourhood are allowed to address crowds as before. If an interdiction has been issued against the Mahomedan preacher on the ground that he had been preaching sedition, we have nothing to say, but we doubt whether the measures taken will accomplish the end in view. There are many other ways of expressing disapprobation of Government besides uttering denunciations at open air meetings. It would have been better if a magisterial enquiry had been made as to the nature of the harangues of the Mahomedan preacher. We consider the police were not justified in interfering with him if he was only talking on

religion. If street-preaching is to be forbidden, the interdiction should be made applicable to all religious preaching without distinction.

Says that Government officers should not be high-handed in dealing with the Editors of Vernacular Newspapers.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 12th October, in one of its principal leaders, says that newspapers came into existence in this country only since the advent of the English and owing to the liberty of the press which they subsequently granted, the people in India began to like them. But we regret to say that a retrograde policy has been recently pursued on this question, the result of which has been to exalt the importance of the official class and to degrade the position of Editors of newspapers. Here the writer gives in detail the proceedings connected with the publication of a statement in the *Kaisirule Akhbar* with reference to Mr. Buck having kicked a native, and after alluding to the strange conduct of Mr. Markham, the Magistrate of Allahabad, observes that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has directed that Mr. Buck should prosecute the Editor of the *Kaisirule Akhbar*. If this course had been taken at the commencement, this case would not have assumed its present dimensions. It was not right of Mr. Markham to take Mr. Buck's part as he did. It is the duty of Government to protect the rights of its subjects, and to keep a strict watch on the doings of its subordinate officers. If the high-handed manner in which the proceedings in this case were conducted were repeated all over India, the independence of the Vernacular Press will be a thing of the past. It is to be hoped that our benevolent rulers will prevent the mischievous tendency of their present policy with reference to the Vernacular Press.

Says that the draft Bill of Mr. Justice Cunningham relating to the collection of land revenue will not improve the present wretched condition of the agricultural population.

The same gives the substance of the Bill relating to the collection of land revenue drafted by Mr. Justice Cunningham, and observes that it may, to a certain extent, benefit the ryots, but it is extremely doubtful whether it will materially improve their present wretched condition. The only advantage will be that the ryots who had to seek the assistance of sowkárs in order to pay the land tax, and for which they had to pay heavily, will now obtain loans on easy terms from Government for the same purpose. To charge interest for an unpaid instalment, or to give interest for receiving payment before the instalment is due, is equivalent to trading; but it is not right that Government should engage in transactions of this nature, as such a policy is opposed to the received doctrines of political economy. If the system of collecting land revenue suggested in this Bill is adopted, the agricultural classes will experience great difficulty in obtaining loans from money-lenders which they will need in times of famine for the support of themselves and their families, and towards which Government will not be able to render any assistance. In such a crisis their condition can be more easily imagined than described. Upon the whole we are of opinion that legislation will not effect any improvement in the condition of the agricultural population. If the foundation of a house is unsound, no amount of exterior embellishment will keep it in its position. At present all land absolutely belongs to Government, which is at liberty to increase the assessment at its pleasure periodically. Unless some change is made in this respect, it is absurd to expect any alteration in the present degraded state of the agriculturists. They feel that they are not the proprietors of their land, and hence do not endeavour to improve its fertility. Besides, the revision of land revenue every thirty years is liable to deprive the ryots of the fruit of the labour which he may have expended in improving the productive powers of the soil. It, therefore, behoves Government to reduce the present exorbitant demands on account of the land tax and to settle it in perpetuity. We are surprised that Government should go on legislating and refuse to take note of these glaring evils.

Mentions cases of wrongful dismissal of certain lower subordinates in the Government service.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 13th October gives the substance of the orders of the Court of Directors and of the Government of India on the subject of the dismissal of the lower subordinates in the Government service, and observes that if the higher officials were to shape their conduct according to the injunctions contained in the

above resolutions, there will be no cause for dissatisfaction. But we regret to say that European officers often act in direct contradiction to these orders. In justification of this statement we will mention two instances. In the year 1877 certain tenders in the office of Mr. Clerk, the Executive Engineer of Poona, were lost, and thereupon that gentleman at once dismissed thirteen men under him without making any investigation into the occurrence. The most extraordinary part, however, of the affair was that the men who were in charge of the tenders were retained in service, while those who had nothing whatever to do with them were discharged. Among the latter, there was one who had served Government for sixteen years in the most exemplary manner and without the slightest stigma on his character. Subsequently the lost tenders were found in the files of the same office, but notwithstanding the dismissed servants were not reinstated. Again, a certain police Jamádár was sentenced by Mr. Thaté, a First Class Magistrate in Sátára, for receiving stolen property; but on appeal Mr. Mactier, the District Judge, remitted the sentence and declared that there was no proof of his guilt. Notwithstanding the acquittal, the Police Superintendent of Sátára has refused to restore this man to his former position. He has been in service for twenty years. We hope that an enquiry will be made into the above cases, and trust that justice will be done in accordance with the declared intentions of the late Court of Directors and of the Government of India.

Mentions a case of ill-treatment, and says that the police of Poona are inefficient.

The same says that a most fearful state of things has begun to prevail in and about the environs of Poona. Way-laying, dacoities, loot, murder and other offences of a serious nature are becoming common. About three days ago a remarkable case of ill-treatment occurred between Poona and Khothrud. A Bráhman named Keshew Dutay left for Khothrud on a festive excursion. He took his meal in a temple at Khothrud and in the evening commenced his return to Poona. It was the time of sunset. On the road he met a Rámoshi and a Mahár, who offered to show him a way by which he could reach Poona earlier, as it was getting dark. The Bráhman followed the two men, who, however, taking a wrong turning brought him near a well. Here they met other companions, who all deprived the Bráhman of what he had, even his clothes. A scuffle ensued and the two men who first accosted the Bráhman threw him into the well. The party then dispersed, but fortunately for the Bráhman he knew how to swim. He kept himself above water, and cried out loudly for help for fully an hour. At last he was overheard by some of the neighbouring villagers, who took him out of the well, supplied him with a *lungoti* and brought him to the Khothrud chaukey. At this the Bráhman recognized some of the men who had thrown him into the well and gave them up to the Patel; but the Patel and other people about the chaukey thought the Bráhman was shamming and took him for a lunatic. In vain did the man protest against this assumption, in vain did he assure them of his being in a sound state of mind. The Patel would not believe him, and had his hands tied and kept him in custody for the night. Next morning he was liberated and sent to Poona in the company of the Patel's men. On his arrival in Poona he related the circumstances of his mishap and ill-treatment to the police, who have not been able to trace the offenders. Though the story sounds like a romance, it is literally true. If such mishaps overtake a person within a mile or so of Poona, and the police are utterly unable to find out the offenders, it is a circumstance suggestive of the most serious thoughts as to their efficiency. It bespeaks mismanagement in the department, when offences like those of dacoities, thefts, and murders are perpetrated in daylight without the offenders being brought to book.

Recommends the adoption of certain measures for puting down dacoities.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (7) of the 16th October says that the state of the country is extremely unsettled, and it behoves our rulers to adopt remedial measures without delay. After the apprehension of Huree Makuji and Wasudev Balvant Fadke, we thought that dacoities would cease, and that similar occurrences would be a thing of the past. But we regret to say that tranquility did not last beyond the rains, and that the dacoits have again begun to lift up their heads. Accounts have been received of several

dacoities having happened in the neighbourhood of Poona within the last fortnight, and similar events are reported to have taken place in the Sátára Collectorate. It is said that the dacoits move about armed with weapons and enact scenes like those enacted by the free-booters in the times of the Peishwas and the Rajas of Sátára. We are at a loss to account for the existence of this unfortunate state of things, notwithstanding the excellent arrangements which exist for the preservation of order. Some assert that the Rámoshis and Mángs have become unruly, because they are allowed to move about the country freely without a pass. Some say that the prevailing disturbances are to a certain extent attributable to the decline of the British power. Some again maintain that the masses have become excessively poor, and that they have taken to vagabondism in order to satisfy their hunger. To us the last appears to be the true reason of the unsettled state of the country. It is, therefore, incumbent on our rulers to afford facilities to their subjects for earning a decent livelihood. All attempts to prevent such disorders which excludes this consideration will infallibly fail. The burden of taxation which falls heavily on the poor should be reduced. Encouragement should be given to cultivation by settling the land tax in perpetuity, and pecuniary advances should be made to poor cultivators. Remissions should be liberally granted in times of famine. Unless these measures are adopted, the disturbances will not altogether cease. It is to be hoped that our rulers will deeply consider this question.

Requests Government to adopt preventive measures against the spread of leprosy.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (8) of the 15th October in a communicated article says that leprosy is on the increase, and it is desirable to take measures for its prevention by legislation. There is no danger of this disease spreading rapidly among the upper classes, since the well-to-do people are usually clean and are careful to avoid contact with persons who are attacked with diseases which are infectious. The same, however, is not the case with people in the lower ranks of life. They cannot afford good living, nor can they easily avoid coming in contact with diseased persons. Under these circumstances we would earnestly request Government to adopt preventive measures without delay.

Makes remarks in connection with the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act in Poona.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9) of the 15th October states in its local news that since last week the police have been authorized to apprehend all prostitutes in Poona who do not possess the necessary certificates as required by the Contagious Diseases Act, and in obedience to that order they have arrested a large number of women. Some have been sentenced to a week's imprisonment. It is of course proper to punish prostitutes for not acting according to law, but at the same time care should be taken that annoyance is not caused to respectable women. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will attend to this suggestion.

Describes a dacoity in the village of Belápur.

A correspondent of the *Dnyánodaya* (10) of the 16th October reports that a band of about a hundred armed dacoits attacked the village of Belápur in the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and after ill-treating some of the inhabitants in a most merciless manner, carried away property from the houses of two Márwádis named Sindrám and Gangarám to the extent of thirteen thousand rupees. When they came to the police station and enquired for the sepoys, it was found that the latter had decamped. The occurrence has created profound sensation in Belápur and its neighbourhood, and the people are very anxious for their safety.

Says that meadows and pasture lands should be set apart for the grazing of horses and bullocks in order to improve their breed.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 12th October remarks that in the Afghan campaign of last year, camels and mules were mostly used for conveying baggage, but that it was found by experience that they were not so serviceable as bullocks and ponies. It is well known that the latter have much deteriorated and that it is necessary to improve their breed. At one time Bhimthadi and Gungthadi were famous for their horses and ponies, but now we do not hear anything about

them, although some animals of that kind must be still existing in that part of the country. Until recently the ryots used to believe that their land was their own property, and under that belief they used to maintain a large number of cows and oxen in order to improve the fertility of the soil. This led to an improvement in the breed of those animals. But now every thing belongs absolutely to Government, and so nobody cares to improve the breed of horses or bullocks, and consequently their numbers have declined. To produce a superior race of animals and to increase their number, exceptional measures are necessary, and the writer suggests that meadows and pasture lands similar to those in Mysore should be set apart in different parts of India for grazing.

Is of opinion that Mr. Borradaile does not deserve a memorial.

The *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 9th October, but received on the 13th, in again alluding to the Borradaile Memorial Fund, observes that during Mr. Borradaile's *regimé* municipal taxation has so much increased that the people are unable to bear it. A few months ago Government passed a Resolution abolishing the duty on silk, and thereupon the Municipality imposed other duties to make up the deficit. Subsequently the Government Resolution was cancelled and the duty on silk was re-imposed, but the duties on other articles were not abolished. This addition to the Municipal taxation must be laid to the account of Mr. Borradaile. Notwithstanding the increase and the total income of the Ahmedabad Municipality now amounts to two lacs of rupees, some of the most frequented roads were not watered at all during the hot months on the plea that the Corporation had no funds, and the citizens were left to suffer great inconvenience from heat and dust. Again, Mr. Borradaile has imposed a new burden of 1,800 rupees per annum on the Corporation, by increasing the salaries of the Health Officer and the Secretary to the Municipality. In conclusion the Shetiás of Ahmedabad are ironically praised for trying hard to raise a memorial in honour of such a benefactor of the people of their city.

Says that a notification issued in Ahmedabad about disfigured coin does not bear the signature of the officer by whom it has been issued.

The same states that a certain notification has been stuck up at almost every police station and in conspicuous places in the city of Ahmedabad. It does not bear the signature of the officer by whom it is said to be issued, nor the name of the press at which it has been lithographed. Consequently there is a suspicion that it is not genuine but is likely to be the work of some evil-minded person, who wants to create a commotion among the people about disfigured coins. But since the police have not made an attempt to apprehend the culprit, it would seem that the suspicion is unfounded. It appears to be a genuine production, which the officer issuing it has negligently omitted to sign. The *Hitechchhu* hopes that Government will warn its officers not to commit such negligence in issuing notifications to the public.

Observes that the decision given by Mr. Náná Moroji in the case in which a Solicitor charged a Superintendent of Police with assault is unsatisfactory.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 16th October observes that the decision given by Mr. Náná Moroji in the case of assault brought by Mr. Hormasji Shápurji against Mr. Crummy, a Superintendent of Police, is not satisfactory. Natives are not displeased if police officers discharge their duties with firmness, but they wish them to be civil and not disrespectful. When cases like the above come before a Police Magistrate, it would be well if an opportunity is taken to give police officers advice as to how they should conduct themselves towards native gentlemen. If in a case in which a Solicitor of the High Court complained and proved that he was treated disrespectfully by a Police Superintendent, and if the fault of the latter has been overlooked by the Magistrate, it is no wonder if natives are dissatisfied with his decision. Mr. Crummy could have prevented the Solicitor from entering the Court without assaulting and using foul language. He did both these things and yet he has not been reprimanded, and the complainant has been denied the redress he sought. Although Mr. Crummy is said to be more civil than several of his comrades, his conduct towards the Solicitor was of the nature generally adopted by the police

towards native gentlemen, and hence it deserved to be noticed in a way which would convey a due lesson to police officers in general. Mr. Náná Moroji observes in his decision that had Mr. Crummy known that Mr. Hormasji was a Solicitor, he would have treated him differently. But is it right for a policeman to treat a native gentleman disrespectfully if he does not happen to be an officer of the High Court? Police officers ought to be taught that it is their duty to be civil to all persons without distinction.

Observes that Government ought not to raise a new loan.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 17th October, in alluding to the news which appeared in a recent issue of the *Times of India*, that Government intends to raise in India a new five per cent. loan, observes that although no official confirmation of it has appeared, yet considering the times it seems likely that a new loan will be raised. The present financial state and the future prospects of India are not satisfactory. The expenses of the first Cabul expedition have not been yet paid; the treasury has not been replenished since the drain caused by famines; the second Afghan campaign has commenced, and a war with Burmah seems imminent. The expedition against Cabul will not end soon, and hence, an estimate of its cost cannot be accurately made. Again, if Government advertise for a loan just now, the people who have suffered from famine for the last two years will not be able to subscribe, and will be led to believe that it has been resolved to saddle India with the cost of the present campaign. A new loan at this juncture will have another bad effect. The Government paper has considerably depreciated in value, and the publication of the intention of Government to raise a new loan will cause further depreciation. Government ought, therefore, to desist from raising a new loan before deciding what share of the cost of the present expedition India will be called upon to pay. If the news about the loan given by the *Times* be not correct, Government should contradict the same and thus put an end to the present panic.

Do not approve of the policy of bringing new Engineers to India.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 12th and the *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 16th October also disapprove of the policy of bringing passed students of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College for employment in India. The remarks and observations made by them on this subject are similar to those made by the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 8th instant, and noticed at some length in the summary for the week ending 11th October 1879.

Defends Mr. Borradaile and others from the accusations brought against them in some of the recent issues of the *Hitechchhu* (48).

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 8th October, but received on the 13th, defends Mr. Borradaile, the Shetiás of Ahmedabad, and the Secretary to the Municipality of that city, from the accusations levelled at them by the *Hitechchhu* (48) in some of its recent issues. The *Samsher* observes that Mr. Borradaile does not deserve censure in his conduct with reference to the City Survey Act. He has simply carried out the intentions of Government in that matter. If the people of Ahmedabad have suffered in consequence of this Act, the blame lies on the legislature which enacted it. Everybody is aware that Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner of this Presidency, recommended, as a sanitary measure, that the underground privies should be closed; and Mr. Borradaile carried out his suggestion. Persons who cling to old associations and do not care to live surrounded with filth, might condemn the closing of the privies; but as a sanitary measure it is really a great blessing. Mr. Borradaile does not deserve blame for increasing Municipal expenditure, as the increase was indispensable to meet the increasing demand for the sanitation of the city. On the other hand he deserves credit for preserving the Corporation from running into debt. He cannot be charged with having increased the expenses of the Municipal establishments, as their cost is far below that of the Municipal establishments at Surat, the income of which is less than that of Ahmedabad. The *Hitechchhu* finds fault with him for making the Karanja garden, but the same is useful and is appreciated by the public. Besides, he alone has not been instrumental in increasing the Municipal taxation, as such questions are decided by the majority of the Commissioners. The *Samsher* then defends the Shetiás and the Munici-

pal Secretary from the charge of obsequiousness brought against them, and observes that the people of Ahmedabad are grateful to the departing Collector and will gladly subscribe to the memorial fund.

Complains that translations of the Civil Procedure Amendment Act have not yet been published, though it is a long time since that Act came into force.

The same of the 15th October remarks that it was formerly the rule that a new Act was not to be brought into force until translations of the same into the different vernaculars were made and circulated for the information of the native public. It is to be regretted that this salutary rule has not been observed of late. It is a long time since the Civil Procedure Amendment Act came into force, but the Government has not yet published its translations into the vernaculars. The *Samsher* hopes that the Translation Department will not be dilatory in future.

Has heard that a woman in the town of Umreth has been branded.

The *Niti Prakásh* (63) of the 4th October, but received on the 14th, has heard that a woman of the Khedáwál Bráhman caste living at Umreth has been branded in several places for bad conduct. The police is requested to ascertain the truth of this statement.

Observes that honest Mukhtyárs should not be prohibited from practising in Criminal Courts.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 13th October states that Mr. Ollivant, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorási Division of the Surat Collectorate, has instructed the Second Class Magistrates of his division not to permit Mukhtyárs to practice in their respective courts. This order has been issued on account of the misconduct of some of them, but it is not right to punish all for the sins of a few. They have been practising in the Surat courts almost from the introduction of the British rule, and honest and old persons among them will experience great hardship by their being prevented from following the occupation which they have been practising so long. The dishonest may well be excluded from practising.

Requests the authorities concerned to take proper notice of the conduct of Mr. Motiram, the Commandant of the Broach Police, in a certain case.

The *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 9th October, but received on the 13th, says that about a month ago Mr. Motiram, the Commandant of the Police of Broach, apprehended Bamanji Pestonji of the Ráychand Dipchand Library, and placed him before Mr. Pránlál Mathurádás, the Magistrate, charging him with several offences. The accused has been declared innocent and has been released by the Magistrate. From the evidence recorded and the Magistrate's finding it appears that Mr. Motiram is not fit to hold the responsible post which he occupies. The Vakíl of the accused observed that the latter was apprehended under an act which did not apply to his case. The Magistrate also observed in open court that the charge against the accused was false, and it seems likely that Mr. Motiram apprehended him in revenge, because the latter refused to allow him to visit the library without his becoming a subscriber. The *Samáchár* hopes that the authorities concerned will take proper notice of this police officer's conduct.

Municipalities.

Says that drains should be constructed for carrying off the dirty water of the town of Sholápur.

The *Kalpataru* (18) of the 12th October says that it is the duty of Municipal Commissioners to spend the funds of the Municipality in the most economical manner. About a year ago the project of bringing water from Motibág into Sholápur was started, and a lac of rupees were spent on the undertaking, but unfortunately it was unsuccessful, and a deficiency of water is still experienced. This money ought properly speaking to be recovered from those who were instrumental in causing the waste. A similar plan of supplying the town with water is under contemplation, but before carrying it out, care should be taken to make drains for conveying dirty water outside the town. At present the want of drains is seriously felt, and this nuisance will become more serious when the town is furnished with an additional supply of water. The Surgeon at Sholápur and the Sanitary Commissioner should be asked to state their opinion whether it

would not be dangerous to the health of the inhabitants to have an additional quantity of water brought into the town before constructing drains to carry off dirty water. In conclusion, the writer hopes that the Municipal authorities will pay careful attention to the suggestion made above.

Wishes the Municipality of Ahmedabad to buy quinine for distribution among the poor residents.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 16th October states that fever is raging in the city of Ahmedabad, and there is not a single family, one or two members of which are not laid up with it. The three medical dispensaries in this city are very useful, but a quantity of quinine sufficient for all requirements is not always kept in stock. The Municipality always orders and gives gratis cholera medicines when that epidemic prevails in the city. It may not, therefore, be wrong to expect it to obtain a sufficient stock of quinine for distribution among fever patients.

Railways.

Says that in the train which leaves Poona at 11-45 A.M. accommodation is not provided for all the passengers to whom tickets are issued.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9) of the 15th October complains that in the train which leaves Poona at 11-45 A.M. for Bombay, accommodation is not provided for all the passengers to whom tickets are issued. This practice is reprehensible and causes great confusion and inconvenience. Instances have occurred where a man has been left behind to come by the next train, while his wife and children were sent ahead by the quarter to twelve train. Sometimes passengers who come out after depositing their luggage in the railway carriage are prevented from going back, and are put to considerable trouble. It is to be hoped that the Railway authorities will remedy this unfortunate state of things.

Native States.

Says that the condition of the people in Nizam's territory is superior to that of the inhabitants in British territory.

A correspondent of the *Swadesh Mitra* (28) of the 17th October says that the assertion that the ryots in the Nizam's dominions are worse off than those in any other part of India, is utterly untrue. Sir Salar Jung is keeping excellent order in the country. The writer was led to believe that much disorder prevailed there, but is convinced by actual experience that such is not the case. While travelling in the Nizam's territory he came to a village where he wanted to change money. On applying to a local banker, he came to the house where the correspondent in question was staying with a bag containing gold, silver and copper coins which astonished the latter. When the banker was told that it was not safe to carry so much coin about his person, he replied that the Government which existed there was that of Sir Salar Jung and not that of the Empress, and that in that territory culprits never escaped punishment. Notwithstanding the liberty which the people possess of keeping arms, street-rows and riots are unknown. The police do their duty excellently. Thefts are less numerous in this part of the country than in Lucknow. The people here are thriving, and their condition is superior to that of the inhabitants in British territory. The poorest man here has at least a reserve of Rs. 200 in his house. The disturbances which the Rohillas and Arabs used to create at one time have ceased to exist, and their allegiance has been secured by enlisting them in regiments.

Requests the Superintendent of Police of the Navsári Mahál to make personal enquiries into complaints made against some policemen of Kathor.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 12th October has heard that the Superintendent of Police of the Navsári Mahál caused enquiries to be made through the Faujdár of Kathor with respect to certain complaints against some policemen of that town, and that their result has been that the latter have been exculpated. The *Mitra* is not satisfied with this, and asks the Superintendent to make personal

enquiries into the matter, as there is a probability that the Faujdár may have shielded the culprits. If the investigation is conducted secretly there is more likelihood of the truth being found out. The *Mitra* has also heard that a person who was convicted of having made use of a stamp which was once used and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Surat jail, has been enlisted in the Kathor Police. The Superintendent of Police is requested to enquire into this report, and to dismiss the man, if he is found to have been a convict.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21*st October* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 25th October 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ..	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee ..	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 20th October, in one of its principal leaders, gives the substance of the proclamation of General Roberts and says that it is glad that Cabul has been taken. It would, however, have been much better if this result had been achieved after an encounter with the insurgents. It is reported that they have fled in the direction of Herat. If this be true, it cannot be said that the pacification of Afghanistan has been completed by the successes which have been gained up to the present time. The writer does not approve of the heavy punishments with which the inhabitants in and about Cabul have been threatened, since severe measures are calculated to drive them to desperation, and may in the end oblige them to make a stand in self defence. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the British Government would adopt milder treatment.

Makes remarks on the proclamation of General Roberts.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Wái in the Sátára Collectorate, says that on the night of the 13th October the village of Dhom in the Wái Táluka was attacked by a band of dacoits amounting to about one hundred men, and, after plundering seven houses, they carried away property to the extent of five thousand rupees. It is said that they had five guns and swords in their possession. They entered the village about nine at night and left before five o'clock in the morning after doing their nefarious work. Some of these robbers are said to have taken part in the disturbances which happened in the Deccan before the rains, and they have among them some persons belonging to this neighbourhood. Tatya Kanitkar and other respectable inhabitants of Dhom were severely maltreated. Tranquility reigned during the rains, and it was concluded that dacoities had altogether ceased, but this occurrence, which has created profound sensation, will disabuse the public mind of that delusion. The inhabitants are sufferers in every way. If there had been a few guns and swords in the village, the villagers would have been able to defend themselves. As it is, the Government is unable to keep order, and the people are unable to protect themselves against marauders. Besides, high prices and taxes are driving the masses to desperation. It is to be hoped that Government will do something to alleviate the sufferings of the people. In conclusion, the correspondent says that the District Police Superintendent and other officials are engaged in finding out the whereabouts of the miscreants.

Describes a dacoity at Dhom.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 19th October, in an article on Afghan Affairs, gives the substance of the proclamation of General Roberts, and observes that the object of the second expedition has been thoroughly accomplished. The intentions of Government, however, with respect to the future of Afghanistan have not yet been made public. At present excessive severity has been shown in the treatment of the inhabitants in and about Cabul who are in a state of great agitation. It has been decided to levy contributions from the people, but it is not known in what way the proceeds will be applied. Again, no decision has been arrived at whether the cost of this campaign is to be met from the English or Indian treasury; but since the expenditure of the last campaign has been paid from the revenues of India, it is to be hoped that the charges of this expedition will be paid from the English Exchequer.

Makes remarks on Afghan affairs.

The same, in noticing the conclusion of the Zulu war, says that the English Empire covers so large a portion of the habitable globe, that even Englishmen have come to see the danger of extending its area still further. But since the accession of the present Ministry to power, the policy has been to add new territories to the already overgrown dominions of Queen Victoria. Within the last few years a large portion of Africa has been annexed. Cyprus now belongs to England. Some parts of New Zealand have also been appropriated. The British Government has undertaken the protection of the Sultan of Turkey, and the boundaries of the Indian Empire have been carried as far as Cabul, and it is

Makes remarks on the settlement of Zulu-land.

not known whether the utmost limit has been reached. There is besides every probability of a rupture with Burmah. Under these unprecedented circumstances, we were in doubt, says the *Native Opinion*, as to the policy which would be pursued towards the country of the Zulus. We imagined that Cetewayo's place would have been filled up by some native ruler, and that the British Government would decline to incur further responsibility. But this conjecture has been falsified. Zulu-land has been partially annexed. It cannot be said that English statesmen are not alive to the danger of extending the limits of their Empire, but at the same time they do not seem to get rid of their desire for territorial aggrandizement. The fate of Zulu-land is the result of this singular feeling. Here is given the substance of the treaty concluded with the Zulus.

Requests Government to relax the rigour of the forest laws.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 20th October says that many advantages have undoubtedly resulted from the preservation of forests, but at the same time the extreme rigour with which the forest laws have been enforced has been productive of much mischief. For instance, the people who formerly used to obtain their living by selling grass and fuel gathered from the forests have now lost their means of subsistence, and their condition is very pitiable. The agriculturists are in distress, because they cannot get the loppings of bushes, and the masses are complaining on account of the scarcity of fuel. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the rigour of the forest laws will be somewhat relaxed.

Makes remarks on Afghan affairs.

The same, in an article on Afghan Affairs, says that the conquest of Afghanistan is now an accomplished fact, and the only questions which remain to be settled are the cost of the campaign and that of the army which will have to be located in order to keep possession of the country. The people of India have been so much reduced by famine that it is clearly beyond their power to bear even the expenditure of the present expedition. It is, therefore, to be hoped that those who are at the helm of affairs will deeply consider what they are about before they finally come to a decision on this point. It is said that since the conquest of Afghanistan has been effected for the benefit of India, it is of course not right that England should suffer for it in any way. This view is not altogether incorrect. But if India is unable and England unwilling to meet the charges incidental to the settlement of Afghanistan, there must be some way of solving the difficulty. Here the writer says that the revenue of Afghanistan is calculated at about thirty-five lacs of rupees, and this amount may be doubled under a civilised government. If this be so, both England and India need not concern themselves about the question of expenditure. A certain newspaper suggests that, in order to avoid the necessity of keeping up an expensive force in Afghanistan like that in India, an army of Zulus should be formed and sent to guard that country. The Zulus are a brave race and superior to the Afghans in physical vigour. Besides, the expense of maintaining an army of Zulus will be inconsiderable. The *Suryodaya* entirely concurs in these views.

Makes remarks on Afghan affairs.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 17th October, in an article on Afghan Affairs, after giving a succinct narrative of the events which have happened, observes that some English journals believe that Abdul Rahiman has joined the insurgents who have fled in the direction of Badakshan, and that owing to the support which he is likely to receive from Russia, the present war might ultimately assume greater dimensions. We are not, says the *Arunodaya*, in a position to judge as to how far this opinion is founded on facts, but the present complications will finally lead to a rupture between England and Russia, and although the former may be successful and the defeat of the latter may in itself be a great gain, yet the loss of men and money will be immense, and for that reason we should greatly deplore the situation. Again, it is reported that General Roberts has asked the permission of the Supreme Government to imprison Yakub Khan, because it has been discovered that his chief advisers took part in

the massacre of the British Envoy and his comrades, and it is also suggested that they should be punished with death. These proposals are not harsh, but the present occasion does not seem to be opportune for carrying them out. The *Arunodaya* does not believe these statements, and is sure that Government will not accede to this line of conduct towards the Amir and his officers.

Hopes that Government and the people will take measures to retard the progress of certain vices.

The same in another article descants on the disadvantages of drinking, smoking and false swearing, and says that it is to be regretted that these vices are on the increase, and hopes that Government and the people will take measures to retard their progress.

Makes remarks in connection with the alleged dismissal of Mr. Ramchandra Govind Oka.

The same says that it is reported that Mr. Ramchandra Govind Oka, an Assistant Engineer on the Hutgi State Railway, has been dismissed from service for feigning sickness when he was really well. The reasons which have led the authorities to take this extreme step are not known, but it is stated that he was not on good terms with his superiors, and that this result was not altogether unexpected. If there be any truth in this conjecture, the occurrence is to be regretted. Mr. Oka is an old servant of Government, and has been an efficient and popular public officer, and it is therefore to be regretted that he should have been so severely treated. Government should make public the charges against him, and should consider the advisability of pensioning him. The public will not be satisfied if any other course is adopted.

Hopes that the salt-works in the Ratnágiri District will not be closed.

The *Jagan Mitra* (14) of the 20th October says that it is intended to do away with the existing salt-pans in the Collectorate of Ratnágiri. If this information be correct, the result will be detrimental to the inhabitants of the district. Since the salt-works yield considerable revenue to Government, there is no reason why they should be forcibly closed. Besides, the people who will be thrown out of employment by this measure will not find it easy to earn their livelihood by any other trade. It must also be remembered that the price of salt will be considerably enhanced, if it has to be imported from other parts. This is no mere conjecture, but has actually come to pass where salt-works have been already closed. Again, the injury to the health of the people on account of the dearness of salt will be great, and the fishermen who require salt for preserving fish will also be the greatest sufferers. It is to be hoped that the Collector of Salt Revenue will give his best consideration to the above facts before coming to a final decision on the subject.

Makes comments in connection with the Khoti Bill.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 10th October in an only leader narrates the events which have led to the preparation of the Khoti Bill, and observes that this measure appears to be the result of eight years' cogitation. In introducing it into the Legislative Council, the Honourable Mr. Ashburner said that the Native Army of this Presidency was mainly recruited from the Konkan, and it was with the intention of pacifying the inhabitants of that part of the country that this measure was devised. The kunbis of the Konkan must be deemed particularly fortunate, since Government has been engaged for the last eight years in devising schemes for their welfare. But this ought not to create surprise. The kunbis of the Konkan are useful to Government inasmuch as they form the greater portion of the Native Army. It has always been the characteristic of rulers to look after the interest of those who are useful to them, and to treat with contempt those of whose services they have no need. But up to this time it was the impression that this characteristic was peculiar to oriental rulers only, and that the British Government, which plumes itself on its justice and impartiality, would not act in the same manner. But the confession of the Honourable Mr. Ashburner has disabused the public mind of that idea. It would, however, seem that Government cares for the kunbis only until they have entered the army, and not afterwards. Not a single line has been published to show that provision has been made for the widows and

children of the sixty sepoys who were killed during the attack on the Residency at Cabul. In his speech in the Legislative Council, the Honourable Mr. Ashburner declared that the amount of literature which he had read relating to Khoti tenures would make up an ordinary library. The *Shiwáji* is not disposed to attach much importance to this statement, since the conclusion to which the Honourable Member has arrived is incorrect. Mr. Ashburner says that Khots did not exist before the times of the Peishwas. This statement is erroneous. There are many Khots who are in possession of sanads granted by Mahomedan sovereigns who reigned anterior to the times of the Peishwas. This evidence is decisive against Mr. Ashburner. It is, however, not difficult to account for the origin of the Khots. When population was sparse and the country was covered with thick jungle, exceptional privileges had to be given to encourage cultivation and also for the timely and speedy recovery of revenue. The individuals who succeeded in obtaining these privileges can be no other than the Khots, many of whom spent their all in reducing the country to order. It is no wonder that Mr. Ashburner should speak slightingly of such a set of persons in the quiet times of the present century, but there can be no doubt that they performed signal services to their sovereigns in past times. If the Honourable gentleman had perused some of the sanads which were given in evidence in courts of law, he would not have made the statement which he did. It would seem that no responsibility is incurred in expressing opinions in the Legislative Council without thoroughly investigating the facts of the case. Again, the Honourable gentleman remarked that it was absurd to imagine that any body possessed any rights under the arbitrary rule of the Peishwas, particulary when there were no courts of justice to enforce those rights. Without entering into the vexed question of the nature of the government of the Peishwas, it is enough to remark that to treat the subjects with scorn is not the characteristic of a good ruler, and Mr. Ashburner cannot be unaware of this proposition. The British Government wishes to respect all vested interests, and it is for this reason that tranquility reigns in the country. In conclusion, the writer observes that it is absurd to institute any comparison between the system of Government which obtains now, and that which prevailed in the times of the Peishwas, since the former is professedly conducted on constitutional principles, while the latter was notoriously arbitrary.

Observes that unscrupulous Mukhtyárs alone should be prohibited from practising.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 19th October does not approve of the order alleged to have been issued by Mr. Ollivant, the First Assistant Collector of Surat, prohibiting Mukhtyárs in general from practising in the courts of the City Magistrate of Surat and of the Mámledár of Chorási. It is said that some of the Mukhtyárs do not discharge their duties properly. They get up false evidence, encourage litigation, extort money from their clients on different pretences, or abuse the confidence imposed on them by secretly divulging the weak points of their clients' cases to the opposite parties. But these accusations cannot be levelled at all the Mukhtyárs among whom there are some good men, who ought not to be made to suffer for the sins of their comrades. It behoves the authorities to find out the unscrupulous characters and to issue prohibitions against them only. This they ought to do in the interests of the poor people who cannot afford to engage Vakíls.

Requests Government to instruct Judges and Sub-Judges to finish a case before taking up another.

The same states that a suit is pending in the court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat between the Bakshi and the daughter of the Nawáb. The counsels on both sides argued their respective cases before Mr. Bhidé. He was, however, transferred to another place before he could give his decision, and a new Sub-Judge has come in his place. The Barristers had, therefore, to argue again, and thus the parties were put to additional expense. It would be well, therefore, were Government to instruct Judges and Sub-Judges to finish a case before taking up another.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 24th October, in alluding to the re-appearance of the crime of dacoity in the Deccan, observes that before and for some time after the apprehension of Wasudev Balwant Fadke, it was expected that dacoities would cease. But their re-appearance proves that there must be some other cause besides instigation from Fadke. It is desirable to discover it; and unless that is done, it will be impossible to adopt measures for the extinction of the crime. It behoves Government, therefore, to make every exertion to find it out. The rats threatened at one time to be a great curse to the Deccan fields, and appropriate rewards were given for killing them. Though a large number of these animals has been destroyed, yet they still continue to commit damage. It behoves the authorities to give their immediate attention to the adoption of effectual measures for the removal of the evil. The crops in the Deccan are languishing for want of rain, and if it does not fall in time, the population would be once more exposed to the same evil from which it has seriously suffered for the last three years.

Requests Government to ascertain the cause of the re-appearance of dacoities in the Deccan, and to adopt effectual means for the destruction of rats.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 22nd October is glad that the Press in England has disapproved of the cry raised by certain Anglo-Indian papers for the abolition of the office of the Press Commissioner. When a check was placed upon the writings of the Native Press by the new Press Act, it was deemed necessary that vernacular newspapers should be supplied with correct information on political affairs, that they may not be misled by false rumours as before. Formerly several native papers used to make severe observations on the acts and measures of Government in the absence of authentic information. Now-a-days the Editor of a newspaper can call upon the Press Commissioner to furnish him information regarding administrative measures, the publication of which is not detrimental to the interests of the State, and can obtain the same easily. Thus the Commissioner's office has become a great convenience to the public and the Government. It ought, therefore, not only to be continued, but steps should be taken to increase its utility. The *Jáme Jamsed*, in conclusion, expresses gratitude to Government for furnishing information about the Cabul expedition, and advises the Native Press to express the same publicly in an appropriate address to Government.

Is glad that the Home papers admit the usefulness of the office of the Press Commissioner.

The same observes that several of its contemporaries suppose that India will have to bear the entire cost of the present Afghan campaign. They draw this conclusion from the fact that the Government of India has ordered that the charges of this expedition should not be entered separately, but should be included in the current expenditure of the Empire. In the first place it is not known on what grounds this assertion has been made. But even supposing that instructions have been issued not to keep a separate account, it does not follow that India is to bear the burden of the entire cost. If England decides to pay a portion, the amount can easily be ascertained from the general balance sheet. Again, the newspapers in England urge that the expense of the Afghan expedition should be divided in a certain ratio between England and India, and unless this is done the latter will not be able to meet the entire charges. This being the opinion of the public in England, it is therefore not easy to believe that India will be saddled with the entire cost of the present expedition.

Does not think that the entire cost of the present Afghan campaign will be thrown on India.

The same of the 24th October observes that the retail-sellers of salt have raised the price of salt without any adequate cause. It is no wonder that they have succeeded in doing this, as almost all of them belong to one caste. It is true that this year's monsoon which set in rather early washed away a great deal of salt. But the retail-sellers had not to pay for it more than they did before, as Government has not increased the duty. There is, therefore, no reason why the price of salt should be increased. Again, the retail-sellers cheat the public in selling. They fill

Complains that the retail-sellers of salt have unnecessarily increased the price of that commodity.

the páili in such an artful way that it contains only half the quantity which it is capable of holding. It would be well if Government were to direct the sale of salt by weight instead of by measure.

Censures Mr. Terry for the negligent performance of his duties, and advises his being pensioned.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 12th October says that although the School of Art in Bombay may have contributed to the success of the Fine Arts' Exhibitions held in Simla and Poona, yet upon the whole it has not been a successful institution. Mr. Terry is an able officer, but unfortunately he does not throw his heart in his work. There are many like him who content themselves by writing reports containing false praise and a colored view of things, but do little work themselves, and thus diminish the utility of the departments in their charge. Mr. Terry has been in charge of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art for the last twenty-five years, but during that period he has not turned out a single painter or any other artist of repute; the most he has been able to do has been to produce only a few ordinary artists. There is no doubt that he possesses thorough knowledge of his profession; but it is alleged against him that he does not evince zeal in imparting instruction to his students. Dr. Birdwood censures him for attempting to drive out the native arts and for giving them a European turn. In addition to the inattention of the teachers of the Art School generally to their proper duty, the liberty they enjoy to practise privately the very arts to teach which they are employed, contributes also to the neglect of their legitimate duties. When the Simla and the Poona Fine Arts' Exhibitions have achieved success, there must be some cause for the poor appearance made by the Bombay Fine Arts' Exhibition, and it seems that its sole management by Mr. Terry had led to this unsatisfactory result. The decision given by the High Court in the celebrated Dr. Barjorji's Picture Case shows that he has been negligent in the matter of the exhibition. This and other neglect on his part dissuades the owners of rare and beautiful works of art from sending them to the exhibitions in which he has a hand. It is said that Mr. Arthur Crawford is engaged in making a collection of the birds on the Malabar Coast. Being aware of the neglect shown in the keeping of the articles in the Bombay Museum, it is said that he is thinking of presenting his collection to some other institution. This is one among many instances of the aversion shown in consequence of the negligence of Mr. Terry. It is necessary that the usefulness of the School of Art and the Museum in Bombay should increase; and if this is to be accomplished, the first thing to be done is that Mr. Terry should be told to retire on pension.

Disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Maitland as Sheriff of Bombay for the coming year.

The same of the 19th October, in alluding to the appointment of Mr. W. Maitland, as Sheriff of Bombay for the coming year, observes that this nomination is of the same sort as some others recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, the reasons for making which are incomprehensible. The office of Sheriff, which is a sinecure, is considered a fit reward for a citizen who has rendered valuable services to the public. Mr. Maitland has not only rendered no such service, but the natives do not know him even by name. The Anglo-Indian papers suggested the names of Messrs. Maclean, Kirkham, Kettridge, Tennent and Mull in connection with this office, and stated that the choice should have fallen on one of them. Mr. Martin Wood's name ought to have been added to the above list. Among natives Mr. Nowroji Fardunji and others are eminently deserving public men. In passing over the claims of all these gentlemen and in appointing Mr. Maitland, His Excellency has not made a good use of the power which belongs to him. (The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 20th October, the *Yajdán Parust* (55) and the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 19th express somewhat similar sentiments.)

Says that the cost of the present Afghan campaign should be borne by England alone.

The same, in an article headed "The Coming Bill of Costs," observes that it is impossible at this time to imagine what portion of the expense of the present Afghan war will fall on India. The railway from Sakkar to Dádar and the tramway in the Bolan Pass alone will cost seventy three lacs of rupees; and the line is to be continued

to Candahar. Extensive transport arrangements for carrying vast stores of provisions and ammunitions are being made. This leads the *Bombay Gazette* to surmise that the cost of the present campaign will come up to the expenses of the first Afghan war, which amounted to fifteen krores of rupees. There may be good reasons for making this vast expenditure; but the most important question is whether India will be able to meet it. A contemporary says that Government will soon raise a new five per cent. loan. But before imposing any new burden on the Indian revenues, it would be well to bear in mind the opinion expressed by the *London Economist* that it is just that England should bear the whole of the cost of the present campaign which is an Imperial concern, and should not charge any portion of it to the Indian treasury. The *Rást Goftár* then expresses deep gratitude to Professor Fawcett for undertaking to write an article in the *Nineteenth Century* pointing out the loss which would befal India were a new burden imposed on her. (The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the same date also pleads the inability of India to bear the cost of the war, and suggests that it be paid partly from the fine which would be levied on Cabul as a punishment for the murder of the British Resident, and partly from the English treasury, which ought to bear the remaining burden, as the war is more an Imperial concern than anything else.) (The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the same date simply pleads the inability of India to bear the heavy cost of the present campaign and of the force which would be required to be maintained in Afghanistan to preserve peace, and awaits the decision of Government on this important subject.)

Recommends to the notice of the police one Shitaládatta who has advertised that he possesses supernatural power of making barren women fruitful.

The same publishes a Gujaráti hand-bill said to have been issued by one Pandit Shitaládatta Umádatta, residing in House No. 85, opposite the Káwákháná, in Modikháná, Fort, Bombay. The bill announces that the Pandit possesses supernatural powers for making barren women bear children, and for accomplishing several other miraculous cures. The advertiser is recommended to the notice of the Police Commissioner, and is denounced as a fit subject for incarceration.

Observes that the decision given by Mr. Náná Moroji in the case of assault alleged to have been committed by Mr. Crummy is unsatisfactory.

The same observes that the decision given by Mr. Náná Moroji in the case of assault brought by Mr. Hormasji Shápurji, a Solicitor, against Mr. Crummy of the Bombay Police, appears defective from a legal point of view. The Magistrate admitted that the respectability of the parties had given an undue importance to an otherwise frivolous charge. But this importance is increased, because police officers in general behave disrespectfully to native gentlemen in public places. For these reasons, the Magistrate's opinion that the charge had assumed an unnecessary importance cannot be accepted without qualification. Though the Magistrate may have been justified in giving the accused the benefit of a doubt as to his having used abusive language, he had no right to say that no assault had been committed, since it was proved by unexceptionable evidence. This offence in itself may be a small affair, but the Magistrate was not right in discharging the accused without exacting from him an apology or without censuring his conduct. Mr. Náná Moroji observed that the Inspector did not know that Mr. Hormasji was a Solicitor. Does Mr. Náná Moroji mean by this observation that, when a police officer does not know a person he is at liberty to make an assault upon him? (The *Loka Mitra* (57) and the *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the same date express sentiments somewhat similar to the above.)

Hopes that the Mahomedan preacher has been prohibited from preaching for good reasons.

The same, in alluding to the prohibition issued by the Police of Bombay against a certain Mullá from preaching near the Dhobi Taláv tank, observes that correspondents of the *Times of India* remark that the police have done this because he used to preach sedition. But the *Times* itself says that he has been prohibited because he used to abuse Christianity and other religions, and because there was the fear of a disturbance. The *Rást Goftár* hopes that the Commissioner of Police convinced himself that the Mahomedan preacher did commit either of the

offences before issuing the prohibition. He appears to be a respectable man. The people who used to collect about him say that he used simply to preach against Christianity and not against any other religion. It was not his object to further the cause of Mahomedanism at the expense of any other religion. He never recommended any person to give up the religion in which he was born. He was an effective speaker and used to make strong remarks on the Bible, but he never abused Christianity or any other religion. Hence it is concluded that he has been prohibited from preaching without any adequate cause. It is also complained that the Pársi convert to Christianity who preaches near the Money School is not prohibited from doing so. The *Rást Goftár* has nothing to urge against this convert, but would only remark that it would be better to prohibit him from preaching, as street-preaching is not beneficial to any religion, and that where people of different religions have to live near each other, it simply causes dissatisfaction.

Complains that Act XV. of 1879 amending the Civil Procedure Code, is more favorable to debtors than to creditors.

The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (60) of the 15th October, but received on the 20th, observes that Act XV. of 1879 is more favorable to debtors than to creditors. Now-a-days debtors conceal their effects, and become insolvent. When warrants are issued for attaching their property they send their goods to the house of a neighbour, or a house rented by themselves and keep it constantly locked. These fraudulent debtors, if possessed of any immoveable property, transfer it to their friends and thus cheat their creditors. The *Samáchár* gives a recent instance in which on a warrant from the Small Cause Court of Ahmedabad being taken to the house of a debtor, he shut the door in the face of the bailiff and prevented him from entering. The Procedure of 1827 was really excellent, but subsequent legislation has been prejudicial to money-lenders and to trade. It is to be hoped that Government will in future pass such laws as are more favorable to creditors than to debtors.

Requests the attention of the police to a certain matter.

The *Káside Mumbai* (66) of the 20th October states that a feud exists between the "Veráwal" and the "Mángroli" Hailái Memons of Bombay. They attacked each other in 1874 and a couple of persons were injured. It is rumoured that they are likely to have another row. The writer does not know how far this information is true, but would be glad if the police would make enquiries and adopt preventive measures, if necessary.

Observes that a descendant of Amir Shah Suja should be placed on the throne of Cabul.

The same, in alluding to the report that Yakub Khan has expressed a desire to abdicate, states that the *London Times* has recommended that a Durani Chief should be placed on the throne of Cabul. But this recommendation ought not to be adopted. Yakub Khán has been loyal to the British Government. He respected the treaty of Gandamak, and has not been found to have had any hand in the massacre of the Embassy. He has also acted against the wishes of almost all his subjects by coming over to the British camp and giving such aid as he could to the invading army. Will the other descendants of Amir Dost Mahomed Khan be satisfied if the children of the loyal Yakub Khan are excluded from the throne? Besides, it is doubtful whether a Durani Chief will be able to hold Afghanistan in a firm grasp. Under these circumstances the best policy would be to place a descendant of Amir Shah Suja on the throne with the consent of the Afghans. This arrangement will at once restore peace in Afghanistan and save all future trouble.

Municipalities.

Makes remarks on the state of the town of Ratnágiri.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitra* (14) of the 13th October complains that the road which passes through the town of Ratnágiri in the direction of Mándvi is in an unfinished state, and the inhabitants will not derive any benefit from it until it is completed. The gutters by the side of this road have also been badly built. The condition of the roads in the town of Ratnágiri generally is unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the Municipal authorities will take

measures to repair them. The inhabitants have not been any gainers by the introduction of street lamps. Police peons do not move about the town at night, and this negligence has led to an increase in the number of thefts and robberies. By allowing trees to grow indiscriminately in the town, the air has been spoilt and the injury to the health of the inhabitants has been great. The correspondent trusts that the Collector and the City Magistrate of Ratnágiri will not delay in taking remedial measures.

Requests the attention of the Municipal authorities of Sholápur to cases of alleged cheating in the payment of Municipal dues.

The *Kalpataru* (18) of the 12th October says that the Municipality of Sholápur suffers in a pecuniary point of view in a variety of ways. For instance, when goods arrive at the first toll-gate near the railway station, the toll-man delivers a pass correctly filled up to the cartman, while he keeps an office copy with the name of the consignee written in it. After the goods have reached the town one of the cartmen takes the pass back to the toll-man who destroys it, and enters in his office copy such figures as he likes, and the Municipal dues are paid accordinly. Of course the gain is divided between the toll-men and the cartmen. The Municipal authorities are requested to direct their attention to this subject.

G. W. KURKARAY,

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

28*th October* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 1st November 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	,, Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 26th October says that the history of the Indian Press reveals a series of high-handed measures unparalleled even in the annals of Russia. We cannot imagine, says the *Spectator*, what has come over the spirit of Lord Lytton? He proved his sense of justice and impartiality by constituting himself as the champion of natives in the celebrated Fuller Case; but unfortunately since then he has become the most despotic and intolerant of Indian Viceroys. We cannot help thinking that His Excellency has for some time been the victim of a strange hallucination with respect to the Indian Press. The Native Press was the first to be outraged. Then the Anglo-Indian Press was placed under the direct surveillance of the Press Commissioner. And now the special correspondents at the seat of war are to be henceforth marshalled as so many soldiers under a discipline harsher than that to which soldiers themselves are subjected. We are certain no gentleman will agree to abide by the rules drawn up for the guidance of special correspondents. The Press of India is now effectually gagged.

Says that no respectable man will agree to the rules drawn up for the guidance of special correspondents at the seat of war.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 27th October says that it is to be regretted that the young Raja of Kolhápur was kept during the last rainy season at Rájkot, although he was himself suffering from fever, and although some of his attendants died from that malady. In his then state of health, the Raja should have been removed to Kolhápur or some other healthier locality; but it is alleged that he was detained against his wish at the Rajkumar College by the order of the Kárbhári, on the plea of the difficulty of locomotion during the rains. If this allegation be true, the rumour that Mr. Mahadji Wasudew Burvey is a source of disquiet to the young Prince would appear to have some foundation. The *Times of India* recently gave out that strange delusions had taken possession of the mind of the Raja of Kolhápur, but we are in a position to state, says the *Indu Prakásh*, that this assertion is altogether unfounded. It is said that Mr. Burvey and others are inclined to countenance the report circulated by the *Times of India*. We do not know what value to attach to this statement, but our contemporary the *Subodha Patriká* makes it with the greatest confidence.

Says that the Kárbhári at Kolhápur is a source of disquiet to the young Prince of that State.

The same in its local news says that as the Dewáli holidays are approaching, it is desirable that the regulations which the police authorities will soon issue about letting off fireworks and crackers, should be as clear and distinct as possible. Last year a distinguished Hindu gentleman had to submit to a severe personal indignity on account of the indistinctness of the regulations, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that Sir Frank Souter will pay particular attention to the suggestion made above.

Says that the police regulations with respect to the letting off of fireworks and crackers should be clear and distinct.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 26th October, in an article on the Afghan War, says that some English journals believe that the settlement of Afghanistan will now be an easy affair, since Yakub Khan has abdicated. They contend that there was suspicion against him of having been privy to the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, and although he may not have been really guilty of this serious charge, yet his incapacity to control his subjects was manifest from the sequel. Upon the whole his conduct betrayed his incompetence as a ruler, and as long as he was on the throne, he would have been a hindrance in the way of the pacification of Afghanistan. It would have been well if he had joined the insurgents. The British army would then have had a foe to fight with, and the Afghans would have met with a just retribution. This is the kind of twaddle, says the *Native Opinion*, in which the English newspapers are indulging. It is not becoming in them to speak disparagingly of Yakub Khan and to forget all past events. He is a brave warrior, and his capacity as a ruler has been tested

Makes remarks in connection with Afghan affairs.

on many difficult occasions. Shere Ali would never have reigned but for his son Yakub Khan. We are surprised at the tone which the English journals have adopted towards him. The only mistake which he committed was in admitting a British Envoy at his court, and for this fatal error he is now paying the penalty. We believe that his resignation instead of mending matters will considerably complicate them.

Makes comments in connection with the compulsory retirement of Dr. Fraser.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 27th October, in a communicated article, describes the work which Dr. Fraser has to perform as Railway Magistrate, and after enumerating his services, says that a short time ago Government desired him to retire from the beginning of the current month on account of his age. The object of the 55 years' rule, says the writer, was to get rid of effete and inefficient men; but Dr. Fraser, although he is sixty-five, possesses physicial and intellectual vigour in abundance, and is fully capable of discharging the onerous duties which devolve upon him. Besides, his work has on many important occasions been favourably reviewed by the superior authorities. When these facts were brought to the notice of Government by Dr. Fraser himself, another Resolution was issued, in which his period of service was prolonged for a couple of months, and it was stated that the unnecessary expense to which the Government was put in the case of one Fortune and the negligent manner in which that and several other cases were tried had induced Government to relieve him of his duties. The equity of this decision is peculiar. It seems to be the case of the wolf and the lamb in Æsop's fables. Here the writer gives the substance, which is somewhat unintelligible, of three cases which led Government to form an unfavourable opinion of Dr. Fraser, and observes that the police authorities have had some hand in bringing about this result. It is surprising that Government should blame the Magistrate who protected innocent persons and dispensed justice. In these days the police department has become the special favorite of Government, and hence Magistrates are known for various reasons to dread the displeasure of the police authorities. This is very sad. Dr. Fraser has laid the people under deep obligations by exposing the questionable practices of the police. When it becomes known that a Magistrate has been removed on a complaint from the police, it is difficult to imgine how timid Magistrates will act with independence. We wonder, says the writer, how these considerations did not strike the mind of Government. We are not writing in a spirit of partisanship. The police have recently become insolent, and if Government sides with them, they will become more insolent still. Major Daniell is a discreet and intelligent Officer, and it is to be hoped that he will keep a strict watch on the doings of his subordinates, and thus afford security and happiness to the people.

Gives instances of maladministration owing to the want of an effective supervision.

The same, in its issue of the 30th October, says that the system of administration which at present obtains in India is hurtful to the people, and the want of effective supervision is the cause of this unfortunate state of things. The intentions of Government are always good, but much mischief is done by the way in which the administration is conducted. We will give many instances, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, in justification of our opinion. Government has promulgated excellent rules with respect to the behaviour which Europeans should observe towards natives, but in practice they are ignored by the official hierarchy, owing to the remissness of those who are at the helm of affairs. Again, in the imposition of the license-tax, the subordinate officers of Government refuse to bring to its notice the intense annoyance which it is causing to the masses, in order to compass their own ends. When this tax was devised, it was the intention of Government that it should not reach persons whose incomes ranged below a certain amount, but in fixing this minimum limit much oppression is practised. Similarly, in purchasing baggage animals for the Afghan expedition, injustice of the grossest kind has been perpetrated in several cases. Of course Government never intended that animals should be forcibly seized and their owners paid a less value than what they were actually worth, but several officials have actually done this in order to enhance their own importance. The manner in which the Contagious Diseases Act is being worked

in the city of Poona is another instance of the annoyance which is caused to the people through the want of an effective supervision. The legislature intended that this law should only be enforced in places where soldiers were likely to come into contact with prostitutes, but as a matter of fact it is being enforced in places to which soldiers never resort. Besides, cases have been known where the Act has been made applicable to respectable women. All this confusion is the result of a want of effective supervision.

Makes remarks with reference to an extra charge made on postal cards.

The same, in its local news, states that the intention of Government in introducing postal cards was to afford increased facilities for correspondence to the public, but the manner in which the authorities are carrying out the regulations is calculated to defeat the object which Government has had in view. According to the rules it is necessary that the address should be written on one side and the contents on the other, but if through inadvertence this is not strictly observed, an additional charge of one anna is made. This proceeding is very harsh, and it will prevent the use of postal cards from becoming universal. It is to be hoped that the Post Master General will enquire into this complaint.

Complains of the inefficiency of the police.

A correspondent of the *Bodha Sudhákar* (8) of the 29th September, writing from Urun Islámpur, reports that the house of one Kashalkar, an inhabitant of that town, was broken into by robbers on the night of the 6th of October. This is the fourth time that the house of this person has been attacked. When these and other similar occurrences are considered, it would seem as if this town was not under an orderly Government. There is a police station here, but the occurrence of thefts, robberies and fires seems to indicate that police peons do not move about at night, and perform their duties negligently. The writer also complains that the bye-lanes of this town are neglected, and requests the municipal authorities to repair them.

Makes remarks about the treatment to which the Maharaja of Kolhápur is subjected.

The *Subodha Patriká* (12) of the 26th October alludes to a report published in the *Times of India* with reference to the Maharaja of Kolhápur, and observes that although it is not in a position to deny the allegations, yet this much is certain that the Kárbhári Mr. Burvey and other authorities consider that the state of the young Prince's mind is not satisfactory. It is, however, well known that the conduct of Mr. Burvey is a source of torment to the Raja, and it is this which has undermined his constitution. It is, therefore, desirable that the young Prince should be, as much as possible, kept apart from Mr. Burvey. The latter does not entertain a good opinion of the former, and also makes no secret of it. When the Raja was in Bombay he was kept under strict surveillance, and no one was allowed access to him without the consent of Mr. Burvey. It is stated that the Prince's mother who had come to Bombay to enquire after her son's health was not allowed to stay with him. There may have been good reasons for this course, but it only tends to confirm the rumour which has gained currency with reference to the treatment to which the young Prince is subjected. Again, it is given out on the best authority that when in Rájkot, the Maharaja always attended to his studies and was never known to disobey his tutors. There is, therefore, not a particle of evidence for the report which has been circulated that strange delusions have taken possession of the Maharaja's mind. It would be well if Government were to institute a searching enquiry into this matter. It is alleged that the Raja was kept at Rájkot notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of his health. If this be so, it is to be hoped that Government will not send him back to that place.

Makes remarks in connection with Afghan affairs.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 26th October, in an article on Afghan Affairs, gives a narrative of the events which have happened, and states that it is given out that Russia has taken possession of Merv. This news is rather startling, but from the fact that orders have been given to construct a railway as far as Kandahar, it would seem that the British Government fully realizes the situa-

tion. Notwithstanding its declarations to the contrary, Russia has taken possession of Khiva and has advanced even as far as Merv. Under these circumstances the promise of Russia that it would not interfere in Afghan affairs would seem to be hollow and unreliable. The Indian Government should now lose no time in securing Herat. By the conquest of Afghanistan the frontiers of the English and Russian dominions are now brought into close contact, and the future seems awful to contemplate. We earnestly hope, says the *Arunodaya*, that no calamity may befal this country, but should affairs take a serious turn, we have no doubt that our Government will be more than a match for the resources of Russia.

Makes remarks on the politics of the world.

The same, in another article, says that it has been predicted that in this age, which is called the Kali Yuga, vice will be on the ascendant while virtue will disappear from the earth. We have ample verification of this prediction, says the *Arunodaya*, in the conduct of the different nations of the world. In Africa the English have conquered Zulu-land. From this one would have thought that the pacification of that country was completed, but the fact is otherwise. The Zulus are dissatisfied with their new masters. In Europe confusion still prevails. A few years ago Germany brought France to its feet, and it is now endeavouring to humble Russia, and for this purpose it is trying to pick up a quarrel with that country at all hazards. Again, the Irish people are not content to live under the domination of the English. But all these contentions sink into insignificance when the Afghan difficulty is considered in all its aspects. Russia has had an evil eye towards India for generations, and her intentions are now becoming pretty clear. The possession of the boundless resources of this country, and the desire of enlarging the boundaries of her empire has induced her to proceed in this headlong career. In order to frustrate her wicked designs our Government is wide awake. Afghanistan has been practically subjugated, and the British Government will be able to present a bold front to Russia at any moment. In conclusion, allusion is made to the complications in Burmah, to the differences which have arisen between China and Japan, to the war which is going on between the Russians and Turcomans, and to the disturbances in the Deccan, and it is stated that these commotions are the natural consequence of the increase of vice and the absence of virtue all over the world. Our Government is doing its utmost, says the *Arunodaya*, to preserve order, but it does not seem likely that it will succeed. We must at the same time rejoice, as loyal subjects, in the endeavour which is being made to introduce law where chaos reigns.

Makes remarks on Lord Salisbury's reply to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the duty on cotton goods imported into India.

The same alludes to the reply of Lord Salisbury delivered on the 17th of October to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods imported into India, and observes that His Lordship seemed confident that it would be ultimately done away with altogether. At the same time he advised the merchants of Manchester to wait patiently for the accomplishment of their object. Perhaps Lord Salisbury may have had the Afghan difficulty in his mind when he made this observation. We are surprised, says the *Arunodaya*, that an influential Minister like Lord Salisbury, at a time when the Government of India is straining every nerve to increase its revenue in order to meet an increasing expenditure, should endeavour to cripple its resources and to nip in the bud the rising cotton industry of India. We earnestly hope that the views of Lord Salisbury will not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

Says that Mr. Bosanquet is a good Judge.

The same states that a short time ago about four thousand subjects of the Nawáb of Janjira assembled to petition the Assistant Political Agent of that State for a relaxation of the rigour of the forest laws. On seeing the vast assemblage, the officer in question became somewhat alarmed for his safety, and ordered some of the principal men to be seized and sent them to jail. They were all tried before Mr. Bosanquet who acquitted them, and censured the

Assistant Political Agent. Mr. Bosanquet, it is well known, always prays to God before taking his seat on the bench that he may deal justice, and in this case he undoubtedly did so.

States the contents of a certain letter.

The *Satya Sadan* (20) of the 25th October says that it has received a letter signed by one Hari Rámoshi. From the post mark on the outside of the envelope, it appears to have been posted at Bánkote. From the style of the composition the writer is evidently an uneducated man. He says that the English Government practises oppression on its own subjects as well as on those in the territory of the Habshi Chief. It is also alleged that recent legislation with reference to salt, forests, and civil courts is calculated to drive the people to desperation, and by way of remedy it is suggested that all men in the service of Government should resign. Fearful consequences are threatened in the event of this advice not being followed.

Says that Mr. Borradaile has done nothing to deserve a memorial.

The *Hitechchhu* of Ahmedabad (48) of the 23rd October, but received on the 27th, again observes that Mr. Borradaile has not only not done anything to deserve a memorial, but has actually done harm to the inhabitants of Ahmedabad. He prevailed upon the Municipality to contribute fifty thousand rupees towards the construction of the Ellis Bridge; but did not secure to the Corporation a share in its income. After the demolition of the bridge, the Municipality did not even get any share of the proceeds of the sale of the timber. From the discussion which is going on between the Engineer's department and the Municipality, it seems that the sum of seventy thousand rupees spent upon the Kánkriá lake is a mere waste. Roads have been made about this lake, without considering that the water from the Khári Canal needs to be taken by way of the Kánkriá lake in the direction of Chandol Narsinji for the rice-fields there, in order to save Government from a loss. These roads are six feet below the level of the water, which, according to the guess made by the Engineer's department, would be collected in the tank; and, hence, some of them would remain under water. The *Hitechchhu* censures the Shetiás for giving a reception to Mr. Borradaile at the Kánkriá tank on the Deserá holiday.

Hopes that the expenditure of the Afghan expedition will be recovered from the inhabitants of Afghanistan.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 26th October also discusses the question of the expenditure of the Afghan war, and says that ultimately India will have to pay it. Although her well-wishers pleaded her cause warmly before Parliament, and although the Native Press unanimously represented that she should not be saddled with the cost of the first campaign, yet England did not listen to her prayer, and exacted the utmost farthing from her, in spite of the unsatisfactory condition of the treasury. It is true that there is nothing wrong in making representations with reference to the poverty of the Indian population; but surely there can be no use in making frequent representations when the authorities seem determined not to pay attention to them. It is better not to raise the question, since the cost of this expedition will certainly be thrown on India. The *Mitra*, however, hopes that the offending Afghans will be made to contribute towards the expenses of this war.

Disapproves of the alleged intention of the British Government to place Yakub Khan's son on the throne of Cabul.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 31st October, in alluding to a rumour that it is the intention of the British Government to place Yakub Khan's son on the throne of Cabul and to entrust the government either to an Afghan regent or a regency composed of British Officers, observes that if the report be true, the proposed arrangement will not be approved either in India or in England. It is true that the young child of Yakub Khan ought to be the next Amir after his father; but it does not seem safe to create a regency composed of Afghans, which would be necessary if he were placed upon the throne. The assumption of the regency by the British Government would, however, be still more unsatisfactory. It would be tantamount to the annexation of Afghanistan, a proceeding which would cause a great deal of trouble and expenditure, while the

benefit derivable from it would be comparatively small. Under these circumstances the best course would be to place the rightful claimant on the throne, and leave him to rule the country.

Says that street-preaching should be prohibited.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 26th October observes that from information which it has received from a reliable source, it appears that the Mulla who used to preach near the Money School was not so very innocent as it was led to believe. He was in the habit of making use of improper expressions in speaking of Christians and Englishmen. He was therefore properly prohibited from preaching. On the other hand, it is unaccountable why an interdiction has not been issued against the Pársi convert. The *Indian Spectator* (1) says that he too uses disrespectful words towards Mahomedanism and the other religions of this country. This assertion has not been contradicted. By permitting the followers of different religions to extol their own faith and to run down those of others, the gulf which at present exists between them is widened, and hence street-preaching of all denominations should be strictly prohibited. The police have prohibited the Mulla from preaching, and ought to do the same to the Pársi convert.

Says that Europeans should be prohibited from going into native temples with their shoes on.

The same states that certain Pársis wished to see a Burmese temple at Rangoon, but the priests objected to their entering the building with their shoes on. Thereupon they complained to the local authorities, representing that the Pársis enjoyed the same rights as Europeans, and, therefore, should be allowed to go into that temple with their shoes on. But the decision has gone against them. In alluding to it, the *Rást Goftár* observes that in Indian temples shoes worn by Europeans are as objectionable as those used by Pársis; and hence any prohibition which may be issued should be applicable to both. When Her Majesty the Queen was about to assume the Imperial title, the *Rást Goftár* suggested that it should be declared at the proclamation that no European, whatever be his station in life, should be allowed to enter Hindu temples with his shoes on. The suggestion was not adopted; but it is hoped that Lord Lytton will now adopt it, and secure the everlasting gratitude of his native subjects. It is not right to prevent Pársis from wearing their shoes in places in which Europeans are allowed to go with theirs.

Censures the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette* for using strong language towards Government.

The same, in alluding to the strong language used by the *Pioneer* with reference to the rules about correspondents of newspapers, and to the bitter complaint made by the *Bombay Gazette* about allowing the *Pioneer's* special correspondent to go with the invading army, observes that it is as well to remind Government that though it has branded the Native Press as disaffected, it is the European Press which has abused Government in the present case. It has committed the very crime with which the Native Press was charged. If any native writer were to use language even less strong than that used by the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*, it is not difficult to imagine how it would be characterized.

Complains that it is very costly to obtain a divorce under the Pársi Divorce Act.

A correspondent of the *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 26th October complains that the provisions of the Pársi Divorce Act work harshly in the case of several persons, as the expenses of a suit for divorce are often beyond the means of poor men. Under these circumstances many an unfortunate husband has not only to put up quietly with the disgrace of an erring wife, but has to make her an allowance, and the misery often endured is sufficient to distract the mind of many poor husbands. The *Parast* entirely agrees with the above observations, and hopes that Government will take steps to lessen the expenses of obtaining a divorce.

Gives reasons why no bid was made for tavern licenses which were put up for sale on Tuesday last.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 26th October states that at the auction sale of licenses for taverns in Bombay held on Tuesday last, Mr. Jacomb stated as one of the conditions that no European liquor would be allowed to be sold at the taverns. This new condition led the persons who had come to bid, to hold off altogether.

Their silence, however, has been construed into a compact among themselves not to make any offers at any rate. But it is not so. The tavern-keepers earn a good deal by the sale of Europe spirits, while they make hardly any profit by selling country spirits; and, hence, when they were told that they would not be permitted to sell the former, they naturally withdrew from the auction.

Requests Government to ascertain the cause of the re-appearance of dacoities in the Deccan, and to adopt effectual measures for the destruction of rats.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 26th October, in alluding to the re-appearance of dacoits and of rats in the Deccan, makes observations similar to those made by the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 24th October, and noticed at some length in the last weekly summary.

Asks the police to find out the miscreants who did injury to the standing crops of the village of Radu in the Mátar Táluka.

The *Kaira Wartamán* (61) of the 22nd October, but received on the 27th, states that some evil-disposed persons have cut down the standing crops in the village of Radu in the Mátar Táluka, and caused heavy losses to the poor ryots. On the 12th instant some stacks of bájri corn belonging to a ryot of the same village were set on fire by an incendiary. The police is requested to find out these miscreants and get them duly punished.

Requests the police of Broach to put down gamblers.

The *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 23rd October, but received on the 27th, censures the police of that station for failing to apprehend the gamblers who carry on their vocation on the road leading to the railway station. They deceive the passers by, and cheat them of their money. Last week they plundered a stranger who had come from Ahmedabad of his gold ring and nine rupees. The police is asked to enquire into this case.

Makes remarks with respect to the rules about the letting off of fireworks and crackers.

The *Wepár Patrika* (77) of the 30th October alludes to the petition of Mr. Raghunáth Náráyan Khote and others, relating to the letting off of fireworks during the Dewáli holidays, and says that the regulations which are issued every year by Sir Frank Souter are very stringent. The request made in the memorial is not improper, and will, it is hoped, be granted by the Police Commissioner. If he proclaims at what hours fireworks should be let off in certain quarters of the city so as not to prove dangerous to the passenger traffic, the Hindus will be highly grateful to him for allowing them to enjoy themselves during their annual festival.

Municipalities.

Censures the Municipality of Ahmedabad for not purchasing a supply of quinine for the use of the large number of poor inhabitants suffering from fever.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 22nd October, but received on the 27th, censures the Municipality of Ahmedabad for not obtaining a large supply of quinine for the use of the very large number of poor inhabitants who are suffering from fever. This malady has assumed the dimensions of an epidemic, and there is not a single household, one or more inmates of which are not laid up with it. Mortality from it has also considerably increased. For mitigating the sufferings of the poorer portion of the citizens, the *Samsher* recommended the Corporation a fortnight ago to purchase a quantity of quinine. But the recommendation has not been attended to. It behoves Government, therefore, to compel the Municipality to purchase it, and afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers. The rich citizens of Ahmedabad are also exhorted to contribute their mite for the relief of their fellow citizens.

Native States.

Complains that corruption has not disappeared from among the officials of the Baroda State.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 23rd October, but received on the 27th, complains that corruption has not disappeared from among the officials of the Baroda administration, and that poor petitioners are put to much trouble and inconvenience in making their grievances heard. The Diván is not easily

accessible to petitioners, and they have to propitiate sepoys at the door of the Cutcherry to announce their presence to him. The writer hopes the Government of India will rectify this unfortunate state of things.

Condemns the alleged proposal for erecting a new palace for the Gáekwád at Baroda.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 26th October, in alluding to the report that the young Gáekwád will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new palace on the 14th January next, condemns the proposal. In addition to the old palace of the Gáekwád, there are four large buildings in the city of Baroda, and hence there can be no reasonable need for erecting a new one. The expenditure will be a simple waste of money. The country requires many improvements; the roads need repairing; the rivers and brooks require bridges over them; the want of tanks is felt in many places; the ryots need education. It is not, therefore, right to neglect these useful works and spend the people's money on a palace of which there is no need. The *Parast* hopes that Sir T. Mádhawráw will prevent the waste.

Requests the Diván of Baroda to transfer the officials of the northern part of the State to some other locality.

The *Káside Mumbai* (66) of the 27th October contains a communication, the writer of which observes that the sound rule of making frequent transfers of officials which obtains under the British Government, does not exist in the Gáekwád's Ráj, and, consequently, the ryots are afraid to make complaints against them. If Sir T. Mádhawráw were to transfer the officials of the northern part of the State, he will come to know the opinions and sentiments entertained by the ryots of that locality.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th November 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 8th November 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on questions relating to education.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 3rd November, in one of its leading articles, says that the present graduates are much inferior in literary culture to those who took their degrees during the early days of the University of Bombay. There are many causes for this deterioration. A University Degree is not so remunerative as it was in former times, and, besides, the instruction which is imparted in the educational institutions supported by Government is not so thorough. Again, appointments to Professorships in colleges have often been made in utter disregard of the interests of the students, and no encouragement whatever is given to native talent. It must also not be forgotten that the University examinations now include such a multitude of subjects, that it is no easy matter for students to master all of them. Hence, they hardly ever attain to excellence in any one branch of knowledge. This is much to be regretted. The apathy of the higher officers of Government in matters relating to education is also notorious. A distinguished educational authority once proposed to abolish the Deccan College and convert it into a lunatic asylum. Besides, it is generally imagined that educated natives and particularly Bráhmans are seditious, and entertain ideas of subverting the British Government. All these causes have combined to damp the ardour for education which existed in former days. In conclusion, we are glad, says the *Indu Prakásh*, to note that His Excellency the Governor devotes a large share of his attention to educational matters, but unfortunately the same cannot be said of the other high officials. They do all in their power to discourage Bráhmans from acquiring knowledge; but this policy will not encourage other castes to take advantage of the benefits offered, but will only damp the aspirations of those who are likely to avail themselves of education.

Makes remarks in connection with Afghan affairs.

The same, in an article on Cabul affairs, says that it appears from the proclamation of General Roberts that the British Government intend to annex Afghanistan. We earnestly hope, says the *Indu Prakásh*, that this may not be done. The present complications might ultimately bring about a conflict with Russia, and it is, therefore, desirable that our Government should retrace its steps while that event is still far off. Although it is right to punish those who took part in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his comrades, yet care should be taken to make the British yoke as little disagreeable as possible to the Afghans. There are many ways of inflicting chastisement without resorting to capital punishment, and we hope that justice will be tempered with mercy.

Makes remarks in connection with the committal of Wásudew Balvant Fadke to the Sessions.

The same alludes to the enquiry into the charges against Wásudew Balvant Fadke, and observes that the publication of his Diary and the evidence which has been given before the committing Magistrate conclusively negative the absurd accusations of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Deccan Herald*. These journals persisted in stating that an organisation of educated natives, and particularly Bráhmans, existed in Poona to help Fadke in his mad designs, but all the facts tend to show that he acted by himself, and that the Bráhmans of Poona had no connection with him whatever. Famine and the rigorous enforcement of the forest laws drove the lower classes to commit dacoities, and there is not the least doubt that a perusal of the evidence will convince every unprejudiced mind of the correctness of this view.

Makes remarks on the disorderly conduct of certain policemen.

A correspondent of the same reports the following occurrence which happened at Khandála in the Mával Táluka of the Poona Collectorate. On the night of the 26th October one Tukaram Manaji Powar, a Police Naik, and those who were with him became drunk and disorderly, and in this state used abusive language to all the passers by. The writer says that the police are kept to preserve order, and, if instead of performing their duty

properly, they act in this disgraceful manner, their conduct is calculated to set a bad example to the people in general.

Makes remarks in connection with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 3rd November, in a leading article describes the ill-treatment to which a large number of women of ill-fame in Poona were subjected by the police, and observes that Major Daniell issued instructions for their apprehension without sufficiently considering the scope of the law. In such a delicate matter it was his duty to exercise the greatest caution, particularly when the work of apprehending these unfortunate creatures was to be entrusted to the lowest class of peons. If police officers drawing high salaries act with precipitaney, it is no wonder if ill-paid peons exhibit the utmost recklessness in carrying out the orders of their superiors. In conclusion, the writer says that it is reported that Government intend to invest the police with authority to seize women of questionable character, to keep them in custody for twenty-four hours, and also to send them for examination to the Doctor in charge of the Lock Hospital, and earnestly trusts that this may not be done.

Makes observations in connnection with the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The same alludes to the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, and says that the people in the Deccan do not even know that this Act has come into operation from the beginning of the current month. It has not yet been translated into the vernacular, and the extreme haste with which it has been brought into force will be productive of much mischief. Besides, there are several Sub-Judges in the Deccan who are ignorant of the English language, and we fail to see, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, how they will be able to carry out the provisions of the law without the aid of a translation. In addition to this enactment, there are many other measures required to improve the condition of the agricultural population, and we earnestly hope that Government will not be dilatory in taking action. For instance the Court fees and fees incidental to the execution of decrees press heavily on the agriculturists, and it is absolutely necessary to give them relief. We have repeatedly brought these questions to the notice of Government, but it is to be regretted that no attention has been paid to them. If Government really intend to improve the condition of the agricultural population, it must be prepared to suffer some pecuniary loss; otherwise the sowkárs will imagine that the policy of Government has been dictated in a spirit of partiality.

Says that it is not right to offer inducements to public servants to retire in the prime of life.

The *Dnyán Chakshu* (9) of the 5th November says that while Engineers are being imported into India for employment on the Sukkur and Dadur Railway, measures are being taken to get rid of old and experienced Engineers in the Public Works Department by the payment of bonuses. This is an extraordinary way of doing business, and would not be tolerated in any other country but India. If the number of Engineers is in excess of the requirements of the public service, the best method of effecting reductions is to a stop further supply. Besides, it is not right to induce men to retire in the prime of life. The plan on which the Government is proceeding is disadvantageous in every way.

Makes remarks on Indian railways.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 2nd November, in an article on Indian Railways, gives the statistics for the year 1878, and says that about a hundred and fifty millions sterling have been sunk in these works. This enormous sum, about half of which has been expended in buying railway materials in England, is owned by Englishmen, and hence the interest which accrues has to be annually remitted to England. Besides, all the highly-paid appointments on Indian railways are held by Englishmen. It is clear, therefore, that, with the exception of increased facilities of communication, the natives of India have not derived any benefit. It is true that an immense number of natives are employed on Indian railways, but then a still larger number were employed in carrying on traffic before their introduction. But it may be urged that railways have helped to establish the British rule on a solid basis. This is undoubtedly an

advantage, and we are deeply grateful, says the *Arunodaya*, to our rulers for the blessings of peace. Again, without railways it would have been impossible for Government to retain its hold of India with such a small force as is now maintained. Excluding, however, these considerations, we fail to see what other benefit this country has derived, except increased facilities for locomotion. It would be well if Government were to direct their attention to the larger employment of natives on these works.

Says that certain regulations with respect to postal cards are harsh.

The same says that the action which the Postal authorities are taking in the matter of postal cards is calculated to diminish their usefulness. According to the rules which obtain in the Postal Department, the address should be written on one side of the card and the contents on the other, and if this regulation is not rigidly observed, an additional charge of one anna is made. This is very hard. There are innumerable persons in remote villages, who perhaps have never heard of the regulation in question, and it does not seem proper to enforce it against them. It would have been better if notices on this subject had been published in all the vernacular newspapers for the information of the public. (Several newspapers express similar sentiments on the same subject.)

Complains of the inconvenience caused by the discontinuance of the firing of guns on the arrival of steamers in Ratnágiri.

The *Jagan Mitra* (14) of the 3rd November says that when Mr. Elphinstone was Collector of Ratnágiri, he ordered a gun to be fired from the light-house in the harbour when a steamer was in sight at night, in order to give notice to intending passengers, and regrets that the firing has been discontinued as an economical measure. The inconvenience caused by this step is indescribable, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the authorities concerned will revive the practice.

Complains of the conduct of a certain preacher in Ahmednagar.

The *Nyáya Sindhu* (16) of the 3rd November in its local news reports that on the 26th of October a lecture was delivered in Hindustani in a Church in the city of Ahmednagar. Notwithstanding a large attendance of Mahomedans, the lecturer in the course of his discourse abused the Mahomedan religion. The Mahomedans present became excited, and at one time apprehensions were entertained of a riot. The Christians, however, gave notice to the police, and at the same time tried to restore order by offering explanation, in which they ultimately succeeded. The writer says that it is not right to invite persons to attend a meeting and then to revile the religion which they profess. It is to be hoped that the local authorities will take steps to prevent such occurrences.

Complains of the inefficiency of the police of Ahmednagar.

The same states that thefts of ornaments from the persons of little girls have been very frequent in this city of late, and the police have been unable to recover the stolen property. It is said that some ornaments were found in the house of a certain policeman, and it is strongly suspected that he is the thief. The inhabitants are in a state of anxiety about the security of their property, and it is to be hoped that the police authorities of Ahmednagar will seriously consider their position, and adopt preventive measures without delay.

Describes the occurrence of dacoities at certain villages.

A correspondent of the *Satya Shodhak* (23) of the 1st November, writing from Birwadi, says that a band of dacoits amounting to about one hundred men, attacked the village of Warundh in the Mahád Táluka of the Kolába Collectorate on the morning of the 29th October, carried away property to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and committed many atrocities. After plundering this village for three hours, they decamped in the direction of Kumbharkond and Padwi, where they carried on their depradations. There were a Police Inspector and twenty-five policemen in Warundh, but unfortunately on the day of the attack they were elsewhere. It is stated that the band of robbers has descended below the Ghâts, and the inhabitants are in a state of anxiety for the security of their life and property.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 21st October, in an article on Afghan Affairs, alludes to the abdication of Yakub Khan, and observes that although the intentions of the British Government with reference to the future of Afghanistan have not been made public, yet several circumstances point to the conclusion that the settlement will be of the nature as suggested in English journals. At present that country is under a Military Government, but there are indications that the civil form of Government which obtains in India will be ultimately adopted. If this comes to pass, the result will be disastrous. It would have been better to have allowed an independent sovereignty to exist between the English and Russian dominions. At the same time care should have been taken to preserve the foreign relations of Afghanistan under English guidance. The present complications would never have arisen if Sir Louis Cavagnari had been supported by a strong escort. The Afghans have not been accustomed to foreign rule like the natives of India, have not yet lost their love of independence, and will prove a troublesome set to manage. We are aware, says the *Shiwáji*, of the immense resources of the British Government, and are convinced that the Afghans will be unable to make a stand, but we strongly suspect that dissatisfied Afghans will prove useful auxiliaries to Russia in her machinations. Besides, it is no easy thing to calculate the consequences of a rupture between England and Russia, and in such an event if the Afghans should make common cause with the latter, our Government will be in a fearful plight. We would under these circumstances strongly recommend that the independence of Afghanistan should be maintained, at the same time taking care to keep their sovereign under English guidance. There will be no difficulty in finding a successor to Yakub Khan. The British Envoy at his court should be supported by an escort of at least four thousand troops.

Makes remarks on Afghan affairs.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 2nd November, in giving the substance of the speech of the Honourable Mr. Colvin when introducing the Factory Bill into the Supreme Legislative Council, observes that the abolition of the import duty on coarse cotton cloth has given a shock to the cotton industry of this country. Some of the mills work on alternate days, and the share-holders get little profit. The proposed law would only increase the difficulties of the mill-owners. They have to spend a great deal on account of labor, and the outturn would be as costly as the produce of English mills. The latter would then command a better market, as English cloth is superior in finish to Indian cloth. Thus, the proposed measure will only advance the interests of English mill-owners.

Observes that the Factory Bill lately introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council is prejudical to the interests of Indian mill-owners.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 4th November observes that salt has of late become so dear as to cost four annas per páili, which is four times the price at which it was sold fifteen years ago. The present exorbitant price might be the result to some extent of the improper greed of dealers in this article; but it cannot be denied that they have been enabled to do this by the new arrangements for increasing the revenues from the duty imposed. In former days salt was cheap, and even then poor people could only afford to make a sparing use of it. At present they are apparently not able to use it in a quantity sufficient to keep them in health. Again, a good number of people live on salted fish, but at present it is almost out of question to procure salt at a reasonable price, and if insufficiently salted fish is used, it is likely not only to injure the health of the consumers, but also to give rise to cholera. Hence, it is desirable that whatever causes may have contributed to raise the price of this great necessary of life, they should be removed. It is said that the arrangements made in connection with the recent Anglo-Portuguese treaty have considerably increased the price of salt. If this be true, they ought to be at once cancelled.

Requests Government to adopt measures for reducing the price of salt.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 6th November observes that at a recent meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council an important discussion took place on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill. The Honourable Mr. Hope seems to have paid considerable attention to the public voice on this important subject—a proceeding seldom to be met with in the annals of recent legislation. No haste was made in framing the Bill, the opinions of the Bombay Government and of some of its officers were obtained, and the Poona Sárvajánik Sabhá and Mr. Byrámji Jijibhoy were invited to state their views. The Honourable Member praised the able memorial of the Sárvajánik Sabhá, and also spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Byrámji's letter. The great consideration shown to public opinion on this occasion is very gratifying.

Makes remarks in connection with the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The same of the 7th November observes that considering the present state of affairs in Afghanistan, it seems that the British Government will have to leave a large force there until a new Amir is selected, and peace restored. This will involve Government in considerable expense. The expedition sent to punish the Nágás will also add to the war expenditure. How to meet these charges has become a serious question, and Government and the public are pondering over it. It is true that this year's timely fall of rain has improved the crops and the prospects of trade, and the Government revenue is likely to increase. There will be more income from the duty on opium, since an increase of Rs. 50 per case has been recently made. The loss from exchange will not be so great as it has been hitherto. The proceeds of the license-tax will not have to be spent upon famine operations, as the evil has ceased to exist. England will also go shares with India in the expenses of the Afghan war. But all these resources will not suffice to meet all the charges of the Afghan campaign, and additional means will have to be found. After lamenting over the abolition of a portion of the import duty on cotton goods, the *Jáme Jamsed* proceeds to remark that there is very little room for imposing a new tax or increasing the burden of the old ones. There is, however, the income-tax which is sometimes called the war tax. When the late lamented Lord Mayo abolished it, it was stated that it would not be revived except for meeting the expenses of a war. But it would not do to impose it since it becomes a great engine of annoyance to the public in the hands of petty Government officials, and already exists in the milder form of the license-tax. The latter does not produce sufficient income, because the Government officials and wealthy people are exempted from it. If the former are brought under its incidence, the people will pay it more willingly, and in its improved form it will bring in a sufficient income, and thus the necessity for the imposition of the distasteful income-tax. will be avoided.

Says that instead of imposing the income-tax to meet the cost of the Afghan war, certain changes should be made in the license-tax.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 2nd November observes that though Sir Stafford Northcote and other Members of the Ministry have asserted that no change has been made in the policy hitherto followed in regard to Afghanistan, yet there are signs of a complete change. After mentioning what these signs are, the *Rást Goftár* continues that the steps, which are being taken in the matter, are likely to involve India in a ruinous expenditure. It is easy to establish British rule in Afghanistan, but it is not so easy to maintain it. Mr. Maclean of the *Bombay Gazette* writes in his last letter from London, that British India will gain strength by establishing British rule in Afghanistan. But thoughtful persons consider that the Afghan passes are the natural boundary of India, and that the extension of the British rule beyond them will only weaken the hold of England on India. To hold the Afghan country in a firm grasp, it will be necessary to carry the British forces to the banks of the Oxus and to occupy Herat permanently. But, even after accomplishing these feats the country will be ever distracted by internal dissensions among the different Afghan tribes which will not fail to annoy the English rulers. Again, it is reported that it is intended to destroy Cabul. But those who believe that its destruction will pacify the Afghans, are deceiving themselves as well as others. The events of 1842 show that the occupation of Afghanistan will only

Observes that Parliament should be summoned to deliberate upon the settlement of Afghanistan.

The Hon. Gerald (?) of the 4th Government opposed that it a record
investigation of the Canberra Legislative Council in
important discussion took place on the Deccan Kyots,
Royal Bill. The Honourable Mr. Hope seems to have
being considerable attention to the Empire vote on this
important subject—a proceeding seldom to be met with in the annals of record
legislation. On a point of the Bill, the opinions of the
London Government and of some of its officers were obtained, but the Poona
Municipality Garden and Mr. Prescott, although very much inclined to agree with views.
The Honourable Member pointed out the true treatment of the Swayamsiddha Garden, but
that would cause the Government of India a serious loss of revenue. The Rent consideration
also should in fairness be one of Mr. Prescott's letter. The Rent consideration
was a question which could only be decided on this occasion very briefly.

The Hon. Gerald (?) of the 4th Government opposed that although
this Bengal Municipality had already expended a large sum on the
Municipality [illegible] not it was not compulsory. It is
[illegible] Government should not a matter of Municipal
[illegible] Mr. Prescott of the Bombay Government would in his last letter from
[illegible] that although Parsons objected that the Indian Legislative
[illegible] of India, but that an extension of the Parish rate provided them
with a sum of Rs. 60 Lakhs to be paid to Bengal on India. If the Indian Government
[illegible] Rupees it will be necessary to call the British forces to the panna
[illegible] Government. But even this accomplishment these last
[illegible] Municipality would not be so [illegible] Government
[illegible] Valuable Indian which may not fall to ruin the English rather.
[illegible] that it is intended to destroy Capital. But those who believe that it
destruction will hardly [illegible] are decidedly themselves as well as others
The census of 1851 show that the occupation of Bengalese [illegible]

exasperate the people of that country. After quoting from Colonel Osborne's account showing that the railway which is to be carried to Candahar passes through a desolate tract of country, the *Rást Goftár* observes that it has not yet been shown what commercial advantages would be gained by constructing this line. Since these measures are being taken, it is necessary that Parliament should be immediately summoned to deliberate upon them.

Disapproves of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer as a school-book.

The same acknowledges, with thanks, the present of a copy of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, and after noticing its contents, observes that the people of India do not enjoy good health on account of their ignorance of the rules of sanitation. The municipal institutions of this country may work ever so hard, but the defects in sanitary arrangements will not be removed as long as the bulk of the people are ignorant of the rules of sanitation. To instil them into the minds of the younger generation is the principal object which should be aimed at. Hence, it is desirable that sanitation should be made one of the subjects of the school course; and Government deserves thanks for bringing out the abovementioned book. But it is defective and imperfect in the arrangement of its subjects, and will not accomplish the object in view. The *Medical Times* and *Gazette* have justly condemned it. It is more an essay on sanitation than a primer containing easy lessons for school-boys. It is far inferior to the "Science Primers" of Dr. Huxley and others.

Requests to be informed whether the proposed coffee-house and reading-room on the Apollo Bander will be open to natives.

The same states that Government has given a plot of ground near the Apollo Bander in Bombay, for the purpose of building a coffee-house and reading-room for the benefit of young men. It is said that this institution will be open to the public, and that admission to the reading-room will be gratis. It is also said that His Excellency the Governor has approved of the project, and in furtherance of the object has subscribed a certain sum. It is also stated that a meeting and a concert will be held shortly for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. In conclusion, the *Rást Goftár* wishes to be informed whether natives will be admitted into the coffee-house and reading-room.

Makes remarks on Afghan affairs.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 2nd November, in noticing the proclamation of General Roberts, observes that whether the British Government rules Afghanistan on its own account, or manages it as the Regent of the young son of the late Amir, if he be raised to the throne, it is quite certain that poor India will be saddled with a large expenditure, which she will be unable to bear. If Government wishes to meddle in the internal affairs of that country, it should do it in such a manner as to cause the least pecuniary loss to India.

Believes that the force of thirty thousand soldiers which Russia will shortly despatch to Central Asia, is a harbinger of the coming contest between her and England.

The same, in alluding to Reuter's telegram that a Russian army of thirty thousand troops will soon be despatched to Central Asia, observes that this news is not entirely untrustworthy. For some time past Russia has been sending strong columns to work against the Turkomans; but her resolution to send a large army at the present juncture looks suspicious. The Russians and the English envy each other. They will settle their differences either by an amicable adjustment which will duly conserve the interests of both parties, or by an exercise of force, the result of which will declare which of them is to enjoy the supremacy in Asia. But it does not appear probable that the dispute will be settled amicably. Though a contest for supremacy may not take place at once, it cannot be very long before it occurs. Probably the despatch of a Russian army of thirty thousand soldiers, to which allusion has been made above, is a harbinger of the coming contest.

Makes remarks on certain Sections of the Penal Code.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 2nd November is concerned to find that the Government of India have refused to adopt the suggestion made by Sir T. Mádhawráw with reference to the punishment inflicted on widows for murdering their children. The opinion of the various local Governments was called for,

and they recommended that the suggestion should not be adopted, as in case of its adoption the punishments prescribed for aiding and abetting abortion and other crimes, would also have to be reduced. In the first place, there is no good ground for reducing the punishments in the crimes mentioned by the subordinate Governments, if the punishment for child-murder is reduced. The sentence of death is in itself deprecated by the civilised world, and great efforts have been made in England to abolish capital punishment altogether. The evil custom of the country of keeping women in life-long widowhood makes their condition extremely wretched, and when they are guilty of murdering their newly-born children, it becomes really pitiable. Had Government, therefore, adopted the suggestion in question, it would have done a merciful act. However, the instructions of the Government of India that the Judges should refer every such case to the final consideration of the local Governments should be hailed with joy.

Municipalities.

Complains that the water in the stream in the vicinity of Jalgaon is rendered unfit for human use.

A correspondent of the *Jalgaon Samáchár* (35) states that in the vicinity of Jalgaon there is a rivulet in which at present there is plenty of water, but unfortunately the inhabitants cannot use it. The dyers commence washing their clothes in the stream early in the morning, and hence the water becomes filthy and unfit for drinking or for other purposes. Besides, the coloured water is allowed to run into the gutters of the town, and this practice is very injurious to the health of the inhabitants. It is to be hoped that the Municipal authorities will take remedial measures without delay.

Suggests that spring valves should be put to the drains of houses in Kámátipura after making the alterations in the main drain proposed by the Municipality.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 3rd November, in alluding to the sanction of Rs. 67,000 given by the Municipality of Bombay for making alterations in the underground drainage in Kámátipura, observes that the project of removing the drain from the front to the back part of the houses, and putting up tall chimney-like cylinders for carrying off the poisonous air is very good, and will prove of much use in regard to the extensive drainage works with which the city is to be shortly provided. The proposed cylinders for Kámátipura ought, however, to be taller than the tallest houses in that locality, as otherwise they will prove injurious to the residents. It is proposed to raise three at present, but they will be insufficient to carry off the whole of the poisonous gas. It would be well, therefore, to increase their number. But a better plan would be to make spring valves at the mouths of the small drains of the houses through which the foul gas of the big drain enters into the houses and poisons their atmosphere. The *Samáchár* hopes that the Municipal authorities will devise some means for putting up spring valves.

Railways.

Complains that the Station Master at Jalgaon levies an anna on every bundle.

The *Jalgaon Samáchár* (35) of the 2nd November, in its local news states that the Railway Station Master at Jalgaon has been levying an extra anna on every bundle belonging to merchants for the last four months. Whether he does this with the consent of his superiors is not known, but most probably he has been acting on his own responsibility. It is to be hoped that the Railway authorities will order him to discontinue the recovery of the extra charge.

Native States.

Complains that a Náib Foujdár in the Kadi Pránt decides criminal cases.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabed of the 30th October, but received on the 3rd November, in writing about the Kadi Pránt of the Baroda State, states that a Náib Foujdár (a police officer) decides petty criminal cases. In a case of cattle stealing this officer inflicted

a fine and ordered the delinquent to be flogged. In another case also he inflicted a fine. Other criminal cases have been disposed of by him. The writer considers it a legal enormity to invest a police officer with magisterial powers, and hopes that the authorites at Baroda will direct their attention to this anomaly.

States that highway robbers have re-appeared in the Kadi Pránt.

A correspondent of the same of the 6th November states that mounted highwaymen have re-appeared in the Kadi Pránt of the Gaekwád's State. They recently robbed a traveller and attacked a postman in the Pátan Táluka. The attention of the authorities concerned is requested to this subject.

Requests the Baroda authorities to supply copies of the Annual Administration Report to the Gujaráti newspapers.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 2nd November observes that for the last two years copies of the annual report of the Baroda Administration have been supplied to the English and Maráthi newspapers of the Presidency town, and consequently criticisms on those documents appeared in those journals. No comments, however, appeared in the Gujaráti papers, apparently for the reason that they were not furnished with copies of the report in question. There is no reason why provincial newspapers should be treated differently from those of the Presidency town. The Gaekwád's territory is in Gujarát, and his subjects are Gujarátis. For their benefit the Gujaráti papers should be supplied with copies, as they devote a considerable attention to the discussion of questions concerning the Baroda State.

Complains that the currency in the Baroda State inflicts losses on the ryots, and advises that State to coin a new rupee equal in value to the British rupee.

A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 3rd November states that several kinds of silver coins are current in the Gaekwádi State. They are of pure silver and higher in intrinsic value than the British Indian rupee. And yet the bankers in giving change charge a discount, and consequently the poor people are put to great loss. It is rather difficult to distinguish a false from a genuine coin, and the money-changers refuse to receive even a genuine rupee for its full value, if it be a little worn out or cracked. Thus a poor person whose income is ten rupees in Baroda currency, loses about two rupees in exchange. The money-changers also vary from time to time their rates of exchange. These coins circulate in Surat also, and their exchange value is less here than in the Gaekwád's territory. It will be proper, therefore, to discontinue the coining of these pieces, and to coin a new rupee for the Gaekwádi State equal in value to the British rupee, and to make it current throughout British India. The writer then advises the rich merchants to buy up all the old coins and to get them changed into British rupees, as such a course would bring in a large profit.

Requests the Political Agent of Káthiáwád to be on the alert against the intrigues of the Chief of Pálitána.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 5th November has heard that the Thákor of Pálitána has made arrangements to count the number of pilgrims who visit the Setrunja Hill with the object of increasing the annual subsidy which he receives from the Shráwaks for guarding the hill. The *Samsher* wonders that no official intimation of the proposal has been made by the Political Agent to the Shráwaks. It reminds the Agent of the offence given by the Chief in 1877 by holding a meeting of Dheds on the hill and by allowing the temples to be desecrated, and prays that Officer to discontinue the policy he has been following of again making over the Shráwaks to the tender mercies of the Chief, as such a course would revive between them the quarrels which existed in former times.

Says that the British Government should discourage Chiefs steeped in debt from making presents.

The same, in alluding to the present of one thousand donkeys made by the Jám of Navánagar to the British Government, observes that it must have cost him about twenty thousand rupees. But he can ill afford to make such a present as the State is already heavily steeped in debt. To the British Government such presents are a mere trifle, and it would be well if it discouraged them.

Miscellaneous.

Reports the appearance of locusts near Bulsar.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 3rd November, writing from Bulsár under date the 30th October, states that in that week locusts had come and settled in the villages of Bhágra, Bhadheli, and Koshamba which are situated in the neighbourhood of that town. They came from the west and made an attack on rice and jowár fields. The cultivators resorted to the usual expedient of driving them away by beating brass dishes and creating a noise thereby. After remaining for three days they went in a southerly direction. Fortunately they have not done much injury.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11*th November* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent of the Bombay Guardian (20) of the 3rd November writing from Bijapur under date the 30th October:

Reports the appearance of cholera near Bijapur.

states that in that week locusts had come and settled in the villages of Bijapur, Bindgeli and Kodamba which was attacked on Tico and Jowar fields. The cultivators resorted to the usual expedient of driving them away by posting brass dishes and creating a noise therepy. After remaining for three days they went in a southerly direction. Fortunately they have not done much injury.

G. W. KURKARAY.

Reporter on the Native Press.

Vera Secretariat, Bombay.

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th November 1878.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 15th November 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do.	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly	375
*7	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do.	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do.	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do.	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do.	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do.	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do.	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do.	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do.	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do.	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do.	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do.	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do.	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do.	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do.	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do.	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do.	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do.	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do.	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do.	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do.	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do.	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do.	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do.	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do.	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do.	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes suggestion with respect to the future administration of Afghanistan.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 9th November, in noticing the state of affairs in Afghanistan, says that Sir Frederick Roberts should not be allowed to carry on the administration of that country any longer. We are not, says the *Spectator*, alone in believing that he is a better soldier than administrator. The Government of Afghanistan should be entrusted to some tried official who is at the same time a sober, dispassionate and energetic man. We have such an official in Sir Richard Temple. There is no reason why he should not be appointed temporary Amír of Afghanistan. If Sir Richard Temple is to be our next Viceroy, a close acquaintance with the character of the Patháns will be a valuable acquisition. We have proposed this plan in all seriousness, and entreat the proper authorities to consider it seriously.

Makes remarks about the condition of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 10th November alludes to the visit of the Mahárája of Kolhápur to Mahábaleshvar, and says that from information received it appears that His Highness is not improving in health. This is very extraordinary, since the climate of that hill sanitarium is so good that a sick person resorting to it invariably gets renovated in an incredibly short time, and besides the Prince has the advantage of an excellent medical adviser in Dr. Murphy. At the same time from a communication which we have received, says the *Indu Prakásh*, from a private and thoroughly reliable source, the deterioration in the state of the Mahárája's health ought not to create surprise. In a previous issue of this journal we stated that the Kárbhári and his party are a source of intense annoyance to the young Prince, whose health has declined on account of the treatment to which he has been subjected, and everything which we have since heard tends to confirm that statement. It is true that the Mahárája became weak from an attack of fever at Rájkot, but it is absurd to draw all kinds of conclusions with respect to the state of his mind from this fact. When at the Rájkumár College he made rapid progress in his studies and gave complete satisfaction to his tutors, and he could not have done this if his mind had not been in a sound condition. Here it is mentioned that about three months ago an enquiry was made of an individual on the Mahárája's staff with respect to the Mahárája's studies, and when that individual replied that His Highness was making excellent progress, he received an answer to the effect that in future he should abstain from making such statements, otherwise an attempt would be made to prove that strange delusions had taken possession of the Mahárája's mind. Subsequently, a report about the unsoundness of the Mahárája's mind appeared in the *Times of India*. Whoever may be at the bottom of this movement, it is a great mistake to suppose that the conduct of the instigator should not be exposed. It is very much to be regretted that Colonel Schneider does not seem to be aware of the Mahárája's condition. It would seem as if an endeavour was made to prevent him from having a personal interview with the young Prince. During the Prince's stay in Bombay, his mother came all the way from Kolhápur to see him, although every effort was made to prevent her from doing so. She was, however, allowed only one interview, during which the Mahárája complained most bitterly of his condition. From this the kind of treatment to which he is subjected can be more easily imagined than described. In conclusion the writer says that Colonel Schneider should satisfy himself of the Prince's condition by a personal interview, and if it is found that his relations with the Kárbhári are not satisfactory, steps should be taken to remove him. It is to be hoped that Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple will see that this suggestion is carried out.

Describes a dacoity.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Pen, reports that a dacoity was committed in the village of Jambhulpáda in the Pant Sachív's territory on the 30th of October. About fifteen armed dacoits, some of whom were dressed as policemen and some as soldiers, entered the village, and, after plundering four houses, carried away booty to the extent of eight thousand rupees. A certain trader in cloth whose house was pundered refused to point out where he had secreted his treasure. Upon this

he was covered with clothes, which were first soaked in oil and then set on fire. Although only fifteen robbers entered the village, yet they had a large reserve outside. The inhabitants in and about the neighbourhood are in a state of anxiety for the security of their life and property. It is strange that dacoits should continue to commit ravages notwithstanding the apprehension of their leader Wásudev Balvant Phadke. It is to be hoped that Government will do everything in its power to restore order.

Says that the money which the people spend on fireworks during the Diváli holidays, should be devoted to some purpose which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the people.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 9th November alludes to the petition of the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay with respect to the letting off of fireworks during the Diváli holidays, and says that the Police Commissioner in reply declared his inability to accede to the suggestions made, although he was most willing to do all in his power to meet the wishes of the petitioners. He further added that it was his primary duty to protect life and property, and that he could not see his way to the relaxation of the existing rules. It is now quite clear that there is no hope, and that people must forego the pleasure of letting off fireworks. We cannot, however, help remarking, says the *Native Opinion*, that indiscreet policemen will now find it more easy than ever to give annoyance to the inhabitants of Bombay during the Diváli holidays. In conclusion a suggestion is made to the effect that the money which is now laid out in the purchase of fireworks, should be paid into a common fund, and the proceeds should be applied in a way which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the people.

Says that the present laws and taxes are very oppressive.

The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (7) of the 6th November, in a somewhat incoherent article, refers to the prevailing disturbances, and observes that the present English officials are not so well-disposed towards natives as those of former days. The intentions of Government are invariably good, but those who have to carry out the orders of Government do not pay any attention to the spirit in which they are conceived. The rigorous nature of the forest laws prevents the masses from obtaining fuel. The tax on salt, which is one of the first necessaries of life, is so heavy that the bulk of the people have to go without it. The load of municipal taxation and of the local funds is severely felt. The officials whose duty it is to protect the weak against the strong, behave towards the subjects of Government in a most arbitrary manner, and the newspapers, whose business it is to bring such cases to the notice of Government, are unable to do so for fear of ulterior consequences. In conclusion the writer says that the masses have become perfectly reckless owing to the scarcity of food, and that they have to subsist on the leaves of trees and on clay. Under these circumstances it behoves Government to reduce the present heavy load of taxation.

Makes remarks about the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Subodha Patriká* (12) of the 9th November says that it has given full publicity to the popular reports about the health of the Rájá of Kolhápur, and has shown how far those reports gain credence from the conduct of his Kárbhári during his stay here. Nothing has been forthcoming either from Government or from any authoritative source to throw light on the truth or falsehood of these reports, and it is strange that the Kárbhári is still with His Highness at Mahábaleshvar and that none of those who are dear to the Prince are allowed to stay with him. We need not say, says the *Subodha Patriká*, how necessary it is to remove the Kárbhári from the presence of His Highness, if it be true that rigorous treatment by the former is the cause of the illness of the latter. Colonel Schneider, the Political Agent, is primarily bound to look into this matter, but the final responsibility rests with the Government of Bombay, which should direct its attention to it at once in order to prevent the creation of a bad impression on the public mind. Strictly speaking Ráo Bahádur Barve is the Kárbhári of the Kolhápur State and not the personal Kárbhári of the Prince. There is therefore no reason why he should accompany His Highness to Mahábaleshvar. There is reason to suspect from what has transpired that the Prince does not like his Kárbhári, and that he is distressed on that account. It appears to us

therefore an act of grave indiscretion to allow such a man to accompany the Prince during his illness. In conclusion we would suggest that Colonel Schneider and Government should take steps to remove the Kárbhári from His Highness's presence, and allow some one among his relatives to remain with him.

Makes remarks on the inefficiency of the Police of Ahmednagar.

The *Nagar Samáchár* (26) of the 8th November in its local news states that although many thefts have of late occurred in the city of Ahmednagar, yet the police have not been able to discover the perpetrators. This is very strange and not creditable to the police authorities. Strange conjectures have been formed with respect to the complicity of policemen with thieves. It is to be hoped that remedial measures will be adopted without delay.

Disapproves of the reduction of the armies of Native States.

The *Vasai Samáchár* (36) of the 3rd November in its only leader gives an account of the armies of the principal Native States, and says that the British Government has nothing to fear from them. Mahádji Scindia once conceived a design of driving the English out of India by the concentration of the armies of the Native Princes, but owing to internal dissensions he altogether failed in the attempt. Subsequently the same idea took possession of the mind of Dowlatráo Scindia, who was equally unsuccessful on account of the defection of Holkar. If these enterprises did not succeed at a time when success was not impossible, it is absurd to imagine that they would succeed now, when the power of the British Government has been thoroughly established. Even in the terrible crisis of the mutiny the attempt to subvert the British Government totally failed. With these facts, and with the additional fact that communication with England is now very rapid and that an army from England would reach India within twenty days, it is ridiculous to think that circumstances might be conceived when the armies of Native States, which are ill-accoutred and ill-armed, might become dangerous to the British power. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will not unnecessarily hurt the feelings of Native Princes by forcing them to reduce their armies.

Says that dacoits should be punished with the utmost severity and recommends the annexation of Afghanistan.

The *Satya Mitra* (45) of the 8th November in its only leader refers to the various revolts and disturbances which have taken place in India in former times, and observes that the British Government suppressed them in the usual way and recourse was rarely had to martial law. But there ought to be a limit to forbearance of this kind. Here the writer says that those who are found in the ranks of the dacoits should be punished in such a manner as to deter others from pursuing the same course, and no leniency should be shown as was shown in the case of the incendiaries who set the Budhwár and Wishrámbág palaces in Poona on fire. Similarly the Afghans should be put down with the utmost severity and no mercy should be shown to them. The British Government is well aware of the treacherous conduct of the Afghans on many former occasions. The inhabitants of Afghanistan will be only happy under a strong Government, and that country should therefore be annexed.

Prays Government to adopt measures to prevent the police from getting up false evidence.

The same once more alludes to the retractation of their evidence given by some witnesses for the prosecution in the Surat Editors' case, and expresses disapproval of the punishment and of the refusal of the trying Judge to give permission to prosecute some witnesses on the same side whose evidence was found to be a tissue of falsehoods. Mr. Pollen refused permission on the ground of public policy. The refusal showed that justice is undoubtedly done in cases in which the prosecutor and the accused are private persons; but that the same cannot be said when the Government or any of its officers are prosecutors. The *Mitra* then alludes to the charge frequently brought against the police of this country that they get up false evidence. A Resolution passed by

the Bombay Government since the publication of the last year's Administration Report of this Presidency supports this charge to some extent. Instances of tutored witnesses occur more frequently in cases of political crimes. It therefore behoves Government and the Legal Remembrancer to adopt some measures for the prevention of this crime.

Requests the Press Commissioner to publish information about the storm-wave which passed over an island near Bákarganj, and about the fever which is raging in the North-Western Provinces.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 14th November observes that one of the English newspapers in Bengal states that a storm-wave passed over one of the islands near Bákarganj, and that a great destruction of human life and cattle has been the result. About four years ago a similar catastrophe happened in Bákarganj itself, and although the damage done was at first represented to be trifling, yet it was subsequently discovered that about one hundred thousand persons were drowned. It is therefore very unlikely that the damage done by the recent storm-wave is trifling. Bákarganj is situated at the mouth of the Bramhaputra, and there are several thickly populated islands in its vicinity, and hence there is every likelihood that great damage has been done. It is to be regretted that the Press Commissioner has not yet favoured the public with information on this point. It is to be hoped that he will at once communicate the nature of the storm-wave, the extent of the damage done, and the relief measures adopted by the Bengal Government. Again, for some time past fever has been raging in the North-West Provinces, and numerous human lives have been lost. Some idea of the havoc done may be formed from the report that in September last thirty thousand persons died from this epidemic in the Alighar Zilla alone, and that work had to be suspended in several manufactories and on railway stations on several occasions. Nothing is known as to what measures have been taken to prevent the spread of this disease in the surrounding country. The *Samáchár* hopes that the Press Commissioner will communicate the requisite information.

Thinks that the plan of "refunding certificates" is not likely to succeed.

The same, in alluding to the "refunding certificates," observes that though they will be useful to poor people, they are not likely to succeed. In India the small savings which people make are required for immediate expenditure on emergencies. For instance, on occasions of death the necessary expenses have to be met immediately after the occurrence of the sad event. Cash saved is very useful, and if it be turned into gold or silver ornaments they are equally useful. The "refunding certificates" will not be easily convertible, particularly in the mofussil. Though currency notes and deposits in savings banks are better investments than the proposed certificates, yet the ryots prefer to invest their savings in cash or ornaments. The interest payable on the certificates will not tempt the ryots to purchase them, as they will have to part with them on emergency at a discount. The *Samáchár* hopes that Government will duly consider the above objections to the proposal before it is adopted.

Expresses satisfaction with the sentence passed upon Wásudev Balvant Phadke.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 9th November notices the trial of Wásudev Balvant Phadke, and, after giving the substance of the evidence produced for the prosecution and for the defence, observes that the former was sufficient to convict the prisoner of the charges brought against him, while the latter was weak and untrustworthy. The sentence of transportation passed upon him is just, and he richly deserved it for his heinous crimes. (The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 10th, the *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 11th, and the *Yajdán Parast* (55) and the *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 9th November also express satisfaction with the sentence passed upon him. The first and the last are moreover glad that nothing transpired at the trial to show that the educated young men of Poona encouraged or supported the foolish doings of this maniac.)

Wishes the Press Commissioner to contradict the alleged severities perpetrated at Cabul.

The same is sorry that the Press Commissioner has not contradicted the report that undue severity has been exercised in punishing the Afghans. The correspondents of certain newspapers have stated that, after the engagement at Charashi, the 72nd Highlanders set fire to the clothes on the persons of the wounded soldiers of the enemy

with the object of burning them alive; but seeing them writhing under agony, other British soldiers shot them and closed their miserable existence. Considering the usual merciful conduct of the British army, the proclamation issued by Sir Frederick Roberts for observing good behaviour towards the enemy, and the punishment of flogging inflicted upon some soldiers who had commenced to plunder, it cannot be believed that the Highlanders were guilty of the alleged diabolical act. But it is desirable that the report should be at once contradicted. It is stated that among the Afghans who were hanged at Cabul, there were not only the miscreants who had joined in the attack on the British Envoy and his suite, but also the Afghan soldiers who had fought against the British at the battle of Charashi and other engagements. The *Bombay Review* properly asks why the latter were caught and hung up as criminals. Again, no explanation has been given why Dr. Bellew was allowed to apprehend political offenders before the arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts at Cabul. There can be no objection whatever to hanging the miscreants who were implicated in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his comrades, but merciful conduct towards all other Afghans needs to be adopted by the glorious British victors.

Observes that the volunteer movement in Bombay will not succeed unless respectable natives are permitted to enlist.

The same, in alluding to the falling off in the number of European volunteers in Bombay, observes that there is little hope of the success of this movement so long as it is confined to a small section of the community. It is gratifying that European civilians should be ready to defend the country; but compared to the large native population their number is so small, that it would be childish to expect them to do it alone. Again, they are only sojourners in this country, and it is therefore likely that on an emergency the corps would consist of young recruits only. Although every encouragement has been given, yet the movement does not thrive, and it is feared that it will collapse one day for want of support. The enlistment of natives will infuse vigour into the corps, and the writer suggests that this should be done.

Says that the Pársi Divorce Act contains defects.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 2nd November observes that the provisions of the Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Act work harshly. It does not permit a husband whose wife has gone mad to marry again; it does not allow a husband whose wife has caught an incurably bad disease to contract a second marriage; it does not allow a husband whose wife leads an immoral life, but who is unable to prove it in Court, to find a second. In the last mentioned case the husband may drive the erring wife out of his house; but if she sues him for maintenance, it is granted, and the husband is imprisoned if he refuses to make payment. If a stubborn wife refuses to return to her husband's house she is imprisoned only once, and the husband has no remedy. Many families have fallen into a sad plight from these defects of the law, and it behoves Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, as the leader of the Pársi community, to take steps to remove them.

Requests Government not to disturb the existing arrangement about the country liquor shops of Bombay.

The same of the 9th November says that when the licences for the first class taverns of Bombay were put up to auction, no bid was made for them. Latterly, the licences for some of the liquor shops were also put to auction, but they too did not succeed in attracting any bids. These failures show that Government is not likely to succeed in its desire to obtain more money from the country liquor shops. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will continue the existing arrangements, which would save many poor old men and women from losing their only means of livelihood.

Municipalities.

Requests the Municipality of Surat to take precautionary measures with respect to shops in which ovens are kept.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 9th November, in alluding to a recent fire in the town of Surat by which twenty shops were burnt down, observes that great difficulty was experienced in extinguishing it, as the lanes surrounding the scene of fire were very narrow. The shops in the line fronting the burning buildings also caught fire, as

there was very little distance between them. It behoves the municipality, therefore, to buy up a portion of the ground covered by the houses for the purpose of widening the road at that place. It should also compel the owners of the ground to use as little timber and other inflammable materials as possible in the erection of new buildings, and not to let them to traders who keep ovens in their shops. For shop-keepers possessing ovens, separate fire-proof buildings should be erected in isolated quarters that the public may be protected from fires.

Asks the Municipality of Bombay to lessen the house-rate by one per cent.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 11th November hopes that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will adopt the motion made by Mr. Pirozsháh M. Mehtá and seconded by Mr. Shántárám Náráyan for reducing the house-rate by one per cent., as the municipal treasury is in a satisfactory condition. The *Jáme Jamsed* pleads the poverty of the inhabitants of Bombay during the last few years and the great depreciation of house property, and observes that house-owners are in need of some relief. It also recommends a reduction in the expenditure of the corporation, which was fixed by Mr. Hope but which has increased since his departure. The corporation gives to some of its servants twice or thrice the amount of pay which they would get if they were in Government or private employ, and yet they do not perform their work properly. At present a complaint has appeared about the conduct of certain upper and lower servants and contractors of the corporation, and it shows that the rate-payers' money is wasted. (The *Yájdan Parast* (55) of the 9th November also recommends the reduction of the house-tax.)

Makes marks on the water-supply of Bombay.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 9th November states that the people who are supplied with Tulsi water complain now-a-days that they do not get a sufficient supply, and that in some quarters of the town no supply whatever can be had in the mornings. The reason assigned for the sparing distribution is, that a great deal of water is wasted when it is supplied, and that if the waste was allowed to continue the storage in the lake would fall short of the demand. The complaint about the waste is true; but it does not apply to home consumption. When the pipes get out of order they are not immediately repaired, and much water is allowed to run out. In gardens and dharmsháles also much water is wasted. Some persons do not take care to shut the cocks after their needs have been satisfied. This waste ought to be strictly prohibited by appointing Inspectors, whose business it should be to get the pipes immediately repaired when they are out of order, and to get the persons who would commit a mischievous waste duly punished. The supply for home consumption should be dealt out as freely as it has been given hitherto.

Miscellaneous.

Reports the appearance of locusts in the Surat Zilla and the Gáekwádi State.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 9th November states that during the last week locusts have settled in the Gáekwádi villages of Gabheni and Palsán, and in some villages in the northern part of the Jalálpor and Balsár Tálukas. In the latter localities they destroyed the jowar and other dry crops.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
18*th November* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

4 N P 15—11 [CON 581]

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
New Secretariat, Rompah.
18th November, 1918.

C. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

Miscellaneous.

The Ganpati Mutiny (48) of the 8th November states that during the last week footsie pens bottled in the Cockermdi village of Cappani and Perjam, and in some villages in the northern part of the Talipor and Belapi Talukas. In the latter localities they destroyed the lower and other gay crops.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 22nd November 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee .	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks in connection with the alleged ill-treatment of the Maharaja of Kolhápur.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 17th November, writing from Kolhápur, alludes to the illness of the Maharaja of Kolhápur, to the alleged ill-treatment which he receives from his Kárbhári, and to the unfounded charges which have been brought against the latter in the prominent Maráthi journals of Bombay, and observes that the real complaint of the Prince is known only to few. He is about nineteen years of age, and is therefore in the very prime of manhood. He is fond of good living, and his wife has not attained puberty. Besides, he has an aversion to study, and hence has nothing to keep his mind occupied. From these facts the peculiar malady from which he is suffering can be easily inferred. It has been stated in some of the Maráthi newspapers of Bombay that strange delusions have taken possession of the mind of the Maharaja of Kolhápur. This is perfectly true, but this distemper has not been brought about by the ill-treatment of the Kárbhári. The writer in question, who has peculiar means of knowing the truth, says that he is no flatterer of Ráo Bahádur Mahadewraw Burve, but when an unjust accusation has been brought against him, he (the correspondent) feels it his duty to defend him. The Kárbhári is doing his utmost to cure the Prince of his complaint without putting an undue restraint on him, otherwise, if he was freed from control, he would soon reach the state of Malhárraw Gáekawád. Ráo Bahádur Burve would be seriously to blame if he did not act with circumspection in the matter. It would be difficult to find an official who has served the State of Kolhápur with greater zeal, and it is to be regretted that certain Maráthi newspapers in Bombay should have allowed themselves to be misled by interested persons in Kolhápur.

Complains of the conduct of a certain Native official in the Násik Collectorate.

Another correspondent of the same, writing from Sinnar, states that a certain Native official in the Násik Collectorate is in the habit of using approbrious epithets to those who have any business with him. This habit is reprehensible, and is calculated to do harm to natives holding responsible positions. It is the duty of every Government official to treat all persons who come before him with kindness and consideration, and if a contrary practice is persisted in, the sufferers will be obliged to make a representation to the higher authorities.

Complains that the Vernacular School-masters in the Thána Sub-Division have not received their pay since September.

A correspondent of the same of the 20th November, writing from Thána, says that the Vernacular School-masters in the Thána Collectorate have not received their pay since the month of September, and hence their condition is very wretched. It is to be hoped that the Deputy Inspector of the Sub-Division will do everything in his power to expedite the payment of salaries in future.

Says that the tolls between Poona and Sátára press heavily on the laboring classes.

Another correspondent of the same, writing from Sátára, says that between Poona and that Station there are five places where a toll of four annas is levied on each bullock cart. Now, a bullock cart can be had on hire for five rupees between Poona and Sátára, and deducting one-fourth of this sum for tolls and making allowance for the feed of the animals in these days of high prices, the remainder is hardly sufficient to give the cartman one full meal daily. The tolls press more heavily on the labouring classes than even the license-tax, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to reduce them.

Makes remarks in connection with Afghan affairs.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 16th November, in an article on Afghan affairs, says, among other things, that the British Government has determined to transfer the capital of Afghanistan from Cabul to Candahar, and orders have been given for the construction of a railway from India to the latter city. These are undoubtedly important measures, and are good so far as they go; but it is absolutely necessary to secure Herat. By taking possession of that city, the

British Government will not only be able to hold Afghanistan in a firm grasp, but will be in a position to present a bold front in case of a rupture with Russia. It is stated in some newspapers that the Governor of Herat is about to declare his independence. We very much doubt, says the *Arunodaya*, whether our Government will allow him so much liberty. In fact we are certain that such a policy will ultimately prove disastrous.

Makes suggestions with reference to reductions in the public expenditure.

The same, in another article, alludes to the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian finances, and says that in the present state of affairs it is impossible to make reductions in the military expenditure, or in the Home charges. We must, therefore, look in other directions, says the *Arunodaya*, for retrenchments. The police are ostensibly maintained to protect life and property from the attacks of thieves and robbers. But they perform this work inefficiently, and are, besides, a source of annoyance to the people. For these reasons we would suggest their abolition, and the substitution of the old village police in their stead. There will be a large saving, if this recommendation is carried out. The judicial courts might also be done away with, and the criminal work, which they at present discharge, should be entrusted to Revenue officers, and the civil work to the village Watandárs. These tribunals are one of the principal causes of the poverty of the masses, and if they were swept away, the people will be great gainers. Similarly, the Salt Department might be abolished, and the work of collecting the salt revenue should be entrusted to the Collectors of Districts. If the collection of sea customs is let on contract, the cost of that department will be entirely saved. If measures for making reductions in the public charges are pursued in the manner indicated above, there will be no difficulty in effecting a financial equilibrium.

Says that the supervision exercised by the High Court over Revenue officers is beneficial.

The *Shubha Suchak* (17) of the 31st October, in its only leader, says that the natives have the utmost confidence in the justice dispensed by the High Court. Owing to the supervision which this tribunal exercises over Revenue officers, various persons have obtained justice and secured their rights in cases in which Khoti and other intricate tenures were involved. The department of justice has become most dear to the people. It is for the good of the people and the Government that this department should have the power of checking the arbitrary tendencies which occasionally manifest themselves in other departments. The Revenue officers have of late begun to consider that their authority should be paramount, and that the High Court should not have the power of revising or reversing their decisions on appeal, but the concentration of so much power in one department would be ultimately disadvantageous to the interests of the ryots. As an instance in point, the writer mentions the case of a certain Rajput family owning Inám villages in the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate, which was recently decided by the High Court, and observes that these Girasias received in 1864 sanads bearing the signature of the Governor of Bombay. Under these circumstances it is very extraordinary that Government officers should have contended that those sanads were granted under a misapprehension. There is no ground for stating that the Girasias obtained the sanads in question by undue means. In fact all the facts tend the other way, and show that the granting of the sanads in 1864 was done by Government in the most deliberate manner, and of its own motion.

Makes remarks on newspaper writing.

The *Násik Writta* (21) of the 25th October, in a communicated article, says that since the freedom of Press was granted in this country, the people have evinced a great desire to express their thoughts through the medium of newspapers. But unfortunately they do not know how to do this properly. For instance, there is a growing tendency among vernacular journalists to publish writings which are calculated to lower or damage individuals, but they rarely publish any composition which has for its object the advancement of the public good. The case is otherwise with European journalists. They hardly ever admit in their columns any thing which savours of personality. Here the writer mentions the *Arunodaya*, the *Hitechchhu*, the *Kastwilásani*, and other newspapers which are or have been in the habit of indulging in strong language

and in personalities, and says that the passing of the Vernacular Press Act was caused by their silly and stupid writings. Any criticisms on Government or its acts should be couched in mild and weighty language. The number of subjects on which one could write without reference to personalities are immense. In conclusion, the writer alludes to the publication of defamatory matter in the *Bombay Punch*, for which the proprietor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Náná Moroji, the Third Magistrate of Police in Bombay, and observes that the punishment was too severe. It is to be hoped that the High Court will reduce it.

Says that strong measures should be adopted to put down gambling in the Kolhápur territory.

The *Dnyán Ságar* (30) of the 17th November states that gambling is on the increase in the Kolhápur territory. Colonel Schneider, the Political Agent, is an efficient Officer, and during his career in Kolhápur he has done much for the improvement of the people. Yet his efforts to put down gambling have not been successful. Gamblers sit on the side of public highways, and inveigle the passers by. It is to be hoped that no pains will be spared to rid the country of this nuisance.

Says that the cost of the Afghan war should not be thrown on India.

The *Satya Mitra* (45) of the 22nd November, in an article on Cabul affairs, says, among other things, that the Afghan war has been undertaken to preserve the supremacy of England in Asia, and hence it is not right to throw its cost on India. Besides, the people of India are not so well off as they were in times past, and are not in a position to bear additional burdens. It is to be hoped that Government will deeply consider before it is decided to impose new taxes. The *Bombay Gazette* is of opinion that the bulk of natives are well-to-do and thriving, but this opinion is altogether wide of the truth. Everywhere poverty, wretchedness and suffering of every kind are visible, and we earnestly trust, says the *Sataya Mitra*, that Government will not allow itself to be led away by the misrepresentations of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Observes that Mr. Borradaile did not do right in attending a meeting in which speeches were made in his praise.

The *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 13th November, but received on the 17th, has heard that on the 5th instant Mr. Borradaile was invited to a meeting held in the Hatesing Garden. He attended and replied to speeches delivered by Shet Premábhái and Ráo Bahádur Bechardás, in which his praises were sung. If this report be true, he has acted contrary to the orders of Government. Mr. Philpotts, the Judge of Ahmedabad, is said to have refused to attend the meeting, if a valedictory address was intended to be given to the retiring Collector, as it was against the order of Government to receive it.

Observes that Mr. Borradaile's good acts were few, while his bad acts were many.

The same observes that Mr. Borradaile used to promote persons whom he had employed without reference to fitness, but seldom gave promotion to any one who had been introduced by other Collectors. The case of Mr. Hargowinddás Dwárkádás, who is now Educational Inspector in the Gáekwádi State, may be quoted in support of the assertion. The retiring Collector seems to have given promotion to Mr. Rájábhái, when it was already decided that no promotion should be given to him, and when he was about to be pensioned. On the whole, Mr. Borradaile's good acts were few, while his bad acts were many, and, therefore, he did not deserve a memorial.

Observes that Wasudew Balwant Fadke should have been examined by a Doctor before sending him to trial.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 16th November observes, in common with several of its Gujaráti contemporaries, that there was ample proof of the guilt of Wasudew Balwant Fadke, and he was rightly convicted. But his diary shows that he was insane. If this was not so, he would never have given up Government service, which brought him sixty rupees a month, and would never have taken to vagabondism. He would not have preached sedition to school-boys; and he would not have written his diary. All these acts show that his mind was not in a proper condition. His insanity, therefore, makes the sentence of transportation passed on him appear a little too harsh. It would have been well had a Doctor been asked to examine the state of his mind before he was put on his trial.

The same alludes to the orders of Government on the subject of the reception of addresses by officials, and observes that of late it has become usual for persons of note to convene meetings to do honor to officers who may be going away even for a short time, and to deliver speeches in their praise. These laudatory addresses afterwards appear in newspapers, and thus occupy the place of written addresses which have been prohibited. Again, subscriptions are sometimes collected for the purpose of raising memorials. This is actually now being done in honor of Mr. Borradaile, the late Collector of Ahmedabad. Though the object may be a praiseworthy one, still, considering the depressed condition of trade and commerce, and the heavy load of taxation under which the people are groaning, the subscription must prove burdensome to those who have to pay it. Under these circumstances, Government should warn its officials against attending meetings convened for giving them reception or addresses, or for the purpose of raising memorials.

Requests Government to prohibit its officers from attending meetings held in their honor.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 17th November, in alluding to the Bill for amending the License-tax Act, observes that its provisions are admirable, since upwards of ten lacs of poor people will be exempted from its operation. The rate to be imposed on servants in Government and private employ is fixed at one and a half per cent., and all incomes above Rs. 1,200 per annum are liable to be taxed. But this limit is very low in the present hard times. Persons earning one or two hundred rupees monthly appear well off, but they find it hard to keep up their position in life. It would be well, therefore, were the limit for imposing the tax fixed at the monthly income of Rs. 200. The Bill is still before the Select Committee, and it is to be hoped that it will not be passed in a hurry. (The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the same date, and the *Surya Prakásh* (47) of the 22nd November, in writing upon this subject, consider that the limit of the annual income of two hundred and fifty rupees fixed in the case of tradesmen and artizans is very low, as persons earning that amount can ill afford to pay the tax. The limit may well be raised to Rs. 500 per annum. Sir John Strachey seems to have indirectly admitted the propriety of taking such a step. It behoves the trading classes in their own interests to memorialize the Supreme Legislative Council for this concession). (The *Rást Goftár* (53) and the *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 16th, and the *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 17th November are glad that the limit in the case of tradesmen and artizans has been fixed at Rs. 250, by which a large number of poor people will be exempted from the operation of the tax in question.)

Makes remarks on the new License-tax Act.

The same of the 19th November is glad that the railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur has been just opened for traffic. After describing the great help which the trade and commerce of the Panjaub and a large portion of the North-West Provinces will receive by the construction of this line, the *Samáchár* alludes to the fear expressed in some quarters that on account of the necessity for the early construction of a railway into Afghanistan, there would be a great delay in the extension of the Ajmere line beyond Pálanpur, and expresses a hope that the fear will prove groundless. This line is as useful for commercial purposes, as the former is for military operations, and ought not, therefore, to be neglected. Its usefulness has been already checked by its having been constructed on the narrow gauge, and ought not to be any more hampered by leaving it imcomplete. On this line is Mount Abu, which is held in great veneration by the Hindus, and also renowned as a sanitarium. The passenger traffic will necessarily be very large. It is to be regretted that sufficient foresight has not been exercised in providing an adequate number of carriages to meet the demands of the passenger traffic. The *Samáchár* hopes that this shortcoming will be soon supplied.

Requests the authorities concerned to supply a sufficient number of passenger carriages on the railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur, and makes other observations.

The same of the 20th November observes that the crime of dacoity has not only not disappeared from the Deccan, but has re-appeared in spite of the apprehension of a large number of dacoits. Wasudew Balwant Fadke was believed to be their leader, and it was hoped that after his punishment they would disperse, but this expectation has not been realized. From reports recently received from the Deccan, it appears that Rámoshis are prominent in committing ravages. These aboriginal residents belonging to certain villages have deserted their homes—carrying with them their families into the jungles. They suddenly pounce upon villages and plunder them; and it is feared that their bad example will be followed by other Rámoshis. His Excellency the Governor is now engaged on a work of very great importance in a distant land, but his absence from Bombay is much felt. He ought, therefore, to return soon for the purpose of adopting strong measures for the repression of this crime. The Deccan has been pretty long in a disturbed state, and if the dacoits are not at once put down, the Bombay Government will be liable to the same charge which was brought against the Government of Madras for exhibiting dilatoriness in concerting measures for the suppression of the Rumpa disturbances. It is said that the forest laws and other acts have driven the Rámoshis to betake themselves to vagabondism. If this be true, the causes which have led to this lamentable state of things should be investigated and removed. But, on the other hand, if there be no truth in these allegations, strong and effective measures should be at once taken for their apprehension.

Observes that strong measures should be adopted for the repression of dacoities in the Deccan.

The same observes that though the British Government has for some time past employed four regiments of its own and two of His Highness the Nizam's for putting down the Rump a rebellion, yet the disturbance not only continues, but the rebels appear to have become more daring than before. Hitherto they plundered defenceless villages; but recently they have attacked and plundered some cottages in front of the bungalows of the Sessions Judge and the Jail Superintendent of Salem. The Madras Government appears to have striven hard to put down the rebels, but has not yet succeeded. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham himself visited the disturbed district, but does not appear to have found the exact means of removing the evil. This shows that there must be some defect in the measures adopted by His Grace's Government, which it cannot discover and remedy. It behoves the Supreme Government, therefore, that it should direct its immediate attention to this subject, and do the needful. It is true that Lord Lytton is heavily pressed with business of a far greater importance than the Rumpa rebellion; but, as observed by the *Pallmall Gazette*, the civil population has been disarmed by Government, and has, therefore, become an easy prey to dacoits; and, hence, it has become the more incumbent on Government to adopt immediate measures for their defence. It is, therefore, hoped that the Supreme Government will, without delay, provide for the suppression of the rebellion.

Requests the Supreme Government to adopt strong measures for the suppression of the Rumpa rebellion.

The same of the 21st November observes that every year about twenty thousand men die in India from the attacks of venomous reptiles and carnivorous animals, although a sum of a lac of rupees is spent by Government in giving rewards to the destroyers of these creatures. It seems desirable, therefore, that the value of the rewards should be increased, in order to ensure the destruction of a larger number. Out of the twenty thousand men, who died from the attacks of these creatures, sixteen thousand died from the bites of serpents alone. It seems desirable, therefore, that the value of rewards offered for the destruction of serpents should be doubled, or even trebled.

Recommends an increase in the value of rewards given for the destruction of carnivorous animals and venomous reptiles.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 21st November observes that it is now well known that fever is raging furiously in Gujarát and has committed fearful havoc. For several years past this disease has been visiting the province annually; but its ravages have never been so fearful as in this year. Popularly, the outbreak is attributed

Requests Government to appoint a Commission to ascertain the causes of the outbreak of the fever in Gujarát.

to the vapours which arise from the ground after the fall of rain. But this cannot reasonably be the cause. For several years in the last decade fever had been raging in Bengal, and on enquiry it was found that the choking of the natural channels for carrying off rain-water had brought it on. Perhaps, something similar has occurred in Gujarát, and has produced the epidemic. It behoves the Government, therefore, to appoint, without delay, a Commission to ascertain the causes of the outbreak, and to adopt remedial measures accordingly.

Criticises the Factory Bill of the Supreme Legislative Council.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 19th November, in alluding to the Factory Bill, observes that a perusal of the discussions held on it in the Supreme Legislative Council, shows that the proposed law will disable the mill-owners of Bombay from competing with the mill-owners of Manchester. The draft is full of objectionable provisions. The word factory as defined in this Act is applicable to any place where fifty or more men work together. For instance, if fifty tailors are employed to work together in one house, the law would be held applicable to it, and children under a certain age would not be allowed to work there for more than eight hours. Though the measure would appear from the name given to it to be applicable throughout this country, yet Sir Andrew Clarke suggested in Council that it should not be held applicable to Government manufactories and other concerns, and railway workshops. If this distinction is made, the interests of the Bombay mill-owners are sure to suffer. The *Sowdágar* then blames the commissioned Directors of the Bombay mills for being themselves the cause of the proposed unfavourable legislation. In order to earn large commissions they overworked the workmen and increased the stocks so much, as to give cause to the Manchester mill-owners to bring forward accusations against the overworking of the laborers.

Criticises Lord Beaconsfield's address at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 19th November, in noticing Lord Beaconsfield's address at the Lord Mayor's banquet, observes that the Premier did not tell all that he ought to have communicated about the future policy of England, and what he said was, as usual, said in such a way as not to be plain and explicit. His Lordship calls the victories gained by the British arms as brilliant successes; and highly praises Lord Lytton. Though these successes deserve to be hailed with joy, yet it must not be forgotten that they were gained over despicable barbarians. Having exaggerated the victories, the Premier passed a high encomium on the Viceroy. But the Press unanimously disapproves of these exaggerations. Lord Beaconsfield also observed that the massacre of the British Envoy and his suite could not have been prevented, as it was done treacherously. But it must not be forgotten that almost every body saw that such an occurrence would sooner or later take place, and yet no precautionary measures for its prevention were adopted. Hence, it could not be said that the catastrophe was unavoidable. Instead of adhering to their policy about securing a scientific frontier, the Ministry committed the mistake of sending an Envoy among a fanatic people, and brought on the second war. This mistake will now be passed over, and the people feel satisfied with his Lordship's assurance that the frontier has been secured, that the supremacy of England has been asserted, and that the British influence in Central Asia has been sustained.

Says that the decision of the Senior Magistrate relating to Mádhawbág is incorrect.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 16th November observes that the Senior Magistrate of Police has decided that Mádhawbág is not a charity in the real sense of that word, and that the Municipality has done right in levying assessment on it. But this garden is as much a charity as the Muljibág, which has been admitted as such, and exempted from assessment. Mr. Cooper defines "charity" as a present to the needy. And so Mádhawbág is a present to the needy, as both the rich and the poor who are in need of it, use it at times; and at other times religious ceremonies are performed in it. Under these circumstances Mr. Cooper's decision is not correct, and the Trustees of the garden should appeal against it to the High Court.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 16th November, in noticing Lord Salisbury's reply to the deputation of Manchester mill-owners, which waited upon His Lordship on the 17th instant, observes that, in advocating their cause, he appeared to take pity on the people of India. He said that the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods would be a great blessing to them, inasmuch as they would get the cloth cheap, which is so important an article of universal consumption. But His Lordship may be informed that the people themselves do not wish for the abolition, as the same would lead to the imposition of new taxes, and would give a shock to the young and rising cotton industry in India. A great deal has been already said on this subject, and hence any further discussion is unnecessary. His Lordship refuses to believe that the people of India are opposed to the abolition of the duty in question. He says that the cry raised against the measure by the Press and public meetings does not represent public opinion. This is very singular. How is the public opinion to be known except by means of the Press and public meetings? The people of India are peaceable and loyal, and, therefore, do not express their feelings in such an excited manner, as is done in Ireland and other countries. Knowing this feature of the Indian character, the authorities ought to redress their grievances. It is to be regretted that a nobleman in the high position of Lord Salisbury should give expression to the views he did.

Criticises the reply of Lord Salisbury to the deputation of Manchester mill-owners.

The same expresses on the proposal for introducing "Refunding Certificates," sentiments similar to those recorded by the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 14th instant, and noticed in the last weekly report. (The *Yájdan Parast* (55) of the same date thinks that the proposal, as it stands at present, will not succeed, unless the system of paying interest by coupons which exists in America, is introduced.)

Makes observations on the proposal for introducing "Refunding Certificate."

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 12th November, but received on the 17th, complains that the police of the city of Ahmedabad do not permit the relatives and friends of a deceased person, whose house is situated on a public road, to wait or sit on the road until all of them collect and carry the bier to the burning ground. According to the Police Act, it is a crime to occupy any portion of a public road for more than a reasonable time; but merely waiting or sitting upon the road until the relatives and friends of the deceased have gathered, cannot be reasonably supposed to be a crime, and the police ought not to interfere. The writer hopes that the authorities concerned will instruct the police not to do so.

Censures the police of Ahmedabad for not permitting relatives and friends of deceased persons to sit on the road until the corpse is carried away.

The same of the 19th November says that England ought not to throw even a portion of the cost of the Afghan war on India. For the last ten years the country has been visited by famines; and the people have been reduced to the last verge of destitution. Though the harvest of this year may be abundant, the people cannot afford to buy the necessary food on account of their poverty. To make matters worse fever has visited many parts of the country, and has incapacitated its victims from earning a livelihood. Under such circumstances the people are not able to pay the usual taxes, and they are of course much less able to meet the cost of the Afghan war. The Indian Government needs money to render some assistance to the suffering millions by opening public works for those who can labor. The proceeds of the license-tax ought to be devoted to this merciful work, and if it is done, there would be nothing left to defray the cost of the Afghan war. It is said that England proposes to pay a portion of it. But India is not able to pay even a portion. She has hitherto contributed to enrich England, who should take pity on her, and aid her in her present distressed condition. The *Samsher* feels confident that if England knew the real condition of this country, she would not hesitate to assist her.

Says that England should pay the cost of the Afghan war.

The *Swadesh Watsal* (73) or the *Patriot* for the Month of Kartik of the Sanwant year 1936, contains a few verses on the Afghan difficulty. The late Sher Alli is blamed for having yielded to the machinations of Russia, and for having made war with the British Government. It is to be regretted that the wise counsels of Lord Northbrook were not adopted by Government, which has become involved in the Afghan difficulty. The despatch of the late British Mission to Cabul, accompanied by a small military force for its protection, is condemned as an unwise step, since it resulted in the murder of the Embassy. The *Patriot* disapproves of India being made to pay the cost of the Afghan war, and censures the Czar for instigating Afghanistan to take the step which has brought her to her presesent deplorable condition.

Makes remarks on the Afghan difficulty.

Municipalities.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 17th November, writing from Sinnar in the Násik Collectorate, says that the annual income of the Municipality of Sinnar is about Rs. 1,200, and this sum is raised entirely by levying a house-rate. There are no privies in the town, and hence the inhabitants ease themselves on the bank of the river, which is in the neighbourhood. Besides, they wash their dirty clothes and pots in the stream and throw the refuse of their houses in the same, and hence the water becomes polluted and unfit for human consumption. The Municipal authorities do not direct their attention to the correction of these evil practices. They make a pretence of attending to their duties just when the Revenue Commissioner or the Collector is expected to arrive.

Says that the Municipal authorities of Sinnar do not do their duty.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 20th November observes that the defective system of selecting Municipal Commissioners for the town of Surat has been the cause of the unsatisfactory working of the Corporation. Out of 36 Commissioners, nine are ex-officio; and of the remaining 27, sixteen are residents of Gopipura. The quarters known as Rastampura, Salábatpura, Haripura and others are as thickly populated as Gopipura, but no resident of those localities is to be found among the Commissioners, and, hence, the comforts and conveniences of their inhabitants are not properly attended to. This defect ought to be remedied at the next selection. Those who have been nominated more than once ought not to be elected, but their places should be filled by new men. Care should also be taken to appoint a few residents of every quarter of the town, instead of confining the selection to one quarter only.

Makes some suggestions for the selection of Municipal Commissioners for the town of Surat.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 16th November, in alluding to the failure of the motion made by Mr. Shántárám Náráyan, relating to the reduction of the house-rate, observes that it is to be regretted that it was lost. Even the opponents of the motion did not deny the necessity of reducing the tax in question, but contested that if the rate was reduced, there would be a corresponding reduction in the Municipal income, and the Corporation would not be able to pay for the construction of the new works which have been sanctioned. But it may be observed that if a distinction were made as to what works were indispensable, and what were not required for the present, and if the former only were undertaken, no difficulty would be experienced for want of funds by the reduction of one per cent. in the house-tax. Some of the oppositionists observed that while in Calcutta and Madras houses were rated at twelve per cent., those in Bombay were rated only at nine per cent., and hence the latter cannot be considered as a heavy rate. But it must not be forgotten that though trade and commerce have been slack throughout India, yet Bombay has for the past few years suffered much more than either Calcutta or Madras. Other oppositionists remarked that the reduction would benefit the house-holders only; but this opinion is wrong. The reduction will reduce the rents to some extent. Leaving this question aside for the present, it cannot be denied that the financial condition

Recommends a reduction in the Municipal taxation of Bombay.

of Bombay is very bad, and if a reduction in the house-rate was not thought proper, it could have been well made in some other tax. The *Mitra* hopes that the Corporation will not neglect to adopt the last suggestion. (The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the same date also pleads for the reduction on the ground of the Municipal taxation being heavy. It also tries to show by quoting figures that by giving up one per cent. from the house-rate, no difficulty would be experienced in the construction of works proposed to be executed.)

Railways.

Observes that the person who allowed three women to ride in a goods train from Ahmedebad, which met with an accident, should be called upon for an explanation.

A correspondent of the *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 13th November, but received on the 17th, writing from the Kadi Prant of the Gáekwádi State, observes that last week three Bhát women were allowed to go in a goods train which started from Ahmedabad. There was an accident, and one woman was killed and another was so seriously hurt as to require the amputation of one of her arms. Why were they allowed to go in a goods train? The person who permitted them to go in it ought to be called upon for an explanation.

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New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th November 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 29th November 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháarashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly. .	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes observations on Mr. Newnham's conduct as a Judge.

The *Deccan Star* (2) of the 9th November, in an article on the trial of Wasudew Balwant Fadke, points out some defects in the Sessions Judge of Poona. We have, says the writer, a high opinion of Mr. Newnham, but he is unfortunately wanting in the many qualifications which are requisite to make a good Judge. He is very far from being patient, and is besides, wanting in dignity. He did not treat the Pleaders, who conducted the trial before him, in a becoming manner. His knowledge of Maráthi is very imperfect. Again, he did not take down what the witnesses stated, and showed a leaning towards the prosecution. One witness, a young boy by name Balaji Casinath, said that he had been compelled to make certain statements on account of the undue pressure which was put upon him by the police, and although this was stated in the presence of the police officers who were giving instructions to the Pleaders for the prosecution, yet the Judge took no notice of it. This is very strange. The lad is to be tried for perjury, but it is to be hoped that justice will be ultimately done to him.

Makes remarks on the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette* with respect to educated Bráhmans.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 24th November, in its principal leader, says that there are two kinds of persons in this world; those who are open to correction and those who are not. The *Bombay Gazette* is in the latter category. This journal has for some time past been preaching a crusade against the educated Bráhmans of Poona, and in defiance of all proofs of their loyalty has been continuing its denunciations. From the twaddle which appeared in that newspaper about educated Bráhmans, it would have been expected that the complicity of some of them with the dacoits would have been brought to light during the recent trial of Wasudew Balwant Fadke, but nothing of the kind came out. Notwithstanding this fact, our Meadow Street contemporary, says the *Indu Prakásh*, has not changed his opinion. When Wasudew was carried from the Court-house after his conviction, some people in the crowd, which had assembled to witness his trial, shouted out "Success to Wasudew." Upon this the arch-enemy of Bráhmans at once declared that the Bráhmans of Poona were favourable to Wasudew's enterprise. If this reasoning be valid, a conclusion equally unfavourable to Europeans could be drawn from a fact which we have heard. When Wasudew was brought to the railway station of Poona after his conviction, a European lady presented him with a bunch of flowers. From this incident it might be inferred with equal justice that European ladies were favourable to Wasudew's cause. But no sane person would dream of drawing this inference. If this be so, the other opinion with respect to Bráhmans is equally untenable. Judges often show compassion in passing sentences; but from this no one would think of inferring that they looked upon crime with partiality. Only a few months ago, one Casorati, an Italian, was charged with committing murder at Simla, and the European community of that station raised subscriptions in order to enable him to engage Counsel to make his defence. Would any human being be justified from this fact in saying that the subscribers approved of the deed? Our Meadow Street contemporary himself declared that it was perfectly justifiable to help the man to make his defence. It was perhaps a similar feeling which led the people in the crowd and the European lady to express their compassion for the fate of Wasudew. From the publication of his diary, and the facts which came out during the trial, it is clear that the man is demented, and surely there could have been no harm in expressing sympathy with him in his awful position. It is also possible that the cry in question might have been raised by some persons who wished to poison the mind of the European community with respect to Bráhmans.

Makes remarks on the shoe question.

The same, in its local news, alludes to the shoe question, and says that the Educational authorities have issued a circular to the effect that students in schools and colleges should not sit in the class-room with their native shoes. This prohibition is calculated to cause the greatest possible inconvenience to the

parties concerned, and it would seem that the Educational officers have begun to dislike everything native. Of course the circular in question could not have been issued without the knowledge of Government, and we, therefore, earnestly hope, says the *Indu Prakásh*, that Government will be pleased to publish the reasons which have led it to form strange opinions on the shoe question. (Several Maráthi and Gujaráti papers make similar remarks.)

Says that robberies are on the increase in the town of Pen.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Pen, says that robberies by house-breaking are on the increase in this town. About the 17th of November two houses in its most thickly populated part were broken into, but fortunately the loss suffered was inconsiderable. It is to be hoped that the Chief Constable will do his utmost to find out the robbers.

Makes remarks on the bringing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill into force.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 24th November, in its only leader says that Government has been very hasty in bringing the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill into force from 1st November 1879. There would have been no harm, if this event had been postponed till the commencement of next year. Some of the provisions of the Act are admirable, and calculated to benefit the agricultural population, but upon the whole it aims a blow at the sowkárs from which they will never recover. The Act has not yet been translated into Maráthi, and hence, those Sub-Judges who are ignorant of English will not be able to understand its scope thoroughly, and may make serious mistakes. We have heard, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, that some Sub-Judges have refused to accept plaints without a certificate that recourse has been had to conciliation. Of course this proceeding is altogether absurd. Any one who had read the Act in the original could see that parties could not apply to Conciliators for the settlement of their claims until their appointments were officially notified, which has not been yet done. At present the tendency of Sub-Judges seems to be unduly in favour of the agriculturists. Section 3, which relates to Small Cause Court jurisdiction is ambiguous, and has given rise to much confusion. It must also not be forgotten that the vast agricultural population, for whose improvement this Act has been passed, does not know what has been done for its benefit. Besides, many of the inconveniences which have been caused by bringing this Act prematurely into force have been occasioned by the dilatoriness of the Bombay Government. Although the appointments of village Munsifs have not been notified, yet Sub-Judges refuse to entertain claims of the value of less than ten rupees. The Special Judge and Assistant Judge whose duty it will be to make suggestions to Government with respect to the working of this Act, have not yet been nominated. In conclusion, we earnestly hope that Government will act promptly in this matter. It is to be regretted that our energetic and popular Governor is away from the Presidency at this juncture. His two Civilian Colleagues are, however, in Bombay, and they could easily, with the assistance of Mr. Naylor, do all that is required for the efficient working of the Act in question.

Complains of the oppression of the police in the Purandhar Táluka.

The same, in its issue of the 27th November, says that the work of apprehending dacoits in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate is being carried on in the most vigorous manner, and the police are doing frightful injustice. About forty men from that táluka came to Poona on the 24th ultimo, and made a complaint to the Sessions Judge to the effect that the police had seized their wives and kept them under restraint. Mr. Newnham refused to believe the alleged oppression, and told the petitioners to apply to the Collector for redress. The complaint in question reflects seriously on the conduct of the police, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the authorities concerned will institute an enquiry, and take action as may be necessary.

Complains that men outside the Revenue Department are prohibited from appearing for the Departmental Examinations of that Department.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 24th November alludes to the Departmental Examinations of the Revenue Department, which are held annually in the different Collectorate towns, and observes that candidates from other departments are not allowed to present themselves for these examinations. If the prohibition in question has been issued by the order of Government, there must, undoubtedly, be some reasons for its promulgation; but we do not

think, says the *Suryodaya*, that they can be such as will meet with general approval. The interdiction also acts with peculiar harshness on vernacular school-masters. These men had good prospects in the Educational Department in former days, but now they never can hope to rise beyond Rs. 25 per mensem, and besides, have no opportunity of qualifying themselves for employment in the Revenue Department owing to the strange rule mentioned above. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will be pleased to cancel the order in question.

Makes observations on a certain opinion of Sir Richard Temple.

The *Subodha Patriká* (12) of the 23rd November alludes to the opinion held by high authorities that in India persons with incomes of Rs. 100 per annum are not poor, and says that Sir John Strachey stated in the Supreme Legislative Council that Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that men with lower incomes were not badly off, and that, therefore, they might be safely brought within the pale of the license-tax. Although the views of His Excellency were not adopted, yet we feel deeply grateful, observes the *Patriká* ironically, to Sir Richard Temple for giving expression to them. It is also given out that the opinion of our Governor was against that of his two Civilian Colleagues. This shows that His Excellency was so magnanimous that the Members of his Council could not enter into competition with him.

Makes remarks on Cabul affairs.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 23rd November, in an article on Cabul affairs, alludes to the measures adopted for the pacification of Afghanistan, and says that the Afghans seem now to be reconciled to the new state of things. There is now no danger of additional bloodshed, and this ought to gladden the heart of every one. It is stated that in the investigation which was held by General Roberts about the massacre of the British Envoy and his suite, some documents were discovered, from which it appears that there was communication between the late Governor of Cabul and the Russian authorities, and there is reason to believe that the latter had some hand in bringing about that fearful catastrophe. We are not, says the *Arunodaya*, in a position to vouch for the correctness of the above statement, but if it be true, the matter is of very serious importance, and Russia ought to be brought to account for it. As Malharraw Gaekwad was tried for the alleged poisoning of Colonel Phayre before a court composed of high English officials and distinguished Native Princes, so it behoves our Government to bring Russia to the tribunal of justice composed of the representatives of France and Germany. We earnestly hope that our just rulers will not fail in this task.

Makes remarks on recent political utterances in England.

The same, in another article, alludes to the recent utterances of the Duke of Argyle on Afghan affairs, and says that according to His Grace the policy of the British Cabinet, both in Europe and Asia, has been productive of much mischief. We are surprised, says the *Arunodaya*, at this opinion of the Duke. By the Treaty of Berlin, Russia was checked in her headlong career, the influence of England was more completely established over Turkey, and the Island of Cyprus became English territory. It will thus be seen that important advantages were secured by it. Again, in Afghanistan the British army has been uniformly triumphant in two successive campaigns, and we, therefore, fail to understand in what respect England has suffered dishonour. Allusion is then made to the speech of Mr. Forster, in which that gentleman declared that our Government had nothing to fear from Russia, but that much danger was to be apprehended in India from the dissatisfaction caused by increased taxation. We entirely dissent from these views. It is possible that Mr. Forster may consider the present taxation of India somewhat heavy, but such is not the opinion of such well-informed and experienced journals as the *Bombay Gazette*. Besides, there is no ground for saying that the natives of India are dissatisfied with the present *regimé*. All external appearances are against such an idea, and the vernacular newspapers, which might be said to reflect the opinion of the native public, lavish praise on Government, and say that the people are happy and contented. We believe, says the *Arunodaya*, that our Government has nothing to fear from the people of

India, and that if there is any danger, it is more likely to come from Russia than from any other source. Mr. Forster seems to think that the cost of the Afghan war will increase taxation to an extent which will be intolerable to natives, but we and our Government do not think so. If it can be proved by statistics that the wealth and commerce of India are rapidly increasing, there is no reason why taxation should not be proportionately increased. Dr. Hunter in his recent declarations on Indian affairs stated that the British Government had annihilated anarchy in India, and had brought commerce, peace and prosperity in its train. This is undoubtedly true. He further added that natives should be largely employed in the public service, and that they should even be admitted into political employment, and should be allowed to send representatives to the Governor General's Council. This will no doubt redound to the credit of the British Government, but it is absurd to imagine that Government will do this to please its subjects, for, as a matter of fact, they are not dissatisfied.

Complains that the officials in Sholápur receive presents.

The *Kalpataru* (18) of the 16th November, in its local news, states that the tradesmen of Sholápur have hit upon a capital device for ingratiating themselves with the official class. During the mango season they send presents of mangoes. During the Diwali holidays, they send presents of baskets full of sweetmeats and fireworks. In this matter one trader of the name of Warada is peculiarly proficient. Although the presents are ostensibly intended for children, yet the object seems to be to gain the favour of the parents.

Makes remarks in connection with the conviction of Wasudew Balwant Fadke.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 21st November, in one of its principal leaders, alludes to the conviction of Wasudew Balwant Fadke, and observes that he has received his due. It is, however, to be regretted that Government were so dilatory in bringing him to trial, since an immediate disposal of his case after his apprehension would have deterred others from following his bad example, and the people would have been saved a great deal of anxiety and misery. The intentions of Wasudew were praiseworthy, but he did not go the right way to work for want of a proper education. For the good of his countrymen he gave up a comfortable situation, abandoned a young wife, and sacrificed his own happiness. He did not commit dacoities in order to amass wealth. We cannot help praising him, says the *Shiwáji*, for his disinterestedness and patriotism, but his plan for effecting the deliverance of his countrymen were not suitable to the present times. The system of Government which obtains now is very different from that which prevailed in the days of the Moguls. The schemes of Shiwáji were well adapted for those times, but they would be altogether out of place at the present juncture. The prosperity of India depends on the continuance of the British rule. We have, it is true, to pay heavily for it because it is foreign, but there can be no doubt that the country has immensely benefited by it, and may still reap advantages in the future. It is, therefore, to be hoped that no one will be idiotic enough to follow the mad designs of Wasudew, but in these days we very much feel the need of individuals possessing his disinterestedness and self-denial. A real patriot ought to endeavour to bring the grievances of the people to the notice of Government, and should try to spread the knowledge of India in England, and persuade the people of that country to take interest in Indian affairs. This is the only proper way of improving the condition of the natives of India.

Recommends the opening of a military college in India for the instruction of native youths.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 23rd November observes that well informed persons say that native commissioned officers in the British army are not properly treated by their European superiors, and are not, therefore, able to control the men placed under them. It is true that they all act towards each other as required by military discipline; but their feelings are not in unison. The *Mitra* attributes this alleged state of things to the absence of education in the persons holding commissions in the army. It recommends, therefore, the establishment of a military college in India for the education of the sons of Rajputs, Girásiás, Maráthas

The Earl of [illegible] (52) of the 25th November in one of its principal leaders, [illegible] Government Bank, [illegible] and observes that he has received this day [illegible] to the operation of Western Bengal Banks.

[illegible] Western Bengal Bank.

[illegible] Bengal Bank [illegible] Government [illegible] Bengal [illegible] Bengal [illegible] Bengal

and other military classes, and advises Government to give them commissions in the army with suitable salaries. Such a step would not fail to strengthen the native British army. From this institution inspectors of police might also be selected.

Criticises the assertion made by Sir John Strachey that the license-tax was not imposed for meeting the famine expenditure alone.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 24th November observes that the clause in the License-tax Act which provided that the proceeds of the license- tax would be reserved for meeting famine expenditure alone, had led the public to believe that this tax was imposed to meet the expenses of the often recurring famines. But a portion of the proceeds were afterwards devoted to other than famine purposes; and, thereupon, the public complained of the misappropriation. Sir John Strachey, in his recent utterances, says that the charge was false. After giving the substance of Sir John's speech on this point, the *Samáchár* observes that the Finance Minister endeavours to show that the tax was not imposed to meet famine expenses alone. But he has failed in this attempt. He does not state for what purpose it was imposed. He says that it was not imposed for famine purposes, and yet recommends that the clause in the original Act for reserving the license-tax proceeds for meeting famine expenditure alone should be struck out. The object of the recommendation appears to be to prevent the public from bringing forward any charge of misappropriation in case Government applies the proceeds to other than famine purposes. (The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 23rd November, in writing upon this subject, asks what Sir John Strachey can mean by denying the existence of "the Famine Insurance Fund"? The Government of India itself made use of this expression. It is also known that His Excellency the Viceroy used it in his speech on the License-tax Bill, and that a sacred promise was made that the proceeds of this tax would be reserved to meet famine expenditure. After quoting the clause in the License-tax Act that the proceeds were intended for meeting the expenses incurred on account of past and future famines, the *Rást Goftár* observes that Sir John contradicts himself as usual, when he denies that it was settled to create a separate fund to meet the famine expenses. And yet, at the same time, he has excluded the abovementioned clause from the Amendment Bill. This act of the Finance Minister is tantamount to the withdrawal of the former policy of Government. Notwithstanding this, he assures that the former policy will not be departed from; but how can the new assurance secure the confidence of the public?) (The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 23rd November passes on this subject remarks similar to those made above by the *Bombay Samáshár* (50), and expresses its gratitude for some of the provisions of the Bill. The *Mitra*, however, observes that the Bill might have been made more liberal than it is; yet it is not the less thankful for the improvements already sanctioned.) (The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 23rd November also criticises the observation of Sir John, that the traders who earn Rs. 8 per mensem are not poor, and, after alluding to the great complaint raised on this point two years ago when the License-tax Act was passed, remarks that Sir John seems to be not well acquainted with the condition of the people of India. After alluding with approbation to some of the improvements made in the Amendment Bill, the *Mitra* observes that it cannot understand why the assessable income of tradesmen is fixed so low as twenty rupees a month, when in the case of military men, it is fixed at five hundred, and in the case of persons in the civil employment of Government at Rs. 100 per month. This distinction is obviously unjust. In regard to the exclusion from the Amendment Bill of the clause contained in the License-tax Act, that the proceeds of the tax would be reserved as an insurance fund against famines, the observations made by the *Mitra* are somewhat similar to those made above by its contemporaries.) (The *Satya Mitra* (64) of 23rd November approves of the Amendment Bill.) (The *A'rya Mitra* (56) of the 23rd November approves of the Bill, but observes that it cannot see the justice of assessing tradesmen and Government servants on different principles. The limit in the case of all of them should be the same, as there can be no sound reason for making any invidious distinctions between them.)

Criticisms on the Factory Bill.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 28th November, in alluding to the Factory Bill pending before the Supreme Legislature, observes that there is no necessity for it. The public, particularly that portion of it which is connected with cotton mills, does not want it. The laborers employed in these mills do not present the haggard appearance of over-worked beings. They appear healthy and well-to-do. They are better off in a pecuniary point of view than their fellow laborers in other branches of industry. On the whole, their condition is superior to that of persons in the middle class of life. The evidence gathered by the Factory Commission, which sat in Bombay, is also to the same effect, and proves that the factory laborers are much taken care of by their employers. The Manchester mill-owners were sanguine that the prosperity of the Indian mill-industry would be checked by the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods; but, finding that they have been disappointed in their calculation, they are trying to get the remaining duty abolished, and have, through selfish motives, brought a false charge that the factory laborers are over-worked and miserable. It is to be regretted that Government has listened to their interested complaint, and is thinking of passing a Factory Act. The *Jáme Jamsed* is, at the same time, glad that the Mill-owners' Association in Bombay has sent a strong protest against the Bill, and hopes that it will have due effect. To do justice to the Honourable Mr. Hope, it needs to be mentioned that, at the introduction of the Bill, he made a good defence of the interests of this Presidency, and observed that in passing the measure nothing should be done to injure the rising cotton industry of India. In conclusion, the *Jáme Jamsed* hopes that the Honourable gentleman will duly protect the interests of the Indian mills in future discussions.

Makes remarks on the License-tax Amendment Bill.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 26th November, in noticing the License-tax Amendment Bill, observes that it contains some defects. For instance, incomes from trades and professions are to be assessed at one and a half per cent., and lists of the tax-payers with the amount of assessment payable by each are to be fixed in conspicuous places. But the mercantile community considers it very derogatory to its credit that the public should come to know the incomes of individuals. Many merchants will be compelled to pay high assessment in order to conceal their losses from the public. Sir John Strachey observes that, so far as was practicable, it has been resolved to assess the incomes at one and a half per cent. But it appears from the table of the rates of assessment, that some incomes will be taxed at two per cent. The limit in regard to assessable incomes from trades and professions is fixed at Rs. 250 per annum. But a dealer who earns Rs. 20 per month cannot be said to be well able to pay the tax. The limit of a monthly income of one hundred rupees should have been fixed in the case of servants and tradesmen. The Bill appears to have been framed with the object of bringing under the tax Government officials and professional persons, who were hitherto exempted from it, but Government does not give reasons for increasing the rate of the tax. The Bill is also being hurried through the Council without allowing the public sufficient time to consider its provisions, and to bring to the notice of Government any defects or shortcomings which might be discovered in it.

Makes remarks on certain observations of Sir John Strachey on the License-tax Bill.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 23rd November approves of the observations made by Sir John Strachey in his speech on the Amended License-tax Bill, regarding this year's crop and financial prospects, and the necessity of continuing the license-tax in an improved form. With regard to the Finance Minister's remark that the mercantile classes have been selected for the imposition of the tax, as they pay little for the great advantages which they enjoy, the *Rást Goftár* observes that this remark is also correct. But why does he exclude Europeans from this category? He says that excepting Europeans no other merchants pay their full share of taxation. This is a new discovery. What are the taxes which European merchants pay which are not paid by native merchants? By "mercantile classes," Sir John certainly means the wealthy classes, who do not pay any special tax. This remark is as much applicable to wealthy natives as to wealthy

Europeans. European Government officials, doctors, solicitors, barristers, who earn large incomes are to be taxed by the Amended License-tax Act, and this is the most important improvement proposed to be made in the existing law.

Approves of the proposal of introducing Refunding Certificates.

The same is glad that the Indian Government is thinking of introducing the Refunding Certificates. They will be a great convenience to the cultivating classes for investing their petty savings. After giving the substance of the plan on which they are to be issued, the *Rást Goftár* recommends that each certificate should be of the value of Rs. 10 only, and adds that they will prove extremely serviceable.

Disapproves of the haste made in getting the License-tax Amendment Bill through the Legislative Council.

The same, in alluding to the explanation given by Sir John Strachey for hurrying the License-tax Amendment Bill through the Legislative Council, observes that the reasons advanced for not submitting this important measure to the full Council, which will shortly meet at Calcutta, appear weak when compared with the benefits derivable from further discussion and delay. Sir John says that the proposed measure will make no difference to the finances inasmuch as the amount which will be surrendered will be recovered in other ways. Again, he observes that there will be little or no difference in the burden imposed upon those who are subject to it under the existing law. Hence, it seems that by bringing the Bill before the Council, while sitting at Calcutta, and allowing sufficient time for discussion, the Collectors will not be put to double labor on account of the work of assessment. They will have to undergo this trouble twice, if they are required to re-assess persons whom they had already assessed. The new law does not require them to do anything of the kind. It requires them to assess thirty-five thousand persons who have not been hitherto assessed; and a notification from the Viceroy prohibiting them from assessing ten lacs of persons, who are not to be assessed under the proposed Act, will save them the trouble of useless assessment work. But it is quite common under the present *régime* to pass important measures with railway speed.

Makes remarks on the occurrence of dacoities in the Deccan.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 23rd November, in alluding to the occurrence of dacoities in the Deccan, makes the same remarks as were made by the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 20th instant, and noticed more fully in the last weekly summary.

Makes remarks on the Factory Bill.

The same, in noticing the Factory Bill pending before the Supreme Legislature, observes that though the work of enacting a law for the factory laborers is taken up with the announcement that it is intended for their protection and benefit, yet many experienced persons do not admit its necessity, apparently for the weighty reason that it might check the young and rising mill-industry of this country. About a year ago Sir Richard Temple made a movement in favor of a factory law; and in noticing it, though the *Loka Mitra* admitted the desirability of fixing the working hours of factory laborers on a reasonable scale, yet it observed that the settlement should be made only on the condition that it did not check the prosperity of the mill-industry. It is to be regretted that this precaution has not been taken in the Bill framed by Mr. Colvin. In the first place, its object and jurisdiction have been extended. In former Bills the working hours were intended to be fixed. In the present draft, in addition to the hours of work, the nature of work and the places in which it is performed are made cognizable by the proposed law. The former Bills were intended for application to mills and similar establishments; but the present draft is intended for application to every place in which more than fifty laborers work together; and, moreover, its provisions are harsh. In Section 4 it is stated that in the first year of the application of the law children under seven years, and, in its second year, children under 8 years should not be employed in factories. So far as the children themselves are concerned, this provision looks good and humane; but it must be remembered that poor laborers put their children to work when the former are unable from their poverty to support them. The prohibition will, therefore, act harshly inasmuch as they will be a burden on parents who

cannot support them. Section 3 empowers inspectors appointed under the law, to enter a factory at any time they like for the purpose of making enquiries; but natives are averse to Government interference in their concerns. The fine of two hundred rupees with which persons, who would disobey orders issued under the law, are threatened is somewhat harsh. The first section leaves it at the pleasure of the subordinate Governments to apply the law to the provinces under their respective control or not. But this discretion will work injustice. There are many mills in the Bombay Presidency, for which the Factory Act has been for some time past desired. Sir Richard is in favour of the law, and hence it is certain to be at once made applicable to the mills of this Presidency. The Honourable Sir Edwin Johnson and the Honourable Sir Andrew Clarke proposed that the law should not be held applicable to the factories of the Military and the Public Works Departments. The adoption of this proposal will be an act of injustice.

Disapproves of the alleged order of Government that other than Europeans should not be employed as guards in the East Indian Railway.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 24th November observes that the East Indian Railway having become a State concern, Government have ruled that none but Europeans should be employed on it as guards. This order seems strange when the Government is showing favour to natives by opening to them new fields in the State service. There ought to be no objection to the employment of a person as a guard on account of his caste and religion, provided he is healthy, able, and faithful. The above order will not redound to the credit of the Supreme Government. The annual reports published by Government show that native guards employed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway have done good service. But since Government have taken the initiative, it would not be surprising if private Companies follow the example and dismiss their native guards.

Approves of the recommendation of the *London Times* for the reduction of the armies of Native States.

The *Widyá Mitra* (75) for the month of November 1879, in an article headed "What need is there for the Native Princes to maintain large armies?" approves of the recommendation made by the *London Times* for the reduction of these armies. After expressing great satisfaction with the policy of reducing the current expenditure in order to make both ends meet, the *Mitra* alludes to the unfortunate mutiny of 1857, and the necessity then created for increasing the European army, and subscribes to the opinion of the *Times* that this large army may be reduced, with the reservation that it cannot be well done just now on account of the Afghan difficulty. But when peace is restored in that country and the Russians have been thoroughly checked in their aggressive policy in Central Asia, the Indian army may be safely reduced. But before actually taking this step, it is necessary that another cause, which requires the British army to be kept up at its present strength, should be removed. The Native States among them retain a force of three hundred thousand men. They are tolerably well disciplined and armed. It is true that they are no match for the British soldiers; but they are no doubt a source of anxiety to Government. It is not improbable that in unsettled times they might cause trouble. The Native States are in no need of any army whatever, as they are under British protection. If they maintain an efficient police, there will be no difficulty in keeping the peace within their territories. It is not only not improper but actually beneficial, both to the British Government and the Native States themselves, that the armies in the service of the latter should be reduced.

Municipalities.

Makes suggestions about the pauper population of Poona.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 21st November says that since the prevalence of famines in the Deccan, the pauper population has immensely increased, particularly in the city of Poona, where beggars are to be seen begging at all times of the day and night to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. In order to check this growing evil, the writer suggests that the Municipality should open relief-houses for this class of people, and should make

them work. The expense of maintaining relief-houses might be met by levying an extra tax, which, however, should not exceed the average expenditure of a family on charity.

Railways.

Makes remarks on the management of the G. I. P. Railway.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 23rd November, in its principal leader, says that complaints against the G. I. P. Railway have never ceased since that line has been opened for traffic. It seems to be the object of the authorities of this Railway to screw out as much money as possible from the people, and to give them the greatest possible annoyance in return. We are willing to admit, says the *Native Opinion*, that owing to its vast length some allowance must be made for imperfections in the management, but we cannot help observing from the evidence which we have heard that the railway officers do their utmost to cause as much annoyance as possible to passengers. The over-crowding of carriages, the want of urinals in third and fourth class carriages, the employment of an insufficient number of ticket-issuers and ticket-collectors, the starting of trains at unsuitable hours, and many other inconveniences which we could mention are the chief shortcomings of this Company. The evils which have been mentioned above are felt in their greatest intensity at the railway station in Poona. After citing some cases in justification of the above charges, the writer concludes with a hope that the Press Commissioner will be good enough to bring the gross mismanagement of the G. I. P. Railway to the notice of the Government of India, in order that the authorities of the Company may be roused to a sense of their duty. Nobody likes to submit to ill-treatment after paying his fare, but the natives of India are meek, long-suffering and quiet, and are, therefore, not likely to bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities. It, therefore, behoves the Government to interfere with a view to improve the management of this Railway.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd December 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

G. W. KUBKARNI.

Reporter on the Native Press.

Main Secretariat, Bombay.

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd December 1910.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 6th December 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Mahárashtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do, ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks in connection with Wasudev Balwant Fadke.

The *Deccan Star* (2) of the 23rd November, in its principal leader, says that that form of Government is the best in which all the people are treated on a footing of equality. If liberty is enjoyed by one section of the community to the exclusion of others, the misfortunes of the excluded portion are insufferable. India has been under foreign domination for the last five hundred years, but of all foreign rulers the yoke of England has pressed least heavily upon her. Peace and order has prevailed in the country, and since the assumption of sovereignty by the Queen-Empress, the natives have enjoyed some little liberty. The Government of England is a limited monarchy, which combines in it the advantages due to personal and to republican governments. Of late, however, the system of personal government seems to be on the ascendant, and its evils are becoming notorious. The passing of the Vernacular Press Act, the reduction of the import duty on cotton goods by the Viceroy against the wishes of the majority of his own Council, the prosecution of unjust wars, the passing of oppressive laws relating to forests, the levying of heavy taxes on the first necessaries of life, the appropriation of taxes for purposes other than those for which they were originally imposed, these and a thousand other facts which could be mentioned are the fruits of a personal government. In the eyes of his countrymen, Wasudev Balwant Fadke did not commit any wrong. We agree with Mr. Newnham, says the *Deccan Star*, that Wasudev did not do any good to the people on whose behalf he laboured; but all true Englishmen must sympathise with him. This is evident from the fact that an English lady thought proper to present Wasudew with a nosegay at the railway station when he was carried away from Poona. Besides, our rulers are Christians, who are commanded by their religion to love their neighbours as themselves. Wasudew, though a Bráhman, showed a truly Christian spirit when he tried to relieve the misery of his countrymen. Those who censure Wasudew for pursuing the course which he did, are simply dissemblers. When war was raging between Great Britain and her American colonies, one Dean Tucker wrote a pamphlet to show that the separation of the American colonies from their mother country would be no loss to the latter, but a clear gain to her. This opinion did not find favor at the time; but we know from history that Dean Tucker was the only man who thoroughly understood the question, and that his opinion was right. Wasudew deserves the highest praise not only from all natives, but even from Englishmen who wish for the prosperity of Her Majesty's Eastern Empire. By sacrificing himself he has averted danger which sooner or later must follow intolerable oppression. We consider him as the harbinger of a bright future for India.

Makes observations with reference to the handing up of the police of the Bhore State into the charge of the British Government.

The same says that the Chiefs and Princes of India have so much deteriorated that there are few among them who are able to manage their States with tolerable success. Recently the Chief of Bhore requested the Government of Bombay to take charge of the police of his territory. The latter at once accepted the responsibility. For this we are deeply grateful, says the *Deccan Star*, but we are unable to understand why the Chief should have made the request in question. The inefficiency of the police in British territory is well known; but if the Chief of Bhore thinks that it is better managed, he may just as well at once admit the general superiority of the British administration, and hand over his small State to the cares of our rulers. We would certainly advise him to do so. Had Malharraw Gaekwad followed the course pursued by the Chief of Bhore on the present occasion, he would have saved the Government of Lord Northbrook a great deal of trouble and anxiety.

Makes remarks on the new License-tax Bill.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 30th November, in its principal leader, says that the natives of India have already been reduced to the utmost verge of destitution by scarcity of employment, and at such a juncture it does not become Government to annoy its subjects by imposing additional taxation. Our rulers,

says the *Native Opinion*, should have directed their attention to the reduction of expenditure for effecting a financial equilibrium, and should have found new channels of employment for improving the condition of the inhabitants of the country. But who is there to listen to our suggestions? The Government is composed of foreigners, who cannot and will not know the real state of the masses. Our only resource is to pray to God that he may be pleased to relieve us from our present misery, and awaken our governors to a just sense of their duty. Some valid reason ought to have been assigned for levying this new impost. The second Afghan war has not been undertaken in defence of Indian interests, and hence its cost should have been shared between England and Afghanistan. This is not only our opinion, but it has been advocated by distinguished statesmen in England. The license-tax was originally imposed for meeting the expenditure on famines, but it has been appropriated for entirely different purposes. A little while ago Government made a great pretence of making retrenchments in the public expenditure, but nothing of the kind has come to pass. Some appointments in the Public Works Department have been abolished, but it is doubtful whether this policy will be beneficial. Upon the whole there is no justification for imposing this new tax. But it is useless to argue the question since the fiat has gone forth for levying it. Some relief will, no doubt, be afforded by raising the limit of taxable incomes of tradesmen to Rs. 250 per annum, but we do not see any ground for making an invidious distinction, by which Government servants and professional men are to be taxed on different principles from tradesmen. All incomes below Rs. 1,200 per annum should be exempted from taxation, irrespective of the employment which the tax-payers may be engaged in. The policy of the License-tax Bill is calculated to encourage persons to seek Government service, against which our rulers have been always preaching. Again, no good reason has been assigned for exempting military officers drawing less than Rs. 6,000 per annum from contributing to this tax. In conclusion, we believe this tax will create intense dissatisfaction in the country. Besides, the work of making retrenchments will languish, and an impetus will be given to the increase of expenditure which will again necessitate the imposition of additional taxation. If this tax is to be made permanent, we hope that all incomes above Rs. 1,200 will be taxed at an uniform rate.

Makes remarks on Afghan affairs.

The same, in another article, alludes to the despatches of General Roberts, and to a letter of the correspondent of the *Times of India* which appeared in that journal on the 6th November, and observes that the pacification of Afghanistan will be no easy matter, and will certainly entail enormous expenditure. The cost of subjugating the whole of Afghanistan will be a hundred times the cost of last year's campaign. Nothing has as yet transpired as to how this vast sum is to be raised. Besides, the Afghan problem is by no means near solution. On the contrary the difficulties of the Government of India with reference to Afghanistan are likely to multiply. Only a short time ago it was determined not to advance beyond the territorial limits assigned in the Treaty of Gundamuk, but that idea seems now to be given up. It appears as if English influence will have to be extended as far as Herat in the west and Badakshan in the north. If this be so, it behoves our rulers to consider deeply the means for raising the money which may be required for this purpose. The Parliament of England is near its dissolution, and the Conservative and Liberal leaders are making a struggle to obtain power. None of them, however, have made any allusion to the difficulty which will be experienced in meeting the expenditure incidental to the settlement of Afghan affairs. The result of throwing on India the cost of the settlement of Afghanistan will be disastrous.

Says that the Sub-Judge of Thána is very dilatory in his work.

A correspondent of *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of 4th December, writing from Thána, says that Ráo Sáheb Chintaman Narayan Bhut, the Sub-Judge of that station is very dilatory in getting through his work. He is fond of adjourning cases and of keeping witnesses hanging about the court from day to day without any adequate cause. It is to be hoped that he will alter his ways, and do his utmost to discharge his work in the most expeditious manner.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (8) of the 26th November alludes to the transfer of Mr. Muir of the Civil Service to Dhárwár, and observes that during his tenure of office as Assistant Collector at Sátára he did his work in the most exemplary manner. As a Magistrate he was diligent and impartial, and was perfectly civil to all those who came before him. As Vice-President of the Municipality, he showed great tact and judgment in the management of Municipal affairs, and in the expenditure of Municipal funds.

Says that Mr. Muir of the Civil Service is an efficient Officer.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 30th November, in alluding to the License-tax Amendment Bill, says that the tax will press more heavily on lower incomes than on higher. This is contrary to the declared intentions of Government. Sir John Strachey said in the Supreme Legislative Council that the incidence of the tax will be at the rate of one and a half per cent., but on looking at the schedule, it appears that the lower class of incomes will be charged at the rate of two per cent. It is of course necessary to raise money in order to carry on the government of a country, but in imposing taxes care should be taken that they are levied in the most equitable manner. The poor are more likely to be in pecuniary difficulties than the rich, and taxes should be so devised as to fall more lightly on the former than on the latter. We are willing to admit, says the *Arunodaya*, that our rulers wish for the happiness of their subjects, and particularly the poorer portion of them. The passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill is an illustration in point; but the policy of the new License-tax Bill is of a contrary tendency. In former times the cultivation of land was deemed most profitable, while trade was considered as next in importance, and Government service was not sought at all. The state of things is now entirely changed. The masses have begun to abandon agriculture and trade on account of their unprofitableness, while the service of Government is eagerly sought as being the most remunerative. Under these circumstances it is not right to impose a tax which presses more heavily on the trading and agricultural classes than on those who follow any of the liberal professions or are in the service of Government. In conclusion it is suggested that in order to make the tax perfectly fair and equitable, all incomes below Rs. 1,200 per annum, from whatever source, should be exempted from taxation, and those above might be rated more highly, in order to recoup the loss which might be incurred. If this suggestion is not acceptable, we would recommend, says the *Arunodaya*, that all incomes below Rs. 600 per annum should be exempted from taxation irrespective of the source from which they may be derived.

Makes remarks on the License-tax Amendment Bill.

The same, in another article, says that most of our present Sub-Judges have been trained under the new system, and that hardly any men of the old stamp will be found among them. This being so, we should have thought, says the *Arunodaya*, that the higer authorities would have a good opinion of them; but we are surprised at the strange disclosures made by the Honourable Mr. Hope with respect to them on the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill. That gentleman stated that Mr. Justice West of the Bombay High Court considered that our present Sub-Judges were poor, half educated, and devoid of understanding, and, if they were not corrupt, they certainly did not possess a high moral tone. We are extremely sorry that Mr. West should have given expression to such views, and it is unnecessary to say that they will not be relished by those on whom they reflect. There is also no justification for the charges which have been made. If the Sub-Judges are not intelligent, it is not their fault. The deity created them as they are, and it is not right to blame them. The charge of poverty may be sustained, but we cannot help observing that it is on account of their poverty that they passed hard examinations and qualified themselves for the service of Government. Besides, the remark would apply with equal force to all servants of Government. We also fail to see any connection between poverty and the work which a man might have to perform. Again, we do not understand what the learned Judge could mean by calling them half educated. They passed certain examinations prescribed by the High Court, of which Mr. West is so great an ornament, and if

Makes comments on certain remarks of Mr. Justice West with reference to our present Sub-Judges.

they did not reach the standard which was required of them, it shows either that the examinations were not properly framed, or that the examiners were not up to their work. The charge of a want of a high moral tone is utterly untenable. During the last fifteen years only one Sub-Judge out of a large number was accused of corruption, and even in his case the charge altogether failed. This shows that our Sub-Judges as a body are an honourable set of men. They are of course inferior to Mr. West in intellectual power, and it is for this reason that the latter draws Rs. 4,000 per mensem, while the former have to be content with Rs. 200 per mensem. As to the capacity of our Sub-Judges to do their work efficiently, we will cite one crucial test. Mr. Hope says that out of a hundred appeals, about seventy of the decisions passed by Sub-Judges in original suits are upheld. If this statement be correct, we fail to see how the Sub-Judges can be inefficient as a body. We hope that Mr. West will disabuse himself of the absurd notions which have taken possession of his mind, and trust that all Sub-Judges will, by increased exertion, endeavour to correct whatever faults may be found in them, and thus show themselves worthy of the confidence of their superiors.

Complains of the dearness of salt.

The *Jagan Mitra* (14) of the 24th November says that, owing to the enhancement of duty and other causes, salt has become very dear, and the poor cannot afford to buy it. It is said that the health of the people generally has deteriorated on account of the scarcity and dearness of this necessary of life. A correspondent of this journal, writing from Devgad, says that the inhabitants of that village had to do without salt for nearly a month. It is also stated that a large quantity of salt was destroyed at Málwan, because it could not be sold at the price demanded. This proceeding is very extraordinary. It would have been better if that salt had been distributed gratis to poor people. The Assistant Collector of the Salt Department in charge of this part of the country knows the intense sufferings caused by the dearness of salt, and it is to be hoped that he will bring this unfortunate state of things to the notice of the superior authorities. If remedial measures are not immediately taken, an increase in the number of deaths will be the result. We trust, says the *Jagan Mitra*, that our just and kind-hearted Collector Mr. Vidal will do something to afford relief to the suffering public.

Complains of the enforcement of the Disarming Act in the Collectorate of Ratnágiri.

The same of the 1st December says that the Disarming Act is being enforced in the most rigorous manner in the Collectorate of Ratnágiri to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. There has been a general seizure of guns by the police, and even those persons who had obtained licenses to keep them have been deprived of them. The inconvenience suffered is indescribable. Most of the guns which have been forcibly taken away were perfectly useless for offensive purposes, but they were useful to their owners in frightening away monkeys, who have commenced to destroy every thing with a will, and against which the inhabitants are unable to protect themselves. Besides, no compensation has been given to those whose guns have been seized. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate of the District will direct his attention to this subject, and will at least permit people who have obtained licenses to keep guns for the protection of their lives and property.

Makes remarks in connection with the License-tax Amendment Bill.

The *Dháwár Writta* (25) of the 20th November, in alluding to the License-tax Amendment Bill, says that no solid reasons have been advanced for making invidious distinctions between Government servants and tradesmen in the matter of taxation. All should be treated alike. We entirely approve, says the *Writta*, of the principle of exempting Government servants whose incomes are below Rs. 1,200 per annum from the operation of this Bill, and trust that the same indulgence will be extended to those who belong to the trading community. Again, although agriculturists are specifically exempted from the license-tax, yet the tax-collectors somehow manage to bring them within its pale. We could easily cite hundreds of instances wherein this was

done last year. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the exemption of agriculturists will be made perfectly clear in the new Bill, and trust that this matter will not be left to the discretion of tax-collectors.

Praises Colonel Schneider's administration of Kolhápur.

The *Dnyán Ságar* (30) of the 1st December alludes to the retirement of Colonel Schneider, and to the numerous public works and other improvements which he has been instrumental in effecting in the territory of Kolhápur, and observes that he was particularly careful in the discharge of his own duties, and also kept a strict watch on all his subordinates. Upon the whole his administration of the territory in his charge has been extremely creditable, and his departure will be sincerely regretted by the inhabitants of Kolhápur and the adjoining States. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to collect funds to preserve his memory in the scene of his labours.

Describes the lawlessness prevailing in and about the neighbourhood of Khandála.

The *Satya Mitra* (45) of the 29th November says that dacoities are happening in and about the neighbourhood of Khandála. Within an area of ten miles from that village, five robberies occurred during the last fortnight, and property to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was carried away. It is reported that a couple of villagers were severely beaten, and a policeman near Lanowli was killed. The Márwári traders are in a state of great anxiety for the safety of their lives and property. They have buried their valuables beneath the ground and in the crevices of walls. A certain tradesman refused to show the place where he had hidden his treasure. Upon this the robbers tied his hands behind his back, and after covering his body with cotton, soaked it with oil, and set it on fire. The unhappy man, after being subjected to this excruciating torture, pointed out the locality where he had hidden his wealth, which the robbers made away with at once. The lawlessness which is prevailing about Khandála is perfectly appalling. The dacoits move about in the dress of policemen.

Makes remarks in connection with the reductions in the Public Works Department.

The same, in its issue of the 2nd December, alludes to the reduction of expenditure in the Public Works Department, and observes that the manner in which old and experienced Engineers have been induced to retire by the grant of bonuses is very costly, and at the same time most disadvantageous to the State. It is stated that certain Engineers whose services were lent to Railway Companies and other institutions, and who had not for years drawn a single pie from the Government treasury, have severed their nominal connection with Government on the payment of two or three years' salary in addition to the regular pension of their rank. We fail to see, says the *Satya Mitra*, any wisdom in this arrangement, and cannot understand how the public burdens will be reduced by this method. The European public dislikes natives to be paid even at a moderately reasonable rate, and many of our educated men are dying for want of employment. In conclusion, the writer says that communication between England and India is now cheap and rapid, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for paying Europeans on the same high scale as in former times. If the clipping process is applied to the salaries of all European officials in the country, the savings which would accrue would be enormous.

Makes observations in connection with certain remarks of Mr. Justice West about the Sub-Judges in the Bombay Presidency.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (19) of the 30th November alludes to the unfavourable opinion expressed by Mr. Justice West about the Sub-Judges in this Presidency on the occasion of recording his views on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, and after praising the Honourable gentleman for his general attainments and legal knowledge, observes that he has erred in depreciating the Sub-Judges as a body. He ought not to have forgotten that eighty-five per cent. of their decisions are confirmed by the High Court in appeal, and this fact proves that they are able and efficient as Judges. Mr. West denounces them as being poor; but poverty is no demerit. We are happy to say, says the *Gujarát Mitra*, that the public does not endorse his views, and that the Honourable Mr. Hope gave an appropriate answer to the animadversions of Mr. West.

The same also objects to the provision of the Amended License-tax Bill which lays down that lists showing the name of each tax-payer and the amount of the tax which he will have to pay shall be fixed in some conspicuous places. This provision is highly objectionable in the case of traders and merchants. The commercial classes are justly averse to making public their pecuniary liabilities, for, if they did so, their business would often receive a great and irrecoverable shock. The License-tax Act of 1867 contained no such clause; and there is no good reason why it should be introduced into the present Bill. It ought to be expunged at once. The *Mitra* also objects to the manner in which the Bill is being hurried through the Legislative Council.

Objects to the provision in the Amended License-tax Bill about the publication of the lists of tax-payers.

The same says that the English paper set at this year's Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was admirable, and such as would afford a good test of a candidate's knowledge of that language. The *Mitra* does not understand the object of reducing the number of days assigned for the written examination, and also of setting one paper on two subjects where formerly there were separate papers for each. It condemns also the new plan of examining all candidates orally. Hitherto only such candidates as obtained a certain number of marks in English were examined orally in that language, and their answers in other subjects were examined. This system did not do injustice to any one. The new method of subjecting all candidates to an oral examination and of examining the papers of all, whether they have passed in English or not, will only benefit examiners. This unnecessary increase in the expenditure of the University is unjustifiable, particularly when Government is doing its utmost to make retrenchments in the public charges.

Criticises the changes made in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 1st December observes that reports from Gujarát state that the whole province is suffering from a severe visitation of fever. Numerous deaths have occurred from it in Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and other large towns from the want of a sufficient supply of medicines. When such has been the condition in large cities, the state of things in villages must necessarily be worse. The district authorities must undoubtedly have done something to give relief; but, since the mortality continues unabated, their efforts cannot be commensurate to the magnitude of the calamity. It, therefore, behoves the Bombay Government to direct its attention to the evil. The *Samáchár* then regrets that Sir Richard Temple is at a long distance from the Presidency town. Though the work of Government is carried on in his absence, yet it is a different thing to have the energetic Governor present in Bombay. If he were now in Bombay he would not fail to visit the province personally, and to adopt effective measures for checking the epidemic. His absence is much felt, and he should, therefore, be relieved by the Supreme Government from the arduous work on which he is at present engaged in Afghanistan. In the meanwhile the authorities in Gujarát should make better arrangements for affording an adequate supply of medicines to the suffering public.

Requests Government to make provision for sufferers from fever in Gujarát.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 1st December is glad that a certain case in the Pársi Matrimonial Court has been referred to arbitration. The object of the Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Act was to dispense cheap and quick justice, but it has been found that the parties seeking its benefit incur heavy expenses on account of payments to Solicitors and Barristers. The consequence of this has been that those who resorted to the Court have been impoverished, while others are afraid of going to it. For this reason the *Jáme Jamsed* has long advocated the introduction of the system existing in France, of referring such cases to arbitration. After describing it, the *Jáme Jamsed* remarks that it is very good, inasmuch as it saves both parties from heavy expenditure, and affords

Recommends that every case coming before the Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Court should in the first instance be referred to arbitration.

protection to innocent persons against tricks and machinations. That system ought to be made applicable to the Pársis. In the meanwhile it is a matter for congratulation that the Delegates requested the sitting Judge to refer the abovementioned case to some among themselves for arbitration. It is to be hoped that they will act in the same manner in regard to other cases which may come before them.

Makes remarks on the Viceroy's speech at the recent Delhi Darbár.

The same of the 4th December notices the important speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the recent Darbár in Delhi. After describing the danger to which India is liable from the ambition of Russia, the *Jáme Jamsed* approves of the extension of the frontier of the English dominions into Afghanistan, and observes that the advantages pointed out by His Lordship from this step are real and solid. The sentiments expressed by the Viceroy regarding the more extensive employment of educated natives in the service of their country, might not be agreeable to them; but they should wait patiently. They should be satisfied for the present with the commencement already made in this matter. They will gradually get more into the confidence of Government, and then places of higher emoluments and greater responsibility will be thrown open to them. It has been seen that during the last decade, places of higher emoluments than they got before have been bestowed upon them. His Lordship treats the increase made in the salt duty as equivalent to a decrease in the tax. It is, however, not so. It is true that by imposing a uniform duty on this article throughout India, the people of Bengal and the North-West Provinces have been benefited; but the inhabitants in the other parts of India have suffered, and they cannot afford now to buy this necessary of life in quantities commensurate with their requirements. Besides, salt is useful in the improvement of land, and in keeping the cattle in health; and its dearness has retarded the extension and improvement of agriculture, and has helped to increase diseases and mortality. It behoves Government, therefore, to lessen the duty on salt when an improvement in the finances takes place. The *Jáme Jamsed* concurs with His Lordship's remarks that the proceeds of the license-tax need not be reserved as a separate fund for meeting famines. A strong objection has been raised by the public against the abolition of the Famine Insurance Fund; but as a matter of fact it was devoted to meet the more urgent demands of the Afghan campaign; and hence no objection ought now to be justly taken for this diversion. The advantages which India would obtain from the rectification of the frontier on the North-West have been already pointed out. Again, if an unforeseen necessity for expenditure like the Afghan war should again arise, or should there be a decrease in the annual revenue from some unexplained cause, the fund would have to be at once diverted to meet that contingency. It has been, therefore, rightly determined to merge the fund in the general revenues which will of course be liable to meet all charges on account of famines. The Government has acquired considerable experience in the last two famines, and the public may be assured that it will not fail to adopt effective measures for meeting these catastrophes, should any unfortunately occur hereafter.

Says that the mill-owners of Bombay have not brought forward any strong objections against the Factory Bill.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 3rd December, in noticing the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association in Bombay, held on Saturday last, observes that from the discussion which took place on the Factory Bill on that occasion, it appears that the Association is afraid that several disadvantages would follow were the Bill passed, and it has, therefore, made a protest against it. It is also intended to send another protest when the Bill is published. But it seems that these protests will not carry any weight. The Honourable Mr. Murárji and others stated that several mill-owners work their mills all day, and still exact much work from the factory laborers without giving them sufficient rest. The mill-owners assert that the laborers work on Sundays of their own free will; but it ought not to be forgotten that some of the mills are closed on two Sundays in a month, and the pay of the workmen is cut for those days, and that the latter exhibit willingness to work on those days in order to save themselves from a loss. The mill-owners

have not brought forward any sound objections to the Bill, except the one advanced by them in regard to children. They are, therefore, once more advised not to attempt to have the Bill thrown out, but to make an effort to have it made less stringent than it is at present.

Will be glad to see a change of Ministry in England.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 30th November, in alluding to Mr. Gladstone's attempt to get himself elected as the representative of the people of Midlothian, observes that the great competition going on between the Liberals and the Conservatives for ascendancy in Parliament, concerns India in no small degree. The direction of the Indian administration is not now in the hands of the Viceroy or the Governors of the Presidencies. It has passed into the hands of the Ministry to whom the Indian authorities are obliged to be subservient. The policy of the present Ministry has assumed the character of wilful Imperialism, from which India has suffered much. A change in the Ministry is, therefore, very desirable.

Does not approve of the annexation of Afghanistan.

In alluding to the rumour current in London, and telegraphed by the London Correspondent of the *Times of India*, that the Premier is of opinion that Herat should be at once occupied, and that the whole of Afghanistan should be annexed to the British Empire, and in noticing the report that it is believed in St. Petersburgh that England intends to take possession of Herat after gaining over Persia to her side, the *Rást Goftár* observes that these reports ought not to be believed until they have been authoritatively confirmed. It would, no doubt, be a great blessing to Afghanistan to bring her under the civilized rule of Britain, but the step would prove troublesome and perilous to India. It would be a misfortune to the latter country, if England obtains any territory beyond the mountain passes which have secured to India a scientific frontier. If Afghanistan is to be ruled by Britain, then there can be no doubt that it is indispensable that possession should be taken of Herat as recommended by Colonel Malleson and other competent authorities. But it is to be hoped that the Ministry will consider the question very carefully before deciding on annexation, a step which will involve India in interminable difficulties.

Advises the natives of Bombay not to take a part in the public meeting which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce proposes to convene for the purpose of protesting against the Amended License-tax Bill.

The same, in stating that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce intends to convene a public meeting shortly for the purpose of memorializing Government against the License-tax Amendment Bill, advises the natives not to lend their support to this movement. The *Rást Goftár* reminds them that the European residents of Bombay not only said nothing against the unwise abolition of the import duty on Europe cotton goods, but some of them even supported the unjust claim of their countrymen in England. Their desire to convene the meeting in question has been prompted by selfish feelings, and not from any wish to attend to the interests of the people of this country. After showing that the Amended License-tax Bill has properly exempted tradesmen earning less than Rs. 250 a year, and servants drawing an annual pay of Rs. 1,200, and has dealt equitably with Europeans who earn large incomes, the *Rást Goftár* observes that from one point of view the natives ought not only not to oppose the Bill which relieves them from a heavy burden, but ought to feel grateful for it to Sir John Strachey. The Europeans denounce the natives as disloyal; but Government has seen from the loud complaints raised by the Anglo-Indian Press how ill they themselves discharge their duty to the State.

Says that the financial policy of Government needs alteration.

The same observes, in the next leader, that the *Bombay Gazette* states that the public meeting which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce intends convening shortly is for the purpose of scrutinizing the entire financial policy of the Indian Government. If it be so, then the natives ought to support the movement in right earnest. Though the Amended License-tax Bill is very favorable to natives, yet Sir John Strachey stubbornly defends the tyrannical

License-tax Act, and seems to have brought the Amendment Bill forward, because he was compelled to do so by public opinion, particularly that of England. His clinging stubbornly to his original views raises apprehensions about the soundness of his policy; and it is desirable that the whole country should join in making a loyal protest against them. The financial policy is not only wrong, but it is growing indiscreet, nay unfair; and the Ministry has adopted imperialism which is so injurious to Indian interests. Two years ago the Government became alarmed at the sight of the fearful famines and at the fall in the value of silver, and made a change in its policy, but it did not continue long. The promise given to create the Famine Insurance Fund has not been observed, while the license-tax, levied specially for constituting it, is still in existence. It will take years before the report of the Famine Commission comes before the public. The much lauded Commission which was appointed to reduce the military expenditure threatens to end in smoke. The promise to give natives high appointments, and thereby to reduce the civil expenditure to some extent, has remained unredeemed. The cost of the Afghan war, of which no accurate estimate can be formed at present, threatens to be heavy, and it will have to be paid from the Indian treasury. On the other hand, this year has proved favourable to this country. The loss from exchange will be less by one krore of rupees. There ought to be a large saving in the current expenditure in accordance with the recent stringent orders on the subject. These things should dispense with the necessity of increased taxation. And yet the taxation is to be increased. Why should it be so? Is it to meet the cost of the Afghan war, as the *Gazette* says, or to enable Government to do away altogether with the import duty on Europe cotton goods?

Tries to prove that Sir John Strachey has corrected his former errors, though he asserts that he never committed any.

The same culls out a few extracts from Sir John Strachey's speech on the introduction of the Amended License-tax Bill, and makes observations to the effect that though the Finance Minister asserts that he did not commit mistakes in the existing License-tax Act, yet he has virtually admitted that he did commit them. The presentation of the Amended Bill shows that there were errors in the former law.

Condemn an order alleged to have been issued by the authorities of the Elphinstone High School that the students should wear boots and stockings in school.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55), the *Loka Mitra* (57), the *A'rya Mitra* (56), and the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 30th November condemn the order alleged to have been issued by the authorities of the Elphinstone High School, that the students should not sit in the class-rooms with their native shoes but should wear boots and stockings. The reasons given in condemnation are similar to those urged by the *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 24th ultimo, and noticed at some length in the last weekly report.

Condemn the Factory Bill.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 30th November, and the *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 27th idem, but received on the 1st December, condemn the Factory Bill for some of the reasons given by some of their native contemporaries, and noticed at some length in the last weekly report.

Requests Government to instruct Treasury Officers to receive old and cracked rupees, and to get them re-coined.

The *Satya Mitra* (64) of the 30th November states that a report has appeared in some of the newspapers that old and cracked rupees will not be received into Government treasuries after 31st December 1879, and that a discount of two per cent. will be charged for such coin as may be offered for payment at the treasuries up to that date. This report has created a panic in the markets and among the poor people generally. Many Márwári and other money-changers have set to the work of collecting such coin at a large discount from the poor people particularly. The rupees bearing the effigy of William IV. and the Honourable East India Company's Surat rupees are not freely exchanged. A large number of these

rupees is not only in the hands of merchants, but also of people of all classes throughout the country. The poorer classes of the mofussil cannot be expected to know of this order of Government, and they will be much inconvenienced by strictly observing it. The best plan under the circumstances would be that Government should instruct its Treasury Officers to receive old and worn out coins whenever offered for payment, and should send them into the Mint for re-coinage. Such a course alone will save the public much trouble and loss.

Municipalities.

Advocates the imposition of a Municipal License-tax.

The *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 27th November, but received on the 1st December, approves of the alleged intention of the Municipality of that city to give up the town duties levied on articles of general consumption; but disapproves of its proposal to levy a house-tax in lieu of them. It is quite right, observes the *Hitechchhu*, to levy direct taxes in place of indirect ones; but it would not do well to impose a house-tax. Many houses are in the possession of impoverished families, or poor widows, and if they are rated heavily, the owners would not be able to bear the burden. The best plan, under the circumstances, would be to impose a Municipal income-tax in lieu of the town duties. A graduated scale would be acceptable, and there would be little trouble in the assessment work, as the imposition of the Imperial license-tax would yield all the information which might be required. (The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 26th November, but received on the 1st December, in writing upon this subject, disapproves of the imposition of the house-tax, and requests the Corporation to devise some other indirect taxes. It also requests the Municipality to impose a tax on caste-dinners, marriages and other processions.)

Requests the Bombay Municipality to adopt immediate measures for checking fever.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 1st December states that the fever epidemic which has been raging in Gujarát, has appeared in Bombay. It seems to have settled in such localities as are inhabited by the Gujaráti population, among whom some of the sufferers of Gujarát are living. The current season is a favorable time for the spread of this epidemic. Measles have also appeared and are committing havoc among children. It behoves the Municipality to adopt immediate measures for checking these epidemics.

Asks why delay is made in deciding upon the alleged fraud in the construction of the Malabár Hill reservoir.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 30th November asks why so much delay has occurred in finishing the enquiry which is going on before the Works Committee of the Town Council regarding the construction of the Malabár Hill reservoir. The alleged fraud is said to be that an agreement was made with the contractor of the reservoir that Siwri stone should be used in its construction, as it was strong and durable. After the completion of this reservoir, it was discovered that it was constructed of the excavated Malabár Hill stone. By this non-fulfilment of the contract, the Municipality has suffered severe losses. The contractor has been paid for the more expensive Siwri stone; so much Malabár Hill stone, as has been used for the reservoir, is a dead loss; and it is feared that the work is not strong enough. How did this happen when the work was constructed under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer? He, however, says that though the original agreement was for the Siwri stone, he was at liberty to change it, and he, therefore, permitted Malabár Hill stone to be used; and the contractor is to be paid accordingly on the settlement of his account. It is also said that the Committee appointed to examine the work has found that it is sufficiently strong. Moreover, it is asserted that in this business the Corporation has suffered a loss of upwards of fifty thousand rupees, and that Mr. Braham, the Consulting Engineer, has reported that this has happened through a fraud. The delay made in deciding upon this matter raises the fear that it may be hushed up.

Railways.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 21st November, in its local news, states that the way in which third and fourth class passengers are treated at the Poona Railway Station during the time of issuing tickets is disgraceful and discreditable to the management of the G. I. P. Railway. Excepting the mail train the crowd of passengers at the two trains, which start from Poona for Bombay, is so great that one ticket-issuer is not sufficient, and hence much confusion and annoyance is the result. The vexation to passengers can be easily avoided by employing an additional ticket-issuer, and it is to be hoped that this suggestion will be at once acted upon. Again, there is only one door for admitting these passengers on the platform of the station, and they are put to much trouble and inconvenience, which can be easily avoided by having an additional entrance. We trust, says the *Shiwáji*, that Government will be pleased to direct its attention to the gross mismanagement which prevails at the Poona Station.

Complains of the ill treatment of third and fourth class passengers at the Poona Railway Station.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th December 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The Gazette (xx) of the 31st November in its local news, states that the new

Complaints of the ill treatment of third and lowest class passengers are treated in which third and lowest class passengers are treated at the Poona Railway Station during the time of issuing tickets is objectionable and discreditable to the management of the G. I. P. Railway. Excepting the small room for the crowd of passengers at the two grilles which alone for Bombay is so great that one ticket-issuer is not sufficient, and hence much confusion and inconvenience is the result. The vexation to passengers can be easily avoided by employing an additional ticket-issuer, and it is to be hoped that this suggestion will be at once acted upon. Again, there is only one door for admitting these passengers on the platform of the station, and they are put to much trouble and inconvenience, which can be easily avoided by having an additional entrance. We trust, ere the Gazette's next Government will be pleased to direct its attention to the gross mismanagement which prevails at the Poona Station.

Railway station.

C. W. KURKARAY.

Reporter on the Native Press.

"Arya Sevaratnam," Bombay.

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

8th December 1879.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 13th December 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly ...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardnn	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwár	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ..	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ..	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks on the alleged malpractices of the police.

The *Deccan Star* (2) of the 7th December, in its principal leader, says that the Parliament of England never granted despotic powers to those happy sons of England who have come to rule over natives in this country. The East India Company never delegated such a power to Her Majesty the Queen, who would never have accepted such a gift, even if it had been left to her as a legacy. We are now approaching, says the *Deccan Star*, if we have not already approached, an era of despotism. The power of tyrannizing over innocent persons has not been sanctioned by law, but has been usurped. These words are harsh, but they are true nothwithstanding. We appeal for redress to the sense of justice which dominates in the heart of every Englishman. We have been informed that the police are displaying their rapacity and vindictiveness in the villages in the neighbourhood of Poona to an intolerable extent. On the 3rd instant some agriculturists came and told us that they (including men, women and children) had been taken to a lonely spot by the police, and made to sit without food or drink for four successive days and nights. The mothers wept with infants in their arms, and the infants cried for milk, but without avail. After the lapse of the period mentioned above, they were allowed to go; the wives and children of Kolis alone being detained in custody. When we asked them to give us further particulars, they replied that they had none to give, and desired us not to make a stir in the matter, lest they should receive further molestatien from the police. This statement coupled with the fact that about fifty men went last week to the Sessions Judge to seek for redress from police oppression, cannot be entirely a bundle of lies. The Sessions Judge is said to have told the complainants that the charges brought by them against the police were so very serious that he could not believe them, as if the police consisted of a set of men of extraordinary virtue. We cannot, says the *Deccan Star*, disbelieve what we have heard. Here a comparison is instituted between the malpractices detailed above and the atrocities committed by Suraja Dowlah on certain Europeans in the Black Hole of Culcutta, and it is stated that in the present instance the enormities have been perpetrated by the authorities who are the custodians of the lives of the people. The crime has been committed in the vicinity of the capital of the Deccan, a place where the good Peishwas once ruled, and which is still the seat of Government during the greater portion of the year. In conclusion, we cannot help observing, says the *Deccan Star*, that the high-handed policy which is now being pursued in the district of Poona will bring ruin on Kunbis and Kolis. Suraja Dowlah connived at the atrocious conduct of his guard, and for this he was levelled to the ground; but who is there to avenge in the present case? We hope the authorities concerned will sift this matter to the bottom.

Makes comments in connection with the address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the inhabitants of Delhi.

The same, in another leading article, alludes to the address presented by the inhabitants of Delhi to His Excellency the Viceroy, and observes that although it was couched in very flattering terms, it did not contain a particle of truth. It is such addresses as these and varnished official reports and glowing accounts in Anglo-Indian papers that keep our governors ignorant of what is passing in this vast peninsula. We have all along held, says the *Deccan Star*, that it is to ignorance of facts alone that we owe our state of helotism. The address in question depicts in glowing terms the administration of Lord Lytton; it recounts the many services which His Excellency has done to the natives of India, and paints his career in such rich colours as to lead an outsider to suppose that India has been little less than a paradise under his rule. We are entirely of a different opinion. The policy of Lord Lytton has been detrimental to the interests, both of England and India. The dacoities committed by Wasudew Balwant Fadke and the Supa disturbances were no doubt foolish and unconstitutional modes of demonstration, but there was justification for them.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 8th December, in its principal leader, says that it has been often stated that, before the advent of the English, anarchy prevailed in India, and that there was no security of life and property. Although we are inclined, says the *Indu Prakásh*, to admit the correctness of this statement to a certain extent, yet upon the whole it is very much exaggerated. The manifold benefits which this country has derived from British rule, were, it is true, never experienced under former governments, and this representation is particularly accurate with respect to education and locomotion, the advantages from which have been clear and palpable. Here it is mentioned that the lecture recently delivered at Edinburgh by Dr. Hunter seems to have been prompted by a desire to reply to the animadversions of Mr. Bright on the shortcomings of the Indian administration. It would seem as if English officials have come to believe that the British Government is infallible, and that, therefore, every body should sing its praises and not depreciate it. We, however, consider the Indian administration to be human, and, therefore, subject to all the faults to which human institutions are liable, and it was to point them out that Mr. Bright delivered his oration. Dr. Hunter, although he pretended to speak with impartiality, is evidently an advocate of the Ministry, and his discourse was directed to the support of their policy. Lord Mayo, when he was Governor General, repeatedly declared that the British Government had not redeemed any of the promises which it had given to the natives, and that the declaration that the British Government was always acting in the interests of the governed, was not true. He further added that if it was really the intention of the English rulers to attend to the well being of their subjects, it was absolutely necessary that they should spend less money on the governing classes, and more on the natives of the soil. Dr. Hunter cannot be unaware of these opinions of Lord Mayo, since, as a matter of fact, he has expressed his concurrence with them in the biography of that nobleman. We acknowledge with thankfulness and gratitude the many advantages which English rule has brought in its train, but at the same time we cannot help remarking that the tendency of our present rulers seems to be to undo the good which was done by their predecessors. This is evident from a variety of indications. The apathy of Government on the subject of education is now notorious. Notwithstanding the loyalty of the masses, the Vernacular Press has been gagged, and the people have been disarmed. The Civil Service is nominally open to natives, but the Government has never kept the promises which it has frequently held out. Mr. Bright did not deserve condemnation for pointing out these blemishes in the British rule. It is the duty of our present administrators to set themselves to improve the administration as much as possible and to remove its defects, and not to be content with the good which has been done in times past. In conclusion, allusion is made to the excessive costliness of Government, to the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods,—a measure conceived in the interests of the merchants of Manchester,—to the rigorous nature of the forest laws, to the oppression caused by the imposition of the license-tax, to the heaviness of the tax on salt and to other matters, and it is stated, that it is to the rectification of these evils that the attention of the English public should be directed. We should not, says the *Indu Prakásh*, allow ourselves to be deluded by the rosy view of the Indian administration given by Dr. Hunter, but should direct our attention to such ends as are calculated to improve the condition of the masses.

Makes observations in connection with Dr. Hunter's lecture on India delivered at Edinburgh.

A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 8th December, writing from Kalyán, complains that the Mámlatdár of that Táluka continues transacting business in his office so late as eight or nine o'clock in the night, and hence those who have anything to do with him are often kept waiting until that time, and are put to much inconvenience and trouble. This is particularly hard upon poor ryots, who are sometimes summoned from long distances to give evidence in criminal cases, and who have no place to live in the town. It would be well if the official referred to were to take up criminal business at certain stated hours of the day. In every other respect the Mámlatdár is an unexceptionable Officer.

Complains that the Mámlatdár of Kalyán holds his office at very inconvenient hours.

A correspondent of the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (7) of the 11th December, writing from Wái, says that it is to be regretted that the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill has been brought into force in great haste and without sufficient consideration of the consequences. The Subordinate Judges refuse to accept plaints involving claims of less than ten rupees. This is rather hard, and particularly in those cases where the period of limitation is about to expire almost immediately. Besides, the immoveable property, bullocks and ploughs of agriculturists cannot be attached in execution, and the only things which can be taken up are the personal ornaments and utensils which it is in the power of debtors to conceal with the greatest ease. The correspondent, who is himself a money-lender, states from personal knowledge that this is being actually done. Even imprisonment, by which indebted agriculturists could have been brought to their senses, has been done away by this Act, and the sowkárs have now no means of recovering their money. Hereafter they will refuse to lend money, except under the circumstances when the ryots are willing specifically to pledge their immoveable property. It is to be hoped that Government will adopt remedial measures without delay.

Complains of the provisions of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Bodha Sudhákar* (8) of the 3rd December alludes to the conviction of Wasudev Balvant Fadke, and says that in passing sentence, Mr. Newnham expressed his regret that the law did not permit him to pass a heavier sentence. We do not, says the *Bodha Sudhákar*, understand the object which the learned Judge had in making this observation, although its drift is not altogether unintelligible. A little consideration, however, will show to any unprejudiced mind that the framers of the Penal Code were men of superior understanding to Mr. Newnham, and it is, therefore, not right to cavil at them. Some journals in Bombay have heaped all kinds of opprobrious epithets on Wasudev; but the publication of his autobiography shows that he possessed some sterling qualities. He must be classed with some of the best benefactors of mankind, but having directed his attention solely to one object, he lost his balance and became demented. His intentions were good, but the means by which he hoped to carry out his ideas were utterly unsuited to the times. We are certain that those who esteem and applaud Washington will do the same in the case of Wasudev; but the natives of India have lost all ideas of patriotism, and hence there is no one among them to appreciate him. Washington pursued a policy which was perfectly understood by all his countrymen, but the plans of Wasudev were utterly unintelligible to his followers. The opinions which Wasudev has expressed with reference to the oppressiveness of the British rule are true to a certain extent, and it would be well if our governors were to profit by them; but the appliances by which he expected to accomplish the deliverance of his country were ill-conceived and ill-adapted. It does not do to rise against a government, simply because it is oppressive. Wasudev wished to establish a republican government, but the accomplishment of this object was no easy matter, unless all the people were of the same mind with him. He wanted to follow in the footsteps of Shivaji, but the circumstances of those times were very different. The attempts of Wasudev to commit dacoities deserve condemnation, and he was rightly punished for them, and we are glad that in this matter he received no assistance from his countrymen. We do not agree with Mr. Newnham in the observation which he made on the occasion of passing sentence on Wasudev, as perhaps a severer punishment would have led others to follow his example, which is undesirable in the interests of the governors and the governed. We wish for the continuance of the British rule.

Makes remarks in connection with the conviction of Wasudev Balvant Fadke.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 7th December, in one of its principal leaders, says that up to this time it was believed that Maharaja Scindia was employed in drilling his forces and in improving the military capacities of his State, and this was undoubtedly an appropriate occupation for a descendant of the great Mahádji Scindia. But this proceeding not being in accordance with the views of the powers that be, it is said that His Highness has changed his plan, and is now engaged in improving the capabilities of his land and the commercial resources of his State. We are, says the *Arunodaya*,

Makes remarks in connection with the change of policy of Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

extremely glad at this change of policy, and feel certain that it will lead to the increase of his fame. As the great Mahádji Scindia acquired the favour of his sovereign by freeing several parts of India from foreign yoke, and by adding them to the Marátha dominions, so we have no doubt that the present Scindia will ingratiate himself with the paramount power by devoting himself to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. The conduct of this Prince is regulated by the signs of the times, and this is much to be preferred to the conduct of those princes who remain satisfied with the exploits of their ancestors, and pass their lives in a state of inanity. Hereafter Maharaja Scindia will be counted among the most loyal of the loyal Princes of India.

Makes remarks in connection with the defeat of the Russians in Central Asia.

The same, in another leader, alludes to the defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans at Merv in Central Asia, and observes that this is a most extraordinary occurrence. Up to this time it was an understood thing that all wisdom was concentrated in Europe, and that every European was superior in every way to every Asiatic, but the event which has just happened would seem to give a shock to that belief. We have no doubt, says the *Arunodaya*, that this affair can be explained away, but after making every allowance, the fact remains that the Russians have been checked in their career by the Turcomans. At the same time we fully admit that the Russians are a great nation, and that if they once put forth their strength, they will carry every thing before them. In connection with this affair some Englishmen have remarked that Russia will become irritated, and will end by taking possession of Merv and may ultimately approach the confines of Afghanistan, and thus the frontiers of the English and Russian dominions will be brought into close contact,—a consummation full of evil possibilities. These considerations are undoubtedly entitled to some weight, but when once the whole of Afghanistan is brought under British rule, and Herat is annexed, the attempt of Russia to annoy England through India will prove utterly nugatory. Besides, it is not yet impossible to prevent the boundaries of the Russian and English dominions from becoming contiguous. We have no doubt that the Russians will make an endeavour to possess themselves of Merv, and we fear that the resistance which will be offered will prove of no avail. Under these circumstances it behoves the British Government to support the Turcomans in their attempt to defend Merv. Such a policy will make England popular with the Mahomedans, and will give a check to the advance of Russia, and thus prevent the boundary of the Russian Empire from approaching that of England.

Comments on a certain remark of an English journalist at Lahore.

The same states that when Wasudev Balwant Fadke was brought from Poona to Thána, crowds of people had assembled at the different railway stations to see him. Upon this it was remarked in a Lahore journal that those people were disloyal, and that the inhabitants of Poona and its neighbourhood were dissatisfied with the British rule. We are extremely amused, says the *Arunodaya*, with this inference. The fact that people assembled is undoubtedly true, but there is no justification for concluding that those people sympathised with Wasudev, or were actuated by a spirit of disloyalty to the British Government. They most likely came to see the man who had made so great a stir from motives of curiosity. Besides, there were many Europeans on the platforms of the various stations, who must have come there to satisfy their curiosity, and we have no doubt that the natives went there with the same object. We do not think it creditable to English journalists to make remarks calculated to throw doubt on the loyalty of natives.

Approves of the changes in the new License-tax Amendment Bill.

The *Shiwáji* (27) of the 5th December approves generally of the changes made in the new License-tax Amendment Bill, and observes that the exemption of persons earning less than Rs. 250 per annum will give universal satisfaction. This tax was originally imposed to meet famine expenditure, and words having reference to this fact were inserted in the original Bill. We are, therefore, surprised, says the *Shiwáji*, at the proposal of Sir John Strachey to strike off those words from the new Bill. It is true that the proceeds have been appropriated to purposes not originally contemplated, but unless

it be the intention of Government always to continue this practice, it would seem desirable to retain them. On this occasion we feel bound to advert to a certain shortcoming on the part of Government. Although our governors have themselves admitted the extravagance which prevails in the various departments of Government, yet unfortunately no real efforts have been made to reduce expenditure. It is true that some reductions have been made in the Public Works Department, but no retrenchments have as yet been made in the other departments. This is very extraordinary. Reductions in the public charges are feasible everywhere. In conclusion, observations are made with reference to the exorbitant salaries paid to Europeans, and to the larger employment of natives. These have been frequently reported.

Approves of the proposal to lay a tramway from Surat to Bhagvádándi.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 7th December approves of the proposal to construct a tramway between Surat and Bhagwádándi. The estimate made by the Executive Engineer for constructing this work, and a pontoon bridge at the latter place, is said to amount to a lac and eighteen thousand rupees, and this sum is not likely to be exceeded. If in the present straightened condition of the treasury, Government should hesitate to spare this amount, it is hoped that the cost of the undertaking will be divided between the Municipal treasury of Surat, the Local Fund of the district, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The outlay is sure to turn out profitable, as it will revive the trade of Surat, and will be advantageous to the Company. Since the closing of the mouth of the Tápti by the sand banks, the coasting trade of this place has been diverted to different parts of Káthiáwár which have grown rich by it. In laying the tramway a precaution needs to be taken that the line is raised two feet above the level of the surrounding country, in order to prevent its getting under water during the rains. This would cost about ten thousand rupees more than the estimate mentioned above, but being indispensable, the funds ought not to be grudged.

Observes that there is no need for the proposed Factory law.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 8th December, after observing that the Factory Bill now lying before the Supreme Legislature is one of the results of the competition of the English with the Indian mills, remarks that in passing a law of this nature, it ought to be ascertained whether it would improve the health of the factory labourers without injuring the important industry, which gives bread to a large number of the poor and middling classes. But the labourers themselves, their employers, and others who know them well, unanimously assert that the work done in factories does not injure the workmen's health. They also allege that the proposed law would reduce their wages, and this diminution in their income would result in the deterioration of their condition. The authorities do not believe these statements, and are anxious to pass the law. But on considering which of the two parties are right, it seems that the former are correct, since their statements are based upon experience. The mill industry will also be injured by the proposed law. The authorities themselves admit that a little injury would be done, but observe that it ought to be submitted to for the preservation of the health of the labourers. Hence it seems that there is no need for enacting the proposed measure. However, those who entertain a different opinion ought to show convincingly that the labour performed by the factory workmen injures their health.

Points out certain defects in the Factory Bill.

The same, in another leader headed "The obvious defects of the Factory Bill," observes that if the proposed law is made applicable to the British territory alone, the mills and factories in the Native States will be able to compete on more easy terms than they do at present with similar concerns in British India. To remove this difficulty, it is necessary that the law should be made applicable to Native States as well; but such application as this would be a work of great trouble, and would create dissatisfaction. Again, Europeans would be appointed to decide whether the children employed in mills and factories are within the limit of the age fixed by law, but they will not be able to perform this work satisfactorily on account of their ignorance of the natives generally. There are also other defects in this measure. It behoves the

authorities, therefore, to consider well whether there is any real necessity for passing it, and if it is, after all, to be enacted, every precaution should be taken to make it as little injurious as possible.

Disapproves of the Factory Bill.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 9th December, in again alluding to the Factory Bill, observes once more that there is no need for this measure. The people of India have not asked for it, and it is to be enacted for the satisfaction of the selfish mill-owners of Manchester. The Bombay mills have made their workmen rich and happy without injuring their health. They work from morning till evening like other laborers, and enjoy the same amount of rest as others do. The workmen employed in the Manchester mills are said to be not able to work so long as the laborers in the Bombay mills. The reason of this is that, a very large number of the former are so much given to drinking that they are not able to spare sufficient money to feed themselves; while the Bombay laborers are not addicted to the same vice. In India workmen employed in some of the military and in most of the railway factories work from morning till evening. If they were prevented from doing this, they too would suffer. For this reason the Commander-in-Chief has expressed a wish that military factories should be exempted from the operation of the proposed measure. Several local Governments have also expressed an opinion that this law is not required for the territories within their charge. This shows that it is disliked in all quarters. It limits the working hours of children only; but since men, women and children work together, it will stop the working of the mills after the children have ceased to work. It is, however, desirable that children of eight years should not be made to work as long as grown up men, but the same cannot be said of children of ten years and upwards. Their working hours ought not to be limited. If they too are prohibited from working as long as men and women work, the working of the mills will have to be stopped after they have ceased to work.

Observes that interest should be paid to the share-holders of the Mázagaon and the Colába Land Companies from the date of the contract for the purchase of their properties.

The *Akhbáre Sowdágar* (52) of the 13th December says that the Bombay Government has at last taken possession of the foreshore properties of the Mázagaon and the Colába Land Companies. The contract for purchasing them was completed three months ago; but the legal advisers of Government made an unjustifiable delay in examining the title deeds. Government says that it will pay interest on the purchase-money from the date of its taking possession of the properties, and not from the date on which the contract for purchase was completed. But since the delay in question occurred on account of the dilatoriness of the officers of Government, it does not seem right to make the share-holders suffer for it.

Thinks that Lord Lytton has overpraised the loyalty of the people of this country.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 7th December, in alluding to Lord Lytton's assertion in his speech at the recent Delhi Darbár, that the unswerving loyalty, calmness and commendable patience exhibited by the people of India in meeting with the miseries of the late famine, deserve to be remembered with joy and pride, and that the catastrophe has strengthened the reciprocal love of the governors and the governed, observes that there is no doubt that Government has won the loyalty of the people by the adoption of measures for the mitigation of the miseries of that critical period. But it must not be forgotten that the unabated continuance of that loyalty depends on the continuation of a policy advantageous to the country. It is, however, doubtful if the people would remain as loyal as His Lordship thinks. He should be careful not to attach too much weight to the signs of loyalty shown by the people of Delhi. They are proverbial for using exaggerated expressions and high flown language, and it is doubtful if they are really as loyal as they pretend to be. It is to be regretted that one is obliged to express this suspicion, although the mutual interests of the governors and the governed would require that it should not be expressed.

The same, in alluding to His Lordship's sentiments about the Afghan war expressed in the above speech, observes that the benefits derived from the successful carrying out of the war are quite plain. His Lordship, however, did not say when the conquered country will be evacuated by the British troops. He has also disappointed the public in the matter of the war expenditure. Why does he allow it to be thrown on the Indian treasury, when he calls the war an Imperial concern? The British Empire is made up of Great Britain and her other dependencies besides India, and, therefore, the cost of this war should be shared among them, if it be true that it has been waged in the interests of the whole Empire. His Lordship has earned praiseworthy credit by bringing this war to a successful termination, and if he makes the whole of the British Empire contribute to meet its expenditure, the credit he has secured will be doubled. But if he fails, he will only earn discredit.

Observes that the Viceroy ought to make the whole British Empire pay for the cost of the Afghan war.

The same, in a short leader headed "A Viceregal confession," observes that Lord Lytton has confessed that the much lauded Famine Insurance Fund has been spent upon the Afghan war. On the imposition of the license-tax, His Lordship pledged his word that not a single rupee of this fund would be devoted to other than famine purposes, but now the confession has been made that it has been spent upon the war, as was suspected by the people. The *Rást Goftár* also concurs with the *Times of India*, that the duty on salt has been reduced in the North-West Provinces at the cost of the Bombay Presidency, where the price of that necessary of life is so high as to place it beyond the power of the poor to purchase it.

Observes that the Famine Insurance Fund has been unjustly spent on the Afghan war.

The same, in alluding to the sentiments expressed by the Viceroy in the same speech regarding the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, observes that Lord Lytton said that so many difficulties stood in the way, and so many claimants opposed the scheme, that had Government determined to throw the question aside, the Afghan war would have furnished a good reason for doing so. But no other question has during the last three years received so much attention from Government as this. His Lordship need not have reminded the public of this. They knew well that His Lordship had paid a great deal of attention to this important question, and had got a new law passed. But it is to be regretted that a strange fact has since then come to light. In the Despatch of the Government of India, dated the 2nd May 1878, published in a Parliamentary Blue Book, Lord Lytton's administration wished to close to the natives the door of competition for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service. But fortunately for them, the Home Government refused to act on this suggestion, and thus their right to appear at the competition has been preserved. The *Rást Goftár* then places in juxtaposition extracts from the Despatch and from His Lordship's speech of 25th November at Delhi on this subject, and observes that His Lordship cannot expect the Indian subjects of Her Imperial Majesty to place confidence in his sentiments when they are so opposed to each other.

Critises the sentiments expressed by the Viceroy at the recent Delhi Darbár about the admission of natives in the Covenanted Civil Service.

The same approves of the Factory Bill, but observes that it should be made applicable to every factory worked by a steam engine, and in which fifty or more workmen are employed. The Bombay Government has approved of it; and hence it will be made applicable to this Presidency. But the other local Governments, though admitting the necessity of the measure, do not wish that it should be put into force within their respective jurisdictions. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association and some others properly take an objection to this distinction. The former suspect that Government wishes to enact the above-mentioned factory law as a concession to the mill-owners of Manchester, who are attempting heart and soul to injure the rising cotton industry of Bombay. Certainly, this cannot be the object of Government. Besides, the object of excluding the other towns and cities from the operation of the proposed law is not quite intelligible. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce also properly

Makes a few comments on the Factory Bill.

wishes that it should be applied to all places in India, and unless this is done, the suspicion expressed by the Bombay mill-owners will not be removed. It is very strange that the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army and the Military Member of the Supreme Council desire that Government factories should be exempted from its operation, and that the railway factories also claim a similar exemption. So far the mill-owners' complaint is right; but beyond it they should make no opposition to the Bill. Compared to the law enacted for the working classes of England, the Factory Bill is very mild. It lays down the hours during which children should be employed, and ignores other classes of workmen. In pity for the former, the rich mill-owners should make no opposition to it.

Criticises Lord Lytton's speech at the recent Delhi Darbár.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 7th December also notices Lord Lytton's speech at the recent Delhi Darbár, and observes that His Lordship has justly praised the people for exhibiting courage and patience in the last two years' famine, and the Government for adopting successful relief measures. The country was also rightly congratulated upon the disappearance of the catastrophe. However, it must not be forgotten that a large number of the people have not as yet recovered from the effects of the famine. The food grains and other articles are still sold at famine prices. His Lordship's sentiments about the disposal of the proceeds of the license-tax which was imposed to meet famine expenditure, are a repetition of the views expressed by Sir John Strachey on the introduction of the Amended License-tax Bill in the Legislative Council. And as the latter were commented upon at the time by the *Loka Mitra*, the comments need not be repeated here. Like Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Guildhall, Lord Lytton's words at the Delhi Darbár do not enlighten the public as to what policy is to be pursued in future in regard to Afghanistan. About the free admission of the natives into the Government service, His Lordship's words do not also throw any new light on the subject. He says that Government has anxiously set itself to do this work, and leaves the results of the undertaking to take what shape they may. His Lordship further observes that the changes made in the duty on salt will be beneficial to all commercial towns and cities. This might be true of the localities in which the duty has been reduced, but in Bombay the price of this necessary of life has risen immensely. It is now four times dearer than it was before.

Requests Government to ascertain and remove the causes of the fever epidemic raging in the Bombay Presidency.

The same observes that fever has been raging so much in the Bombay Presidency, particularly in Gujarát, and mortality from it has been so great that it may not be inappropriate to call it an epidemic. Government does not seem to have adopted any measures to ascertain the causes of this outbreak, which seems to have appeared from the use of bad food. It ought, therefore, to institute the necessary enquiries and to adopt remedial measures without delay. (The *A'rya Mitra* (56) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Suggests that a provision should be made in the Amended License-tax Bill for appointing private persons to assist the assessing and the appellate authorities.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 3rd December, but received on the 8th, in noticing the Amended License-tax Bill, observes that the taxing of annual incomes of one hundred rupees and upwards under the existing law was a mistake, and Sir John Strachey has done well in exempting them. He has thereby proved that Government does not hesitate to correct its errors whenever they are discovered. One precaution, however, needs to be taken in the work of assessment. Under the existing law some persons have been over-assessed, not by the desire of Government, who would never commit such injustice, but by the over-zeal of individual officers of Government, or by their receiving assistance from envious persons who give them false reports. To prevent this, it behoves Government to make a provision in the Bill for appointing two respectable native gentlemen as Assessors for assisting the Assessing Officer, and two others to assist the appellate authority. They must be acquainted with the circumstances of the persons to be assessed, and enjoy their confidence.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 8th December notices the complaint which recently appeared in the *Samsher Báhádur* (59), that even the low-paid Government servants in the city of Ahmedabad forcibly seize carts for their use. It may not be objectionable to exact forced labor from cartmen for the exigencies of military service; but to force them to work during ordinary time and for ordinary purposes cannot be justifiable. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will be pleased to issue a stringent prohibition on the subject.

Hopes that Government will prohibit the exaction of forced labor in ordinary times.

Railways.

The *Din Bandhu* (34) of the 9th December, in its local news, states that in the train which left Wadi Station for Raichure at four in the noon on the 23rd November, there was a fourth class carriage, in which passengers were made to sit against their will, although it was full of horsedung. The Railway Company derives most of its income from native passengers, and it is, therefore, to be regretted that no attention is paid to their comfort. It is the custom at Lanowli to confine third and fourth class passengers like sheep in a certain room, before admitting them on the platform of the station. Besides, this class of passengers are subjected to much needless cruelty for want of urinals. It is to be hoped that the Railway authorities will adopt remedial measures without delay.

Complains of the inattention of the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway to the comfort of third and fourth class passengers.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 7th December suggests to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. and other Railway Companies to give to merchants receipts for goods received for transit written on post cards. If this is done, the merchants will be saved the expense of half an anna which they incur for despatching each receipt to the consignees. The Railway authorities will be put to the trouble of buying the cards in large numbers and of recovering their cost from the consigners, but they will save the paper on which receipts are now written. Perhaps Government might not like the proposal as it would lead to a decrease in the income of the Postal Department. But there is little doubt that in the end it is advantageous to all parties to make every possible concession to trade and commerce, and it is to be hoped that the Railway Companies will adopt the proposal.

Makes suggestions to the Railway authorities on the subject of giving receipts.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16*th December* 1879.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

C. W. KINAKARAV.

Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Pompeii.

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press.

16th December 1858.

Railways.

The Daily Bandha (34) of the 9th December, in its local news, states that in the train which left West Station for Kaipuru at four in the noon on the 23rd November, there was a foreign class carriage, in which passengers were made to sit against their will, although it was full of passengers. The Railway Company derives most of its income from native passengers, and it is, therefore, to be regretted that no attention is paid to their comfort. It is the custom in England to have a third and fourth class passengers like sheep in a certain room, before admitting them on the platform of the station. Besides, this class of passengers are subjected to much needless cruelty for want of animals. It is to be hoped that the Railway authorities will adopt immediate measures without delay.

The Gadratti Mitra (45) of the 7th December suggests to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. and other Railway Companies to give to passengers receipts for goods received for transit written out by post cards. If this is done, the passengers will be saved the expense of full an stamp which they incur for despatching each receipt to the consignees. The Railway authorities will be put to the trouble of paying the cards in large numbers and of recovering their cost from the consignees, but they will save the paper on which receipts are now written. Perhaps Government might not like the proposal as it would lead to a decrease in the income of the Postal Department. But there is little doubt that in the end it is advantageous to all parties to make every passenger

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 20th December 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do. ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwar	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks with reference to postal cards.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 15th December in one of its leading articles says that the introduction of postal cards has been very beneficial, but observes that their usefulness is much marred on account of an extra charge which the postal authorities make for the slightest infraction of the rules relating to them. For instance, according to the regulations the address should be written on one side and the contents on the other, and if this practice is not strictly observed an extra charge of half an anna is recovered from the addressee. This is very hard, particularly as the regulation in question is not known to the innumerable persons who take advantage of this cheap mode of communication. Under these circumstances we would suggest, says the *Indu Prakásh*, that this regulation should be printed in the different vernaculars of the Presidency on the edge of the card in order to make it known to the public.

Makes comments in connection with the forthcoming marriages at Baroda.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 14th December alludes to the forthcoming marriages at Baroda, and says that general dissatisfaction prevails there with respect to the arrangements made by the Dewan. It is said that about three lacs of rupees have been set apart to meet the various charges incidental to these events, but in the opinion of competent persons this sum is utterly inadequate. It is also reported that the different Chiefs and Nobles of the Gaekwad are not treated with becoming courtesy by Rajah Sir T. Madhawraw, and hence they are not going to join in the approaching festivities. Besides all native gentlemen who had a right to an invitation have not been invited, and those who have received invitations have not been asked in an appropriate Hindu style. English gentlemen have been invited in large numbers and in the most pressing manner, and every care has been taken to attend to their wants and comfort. Half the sum which has been set apart to meet the cost of the marriage ceremonies is to be appropriated to the entertainment of European guests and the other half is to be devoted to the innumerable expenses which are incidental to Hindu marriages. This will hardly suffice. These and other complaints of a similar nature have reached us, says the *Native Opinion*. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Minister and his coadjutors will see if there is any ground for them and take action accordingly.

Makes remarks in connection with the death of Govind Narayan Dowray.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 15th December alludes to the death of the notorious forger Govind Narayan Dowray in the City Jail of Poona, and observes that it was caused by his clothes being set on fire by a spark from a country cigarette which he was smoking. It is said that the occurrence did not attract notice until the man was seriously injured. This is very extraordinary. We cannot understand, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, why he was allowed to smoke at all and what the police peons on the premises could have been doing at the time. We earnestly hope that Government and the Police Superintendent of the District will institute strict enquiries as to how Dowray's clothes took fire, and who is deserving of blame in this matter.

Makes remarks in connection with the salaries of vernacular school-masters.

The *Suryodaya* (6) of the 15th December says that it is reported that the Director of Public Instruction intends to stop the allowances which are at present granted to vernacular school-masters in addition to their pay for passing their pupils, and from the funds so set free it is his intention to re-open schools which have been closed. This policy will ultimately prove disastrous to the cause of education. The vernacular masters as a class are ill paid in proportion to the work which they have to perform, and if under such circumstances their allowances are curtailed, they will lose all enthusiasm for the performance of their duties. It would be better to keep the existing schools in a condition of thorough efficiency rather than to decrease it by increasing their number. It is to be hoped that the proposal will not be carried out. (Several Maráthi newspapers of this and last week express similar sentiments.)

Makes remarks in connection with the rebuilding of Wishrámbag.

The *Poona Herald* (11) of the 26th November in its local news states that Rs. 5,000 have been sanctioned for the restoration of the Wishrambag palace in Poona, and it is proposed to have a chunam floor over the ground floor. We do not approve of this, says the *Poona Herald*, and would prefer to have a one-storied building, for which there are ample funds. In the first place there will be the proceeds of the sale of the remains of the old palace which was burnt down, and besides we understand that the subscriptions which have been raised by the citizens of Poona will amount to a considerable sum. We hope that the Executive Engineer, Colonel Goodfellow, and Mr. Kirkham will see that our suggestion is carried out.

Makes remarks in connection with Afghan affairs.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 14th December, in an article on Afghan affairs, says that from the documents which have been discovered by the British officers in Cabul, it appears that Russia has been intriguing in the affairs of Afghanistan for some years past. Although the papers have not been made public, yet it is quite clear from what has transpired that the declaration of the Russian Government that it would not in any way interfere in Afghan affairs is utterly unreliable. Besides it is said that the documents in question bear the signature of General Kaufman and hence there can be no reasonable doubt about the correctness of the surmise. Again it can be conclusively proved that it was by the advice of Russia that Shere Alli desired his officer to stop the progress of Sir Neville Chamberlain at Jumrud. All these facts are viewed with intense disgust by a portion of the English Press, which considers the conduct of Russia to be characterised by treachery even worse than that shown by the inhabitants of Cabul. It is no wonder if the Cabulese are a treacherous people, since they are ignorant Asiatics; but we consider, says the *Arunodaya*, such conduct disgraceful in a civilised Government of civilised Europe. Other English newspapers say that although the Emperor of Russia is a European sovereign, yet he is by no means superior to an Asiatic and hence he richly deserves punishment for his nefarious acts. Again some English newspapers say that there is nothing wrong in the duplicity of Russia, since her proceedings have only tended to benefit England and injure herself. This is apparent from her policy in Europe. The late war between Turkey and Russia resulted in England obtaining possession of Cyprus. Similarly the interference of Russia in the affairs of Afghanistan has ended in that country being made a part and parcel of the British Empire. Under these circumstances we believe that Russia deserves praise instead of censure. At present the Christians appear to be the only wise and just people on earth, and we are, therefore, forced to admit that the extension of their sway over the habitable globe would be a thing desirable in itself.

Makes comments about the sinking of a certain vessel.

A correspondent of the *Arunodaya* of the 14th December says that a native craft laden with 1,100 faggots and 175 passengers started on the 30th of November from the Jaygud Creek and anchored at the Wiwur Bunder in the territory of the Hubshi Chief on the evening of the following day. On the 2nd December it left Wiwur Bunder early at three in the morning, and after steering for six miles was caught in a squall and suddenly upset. All the individuals in the vessel, including the crew, were fast asleep when this occurrence happened. The confusion which ensued was indescribable. No assistance came until twelve o'clock, when two boats belonging to one Fadke, which were proceeding in the direction of Bombay, rescued the survivors. It is said that about sixty-six persons were drowned, among whom were the brother and child of the correspondent. It is reported that the Tindel, in order to prevent any obstruction before starting from the Jaygud Creek, sent a man ahead to obtain a pass from the Custom House clerk that the ship contained only faggots and thirty passengers, and that when the Customs peon came on board accordingly to hold an investigation, he was induced by means of a bribe to allow the ship to proceed. It is to be hoped that a strict enquiry will be made as to how this lamentable occurrence came to pass, and how the Tindel was permitted to carry a greater number of passengers than are allowed by law.

The *Shivaji* (27) of 12th December alludes to the passing of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill, and says that this Act will greatly interfere with the operations of the Sowcars, and it is doubtful whether it will cause any improvement in the condition of the agriculturists. Owing to the obstructions of the law, the former will not be able to carry on their money-lending transactions without serious risk and the latter will be the real sufferers. This is no mere conjecture but has actually come to pass since the Act has been brought into force. The Sowcars have already ceased to lend and it will not be long before Government becomes aware of what is happening. The time for the payment of the first instalment of the land revenue is approaching, and on that occasion an opportunity will arise for seeing the miserable plight into which the agriculturists have been brought. For relieving the poor it does not do to put difficulties in the way of the rich. This Act for the indebted agriculturists does not afford facilities to Sowcars to recover their outstandings, except in the case where the lands of the debtors are specifically pledged; but even here there is considerable danger if the property should, by the fraud of the owner, happen to be mortgaged more than once. The registration of mortgage bonds does not afford sufficient security, since the Registration office is under no obligation to disclose to the mortgagee whether the property to which the mortgage relates has been mortgaged before. It is true that the owners of immoveable property become liable to punishment if they should fraudulently mortgage the same property to different persons, but notwithstanding the fear of the law such cases are by no means of unfrequent occurrence. It would be well, therefore, if it was rendered obligatory on Registration officers to inform the person registering a mortgage deed whether the property to which it relates has been mortgaged before.

Makes remarks in connection with the operation of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill.

The *Arya Warta* (33) of the 13th December says that Government does not now give the same encouragement to the diffusion of education as it did in the early days of the English rule. The fee rate in vernacular schools has been gradually increased until it is now so high that the people cannot afford to pay it. It is stated that the allowances which are drawn by vernacular school-masters are to be discontinued. If this be true, the condition of schools will deteriorate instead of improving. We earnestly hope, says the *Arya Warta*, that if it be really the intention of Government to encourage education, this retrograde policy may not be adopted. The vernacular school-masters deserve every encouragement in their arduous work, but a reduction in their emoluments will damp their ardour. It is better to keep a few schools in a thoroughly sound condition than to have a large number in an inefficient state.

Makes remarks in connection with educational matters.

The *Gangalahari* (38) of the 5th December in its local news states that in the changes which have been made on the retirement of Sháhuráo Bábá, the Mámlatdár of Kelwan, one Sanaf has been appointed to the lowest vacant post of Rs. 25. It is said that when this man was about three years ago employed in the office of the Head Accountant at Nasik some money order forms were stolen and it was suspected that he had a hand in the theft. Upon this Mr. Erskine, the then Collector of Nasik, ruled that the abovementioned person should not be re-employed in any public office. Under these circumstances it would seem desirable to make an investigation into the correctness of the above statement. The present Collector of Nasik is evidently not aware of the order said to have been passed by Mr. Erskine.

Makes remarks about the employment of a man of the name of Sanaf.

The *Hitechchhu* (48) of Ahmedabad of the 11th December, but received on the 15th, also disapproves of the order issued by the Director of Public Instruction, that school boys should not be allowed to sit in the class room with native shoes, but should sit barefooted if they cannot afford boots and stockings. The observations made on this subject are expressed in a sarcastic tone, and it is remarked that as the country shoe-makers do not know how to make boots, they should be sent to Europe to learn the art. It is also observed that if orders continue to be issued in the present style, some officer of Government might

Makes remarks on the shoe question.

one day issue an order that native females should wear gowns similar to those worn by European ladies, as the native female dress appeared offensive to European eyes.

Observes that the salt water wells of Ahmedabad are not the property of Government.

The same states that the wells in the city of Ahmedabad were constructed by the people of the locality in which they are situated by subscriptions. If a proper search is made, evidence to the above effect will be found; and yet the officials of the City Survey have declared the wells containing saltish water to be the property of Government, and Mr. Borradaile has supported their contention. It is not known what justification there is for this declaration, but the people possess solid proof to the contrary. It is unaccountable how, under these circumstances, Mr. Borradaile can be considered deserving of the great honour done to him on his departure by the fawning Municipal Commissioners of the city.

Makes observations on the Factory Bill.

The same observes that the Factory Bill is the result of the selfish exertions of the mill-owners of Manchester to ruin the young and rising cotton industry of India. It will be disadvantageous to the labourers as well as to the industry. When their working hours are reduced, they will earn less wages than they do now. The mills will turn out less work, and their proprietors will earn less profit, ultimately leading to their complete ruin. The factory labourers do not work for a longer time than other labourers, and there is, therefore, no justification why a reduction in the number of their working hours should be desired. Though Government may not be aware of the mischief it is doing, yet the same cannot be said of the parties who first thought of getting the law passed, and induced Government to do so by putting on the cloak of pity for the factory labourers. It is also not discreet to prohibit children of seven or eight years from doing light work in mills. They are made to work at that early age because their parents cannot afford to maintain them, and if they are prohibited from working they must necessarily suffer. (The *Surya Prakásh* (47) of the 13th December, but received on the 15th, expresses somewhat similar sentiments.)

Requests the Supreme Government to exempt the Parsis from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* of the 18th December complains that the petition of the Parsis to exempt them from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act has not yet been granted by the Supreme Government. He describes at some length the inconveniences experienced and expenditure incurred, particularly by poor Parsis living in villages, in getting probates, and observes that in order to save trouble some of them give up the debts due to their deceased relatives. The writer hopes that no further delay will occur in conceding the exemption prayed for.

Gratefully admits that England has conferred numerous benefits on India, but observes that the latter day policy of the former is undoing many of them.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 14th December in a leading article notices Dr. Hunter's lecture at Edinburgh, and gratefully acknowledges all the benefits and blessings conferred on India by the British rule; but observes in the next leader that the Doctor has not taken any notice of the change of policy which has been recently adopted. Nobody would ever deny that England has done a great deal of good to this country; but that the imperial policy is undoing the benefits previously conferred is a question in which many important State questions are involved. There can be no doubt that the just, impartial, and merciful policy which England hitherto pursued has been changed in regard to several matters. For instance in questions affecting Indian finance and taxation; in the administration of justice; in legislation; in the admission of natives to a participation in the Government of their country; in matters relating to the liberty of the press and of public associations; and about the rights and privileges of native princes, it is to be regretted that signs are showing themselves that Government is distrustful of the loyalty of its subjects, and that the people are dissatisfied with the British rule. The *London Times* finds fault with those

who raise these questions; but they are as much the well-wishers of England and India as Dr. Hunter. They earnestly hope that the benefits conferred in times past should continue.

Criticises the amended Licence Tax Bill.

The *Yajdán Parast* (55) of the 14th December, in noticing the fact that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is as yet undecided as to the shape of the protest to be made against the amended Licence Tax Bill, observes that the people of this city wish for a tax which should be open to as little objection as possible. The Bill taxes trades and salaried classes, but exempts persons who live upon landed properties. This exemption is not just, and they ought to be brought under the operation of this tax. There is no reason why the limit of taxation should be Rs. 250 in the case of tradesmen, when the same is fixed at Rs. 1,200 in the case of professional men and Government servants. For both the same limit should be fixed. The power given by the Bill to the Collectors to assess and realize the tax is objectionable, and some alteration should be made in it. A memorial embodying the above views ought to be sent from Bombay. (The *Arya Mitra* (56) of the same date also expresses similar sentiments.)

Requests the Press Commissioner to resume furnishing telegraphic news about the events occurring in Afghanistan to newspapers.

The *Loka Mitra* (57) of the 14th December is concerned to find that no telegraphic messages have been received within the last fortnight from the Press Commissioner about the events occuring in Afghanistan. At the commencement of the war more than one message was received from him daily, but of late sometimes a week passes without information being given. The cause of this silence is incomprehensible. It is true that no important events are occurring now, and that accounts of those which are occurring are received from newspaper correspondents. But authoritative accounts furnished by a public functionary are more reassuring than communications from correspondents, and hence it is to be hoped that the Press Commissiener will continue to send messages as before.

Makes remarks on the absence of His Excellency the Governor from Bombay.

The same, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Bryce on the administration of Sir Richard Temple delivered at the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of Tuesday last, observes that it is to be regretted that the views of His Excellency on the Licence Tax are similar to those of Sir John Strachey, but for all that the animadversions of Mr. Bryce are unjustifiable. At the same time Sir Richard Temple's constant absence from Bombay is undesirable in the public interests, and to a certain extent incapacitates him from conducting the administration properly. It also prevents the Presidency from receiving the full benefit of his great ability. The Deccan still continues to suffer from the evil of dacoities and Gujarát from fever. His coadjutors in the Government may not have failed in adopting proper precautionary measures, but he himself would certainly do much more than they have done. His Excellency's kind and instructive speeches on public occasions have also been much missed of late.

Mentions certain shortcomings of the Indian Administration.

The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the 15th December, after enumerating some of the benefits conferred by the British rule, notices the remark made by Dr. W. Hunter in his recent speech at Edinburgh that the British Government is liable to err, as well as the observation of the late lamented Lord Mayo, that the Government has not fulfilled all the promises it has given to the natives. The *Nyáya Prakásh* then alludes to the abolition of the import duty on cotton goods, and to the imposition of a new tax to make up the deficit so caused; to the race distinction observed in bestowing favours in the administration of the country; to the injuries caused by the forest laws; to the inattention of Government to higher education; to the disarming of the civil population and to their defenceless condition; to the passing of the Vernacular Press Act; and to the new rules for the admission of natives into the civil service; and regrets that the policy of Government is detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Congratulates the Viceroy on his recent escape.

Almost all the Gujaráti papers of this week congratulate the Viceroy upon the failure of the attempt made by an East Indian named Desa to assassinate His Excellency, and express thanks to the Almighty for averting this national calamity.

Municipalities.

Requests the Municipality of Bombay to remove carders of cotton and bamboo workers from the Pinjári Moholá near Crawford Market.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 18th December, in alluding to the fire which occurred on the night of the 16th instant in Pinjári Lane in Bombay, observes that this lane is surrounded on all sides by shops and ware-houses containing large quantities of valuable goods of different kinds. In its neighbourhood are several shops containing large quantities of kerosine oil and gun-powder, and on its northern and western sides there are innumerable shops owned by sellers of cloth. Under such circumstances it is not safe to let pinjáris (carders of cotton) live with large quantities of carded or uncarded cotton in their houses. It is equally dangerous to let bamboo workers reside in the neighbourhood. In the same line a similar fire occurred a few years ago. It is desirable, therefore, that the carders and the bamboo workers should be removed from that locality, and care should be taken to allow very little kerosine oil to be stored in the neighbouring shops.

Makes suggestions on the extinguishing of fires.

The same observes that the usual delay occurred at the abovementioned fire in the arrival of the engines. Generally half an hour or more elapses from the commencement of a fire before the engines arrive, and another half hour is consumed before it is set working. To obviate these inconveniences the *Samáchár* recommends that telegraphic communication should be made between the different parts of the Island. This subject received some consideration from the Corporation a short time ago, but nothing practical has resulted from it. The Municipality is, therefore, requested to make such connections, and to increase the number of fire-engines.

Makes remarks on certain duties levied by the Municipality of Belgaum.

A correspondent of the *Satya Mitra* of the 14th December states that the Municipality of the town of Belgaum hitherto levied one rupee upon every cart which brought cloth of any kind or value, and exacted no duty on cloth on the heads of porters. Of late the Corporation has commenced to levy one per cent on the value of the cloth whether brought in carts or as head-loads. This change, at a time when all things have become very dear, is sure to reduce the trade of Belgaum. The Corporation has also increased the duty on firewood, and has made this article of universal consumption dearer than before.

Railways.

Requests Government not to sanction an increase in the fare of third class passengers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The *Gujárat Mitra* (49) of the 14th December observes that in the report accompanying the half-yearly account of the B. B. & C. I. Railway ending the 30th June 1879, it is remarked that the reduction of the third class passenger fare from three to two and a half pies per mile, has resulted in an increase in the number of this class of passengers, but there has been no increase in the general passenger traffic. Since the decrease in the fare many persons who used to travel in the second now go in the third class. This observation, remarks the *Mitra*, raises the fear that an attempt might be made to increase the reduced fare; but should one be made, Government should not allow it, owing to the impoverished condition of the country.

Makes suggestions to the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

A correspondent of the same is thankful to the B. B. & C. I. Railway for building dharmshalás and wells at several stations for the convenience of passengers, but observes that no such conveniences are to be found at Bájuva

near Baroda. At this station about forty passengers are booked every day, and about one hundred and fifty on the Manekthári and Kartik full moon days, and yet there is only one room and the station master resides in it. The consequence is that the passengers have to wait for the arrival of trains exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. There are six hundred dealers in the three towns of Koyali, Sokhdá and Chháni, which are in the neighbourhood of this station. They bring goods of the value of thousands of rupees and then cart them to their destination at great expense. If a siding is made at Bájuva and goods are brought and despatched from it, the arrangement will prove advantageous to the dealers as well as to the Company. A shed is now being erected at this station for the convenience of passengers, but it is too small. The writer requests the attention of Mr. Duxbury to this important subject.

Native States.

Recommends that the acting Subhá of Nowsari should be allowed to continue in his present post.

The *Gujarát Mitra* (49) of the 14th December gives great credit to Mr. Trimbakrái Warajrái, the acting Subhá of the Nowsari Mahal of the Gaekwad's territory, for discharging his duties conscientiously and thereby benefiting the ryots. The people of the Mahál praise him for his calm judgment and impartiality, and trust that he will be continued in his present office. The *Mitra* hopes that the Dewán and the Governor General's Agent will see fit to let Mr. Trimbakrái remain at Nowsari for some time longer.

Complains that robbers infest the Gáekwád's villages on the railway between Ahmedabad and Palanpur.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 18th December states that the Bhils of the Kadi, Mesáná, Pátan Wijhur and Sidhpur Parganás of the Gaekwadi State have again taken to highway robbery. They ride fleet horses dressed like the sowars in the State service and carry rifles or small guns. Personating the Gaekwádi troopers they compel travellers to show them the contents of their baggage, in order to ascertain if any dutiable articles are carried, and under this pretext they rob whatever they can get. If caught by the Gaekwádi police their relations in the service of the officials help them to effect their escape. It is also stated that on the railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur there are some stations in the Gaekwadi villages beyond the British village of Uwársad, and there the Bhil Kolis engaged to carry the luggage of passengers run away with it, and the injured individuals do not get redress from the authorities.

Censures the Dewan of Baroda for raising certain obstructions.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 15th December states, on the authority of a correspondent, that for some time past some persons have been trying to establish a press and to start a newspaper in Baroda, but the Dewan has thwarted them in their good purpose by proposing harsh conditions. He calls upon the person asking his permission to give security for five thousand rupees, and to bind himself not to write against the administration of the Baroda State and its officers, and not to discuss British politics, and to publish such articles only as will be approved of by him (the Dewan). There are many other harsh conditions to which submission is required as a *sine quá non* for getting the permission. It does not become the learned and able Dewan, who is so very desirous of general progress, that he should raise such objections in the way of starting newspapers, which are the instruments of spreading education and enlightenment. He ought to imitate the Raja of Dhrángadra, who, being desirous of improving his administration, has established a state press at a cost of ten thousand rupees, and intends to start a newspaper. (The *Nyáya Prakásh* (68) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Samsher Bhádádur* (59) of the 10th December, but received on the 15th, also severly censures the Dewan for proposing harsh conditions for permission to start a newspaper or a periodical.)

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 10th December, but received on the 15th, states that Lalu Umed, the agent of the Shráwak community at the Shetrunja Hill, is being tried in the court of the Magistrate at Pálitána. The accused had engaged the services of Mr. Pránlál Bhogidás, a Pleader of the District Court of Ahmedabad, to make his defence. The latter telegraphed to the Magistrate that he was coming and begged him to postpone the case for a few days. Notwithstanding this, the hearing was concluded before the appearance of the Wakil. No decision has, however, been given, though a fortnight has elapsed since the case was heard. The *Samsher* also states that a mounted messenger of the Shrawaks, who was proceeding from Pálitána to Bhávnagar, was waylaid and attacked by some sepoys of the darbar in order to get from him the letter which he carried. Government is requested to enquire into the truth of this charge.

Finds fault with certain employés of the Pálitána state in regard to their conduct towards the Shráwaks.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23*rd December* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
For the Week ending 27th December 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
*1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly ...	300
*2	„ Deccan Star	Poona	Do. ...	300
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
3	The Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly ...	1,200
*4	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do. ...	400
5	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	700
6	„ Suryodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	375
*7	„ Maháráshtra Mitra	Sátára	Do. ...	250
8	„ Bodha Sudhákar	Do.	Do. ...	275
9	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do. ...	1,000
10	„ Dnyánodaya	Bombay	Do. ...	325
11	„ Poona Herald	Poona	Do. ...	1,390
12	„ Subodha Patriká	Bombay	Do. ...	1,600
	MARA'THI.			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly ...	410
14	„ Jagan Mitra	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	175
15	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do. ...	300
16	„ Nyáya Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	185
17	„ Shubha Suchak	Sátára	Do. ...	85
18	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do. ...	130
19	„ Khándesh Waibhaw	Dhulia	Do. ...	125
20	„ Satya Sadan	Alíbág	Do. ...	400
*21	„ Násik Writta	Násik	Do. ...	100
22	„ Hitechchhu	Kaládgi	Do. ...	125
23	„ Satya Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do. ...	150
24	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Do. ...	340
25	„ Dhárwár Writta	Dhárwár	Do. ...	350
26	„ Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	200
27	„ Shiwáji	Poona	Do. ...	200
28	„ Swadesh Mitra	Bombay	Tri-weekly...	600
29	„ Sanmárg Darshak	Mudhol	Weekly ...	120
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Do. ...	125
31	„ Pandhari Writta	Pandharpur	Do. ...	150
32	„ Vengurla Writta	Vengurla	Do. ...	210
33	„ A'rya Warta	Dhulia	Do. ...	103
34	„ Din Bandhu	Poona	Do. ...	300
35	„ Jalgaon Samáchár	Jalgaon	Do. ...	99
36	„ Vasai Samáchár	Bassein	Do. ...	100
37	„ Sudarshan	Sholápur	Do. ...	75
38	„ Gangá Lahari	Násik	Do. ...	248
39	„ Dnyán Bodhak	Dhárwár	Do. ...	175
40	„ Nibandha Málá	Poona	Monthly ...	700

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
41	The Nibandha Sár	Poona	Monthly ...	200
42	„ Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár	Bombay	Do. ...	500
43	„ Satdharma Dipa	Alíbág	Do. ...	600
44	„ Satya Prakásh	Bombay	Fortnightly..	300
*45	„ Satya Mitra	Do.	Tri-weekly...	200
46	„ Mumbai Punch	Do.	Weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
47	The Surya Prakásh	Surat	Weekly ...	137
48	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	450
	GUJARA'TI.			
49	The Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly ...	400
50	„ Bombay Samáchár	Bombay	Daily ...	700
51	„ Jáme Jamsed	Do.	Do. ...	525
52	„ Akhbáre Sowdágar	Do.	Do. ...	615
53	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly ...	1,650
54	„ Pársi Punch	Do.	Do. ...	225
55	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Do. ...	500
56	„ A'rya Mitra	Do.	Do. ...	250
57	„ Loka Mitra	Do,	Do. ...	700
58	„ Deshi Mitra	Surat	Do. ...	900
59	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	200
60	„ Ahmedabad Samáchár	Do.	Do. ...	60
61	„ Kaira Wartamán	Kaira	Do. ...	153
62	„ Broach Wartamán	Broach	Do. ...	50
63	„ Niti Prakásh	Kaira	Do. ...	115
64	„ Satya Mitra	Bombay	Do. ...	400
65	„ Dátardun	Do.	Do. ...	1,000
66	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-Weekly...	900
67	„ Gujarát Samáchár	Surat	Weekly ...	500
68	„ Nyáya Prakásh	Do,	Do. ...	600
*69	„ Swadesh Mangal	Broach	Do. ...	100
70	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do, ...	700
*71	„ Dándio	Surat	Do. ...	100
72	„ Dnyán Wardhak	Bombay	Monthly ...	400
73	„ Swadesh Watsal	Do.	Do, ...	475
74	„ A'rya Dharma Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	400
75	„ Widyá Mitra	Do,	Do. ...	300
76	„ Swatantratá	Surat	Do. ...	200
*77	„ Wepár Patriká	Bombay	Daily ...	250
	CANARESE.			
78	The Chandrodaya	Dhárwar	Weekly ...	200
	HINDUSTA'NI.			
79	The Kushful Akhbár	Bombay	Do. ...	175
	PERSIAN.			
80	The Mofurrohul Kalub	Kurrachee	Do. ...	300

Notes.—The various notices have been collected under different heads, which are printed in italics.

The names of Newspapers are printed in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the list at the beginning of the report is printed in brackets after the name.

The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases, an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

Politics and the Public Administration.

Makes remarks in connection with Lord Lytton's speech to the Princes of the Rajkumar College at Ajmir.

The *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 21st December says that there are at present two Lord Lyttons in India. For instance, there is Lord Lytton the tyrannical, haughty, blundering and sensitive Viceroy with a jester by his side who goes by the name of Sir John Strachey; and there is Lord Lytton the scholar, philosopher, poet, the man of generous thoughts and deep sympathies towards natives. We were reminded, says the *Indian Spectator*, of the latter picture when we read His Excellency's address to the young students of the Rajkumar College at Ajmir. It was a noble speech, genial in its tone, hearty in its sympathy, well meaning and sound. We cannot however help wishing that His Lordship would sometimes remember his own philosophy and cling more to his own convictions. After quoting from the speech in question, the *Spectator* observes that His Lordship has seldom convinced the public that his administration was based on a knowledge of the history of the Indian people. We have had, on the contrary, says the *Spectator*, a series of acts and measures which have entirely ignored native habits and traditions. The curtailment of the Doorga Pooja holidays is an instance in point. We entirely approve of Lord Lytton's advice to the young Rajkumars, that they should always have warm sympathy and affection for those of their countrymen who have not enjoyed the same educational advantages which they have themselves.

Makes observations about the illness of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Indu Prakásh* (3) of the 22nd December in one of its leading articles says that a short time ago it was stated in various Maráthi journals that the unfortunate illness of the Mahárája of Kolhápur was caused by the treatment to which he was subjected by his Kárbhári, and Government was urgently solicited to direct its attention to this matter; but it is to be regretted that no notice seems to have been taken of this suggestion. Perhaps the deputation of His Excellency the Governor on important business elsewhere may have prevented him from attending to this subject; but as he is now in Bombay, it is to be hoped that he will order an investigation to be made as to the condition of the Mahárája without delay. In the *Mahárashtra Mitra* of the 18th December, published at Sátára, there is an account given of the Mahárája's state, which, considering the neighbourhood of that station to Mahábleshvar, and the facilities which exist for obtaining information, must be substantially correct. It is clear from that account that the Mahárája's health is in a critical condition, and we therefore earnestly hope, says the *Indu Prakásh*, that Government will not lose a moment in taking action.

Makes comments in connection with a certain remark of Mr. Yogi in an appeal case before the Assistant Judge at Násik.

A correspondent of the same says that a short time ago Mr. Parsharam Wishnu Yogi, the Government Pleader at Násik, was arguing an appeal before Mr. Hosking, the Assistant Judge of that station, and in the course of his argument remarked that the lower court had decided the case on the evidence of a Mahár. In dwelling upon this point, he observed that if an Englishman, who cannot be said to be intimately acquainted with the people of India, had believed the evidence of a Mahár in preference to that of other witnesses, there would have been nothing unnatural, but it was certainly extraordinary that a native judge, who must be presumed to be thoroughly conversant with the manners and customs of the country, should have acted similarly. We fail to see, says the correspondent, anything in the above remark to which exception could be justly taken, but Mr. Hosking thought otherwise. The remark in question was not intended as a reflection on Englishmen, but was merely a statement of an existing fact. Englishmen do not mix with natives, but live entirely apart from them, and it is therefore no wonder if they are not as well acquainted with the manners and customs of the country as the natives themselves. A little consideration also would have shown Mr. Hosking that Mr. Yogi's contention was not unreasonable. In delivering his judgment however the Assistant Judge commented strongly on Mr. Yogi's argument that Englishmen were ignorant of

the manners and customs of natives, and observed that he was well aware of the unfavourable opinion which Mr. Yogi entertained about Englishmen. On this occasion he (Mr. Hosking) observed that he would not take any notice of what had been said, but if the matter were reported to the High Court the consequences would be serious to Mr. Yogi. Upon this Mr. Yogi replied that he had not said anything calculated to give offence to the court, and remarked that he would be glad if the learned judge would ask a few respectable native gentlemen whether his words were intended to reflect on Englishmen. Mr. Hosking seemed to understand from this that Mr. Yogi considered natives to be wiser than Europeans, and hence became angry and desired him to desist from speaking. Mr. Yogi was very much hurt at this, and while in the act of sitting down said in an audible voice that he had often pleaded before English judges, but had fortunately never been subjected to this kind of treatment.

Makes comments in connection with Afghan affairs.

The *Native Opinion* (4) of the 21st December in an article on Afghan affairs, after giving a narrative of the events which have happened within the last fortnight, continues—"although General Roberts seems to have temporarily lost his hold over Kabul, yet we have no doubt that we shall soon hear of his success and of his having established his complete ascendancy in that city. The enemy has no artillery and therefore is not formidable, and besides the force under General Roberts is sufficiently large for all requirements. There is also plenty of ammunition for purposes of war, and the supply of provisions and forage is ample; under these circumstances there is no ground for apprehending danger even if reinforcements from India do not reach him in time. We are, however, surprised that our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* should have begun to abuse the Government of India, the moment it was known that the position of the army of General Roberts was somewhat in a critical condition. A short time ago we declared that we did not approve of the severe treatment to which the inhabitants of Kabul were subjected, and then the *Bombay Gazette* advocated that every opportunity should be taken to inflict terrible retribution on them for their treachery; but our contemporary has now seen the error of his ways and has come round to see the justness of our views. In the first place there was no justification for declaring war against Afghanistan and it was also opposed to the interests of India; but when it broke out, our contemporary encouraged the Viceroy in his policy, and suggested that the country of the Afghans should be annexed to the British dominions as far as Herat. When however the first indication of disaster appeared, the *Bombay Gazette* at once pronounced His Excellency unfit for his high position. It is impossible to say when this journal may alter its tone."

Makes remarks in connection with the festivities at Baroda.

The same gives the programme of the festivities at Baroda, and observes that there appear to be good reasons for dissatisfaction. It would seem that no efforts have been spared to make the European guests comfortable, but we regret, says the *Native Opinion*, that no mention is made in the programme about what is due to Rájas, Chiefs, and other native dignitaries. There is also nothing said about presents to Brahmans, which are usually distributed on marriage occasions, and nothing is said about feeding them. It appears as if the entertainments were intended only for white Brahmans, and that the claims of dark Brahmans for a participation in the general jollity have been ignored. This is undoubtedly in keeping with the signs of the times; but it is to be hoped that the Dewan and his coadjutors will pay some little attention to the murmurs of the native public. There is grumbling because the marriages are those of Hindu Princes professing the Hindu faith. When Mahárája Dulep Singh was married, no complaint of any kind was made.

Says that there are no adequate data for considering that the population of India has increased under British rule.

The same in another article observes that the celebrity which this country has enjoyed in times past and which it still enjoys for its wealth, has been the cause of much woe and sorrow to its people. We do not allege, says the *Native Opinion*, that that celebrity was altogether undeserved, but we cannot help affirming that long centuries of foreign domination, and the steady flow of wealth to

other countries which that circumstance has brought about, as well as a diminution in its reproduction, has resulted in the complete impoverishment of India. Notwithstanding the constant recurrence of famines and the notorious poverty of the masses, our European officials consider that the natives are well off and prosperous, and they support this opinion by pointing to the increase of traffic on the Indian railways and to the vast consumption of European goods. But they fail to take notice of the fact that the interest of the capital which has been spent in the construction of these railways has to be annually remitted to England. We do not consider the traffic on railways and the consumption of European goods to be any measure of the prosperity of the inhabitants of India, because the commerce of this country is in the hands of foreigners and the indigenous trades and arts are things of the past. Even some European officials have come to believe that the people of India are being impoverished, and that they are not prospering as is represented, but for this unfortunate state of things they assign mischievous reasons which prevent the adoption of proper remedial measures. They allege that the poverty of India and the recurrence of famines are attributable to its over-population. It is likely that this idea may take possession of the minds of the Famine Commissioners and may influence Government in its policy, and we therefore deem it our duty to prove its falsity. It is stated that since the advent of the English, tranquility has reigned in India, and this circumstance added to the progress of sanitation has contributed to bring about an increase in the population of the country. We are unable to attach any importance to this argument. In the first place no accurate data exists for ascertaining the population of India at different periods, and hence it is difficult to say whether there has been any increase in the number of the people. Again, it cannot be said that India has been tranquil except since the annexation of the Punjab, and before that time wars were yearly occurrences. In the Mutiny the destruction of human life must have been incalculable. Since then the ravages of cholera, fever, and other diseases have been terrific on different occasions and have carried away innumerable souls. Besides the Disarming Act has prevented the people from defending themselves against the attacks of wild animals, and this must be considered as an important item in the increase of mortality. The occurrence of famines has been pretty frequent since 1860, and has resulted in depopulating entire provinces, partly through the inattention of Government. Upon the whole there is no justification for saying that the population of India has increased under British rule, and we, therefore, earnestly hope that the Famine Commissioners will deeply consider this question before they suggest any remedial measures.

Makes suggestions with reference to the working of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act.

The *Dnyán Prakásh* (5) of the 22nd December in its principal leader says that it is to be hoped that Government will not make any delay in the appointment of the special judge and his assistant as required by the Deccan Ryots Relief Act, inasmuch as much confusion is likely to ensue from the want of a central controlling authority. It is true that the parties can appeal to the District Court or the High Court, but owing to the expensiveness of this process and the uncertainty of the result, they would rather suffer loss than resort to it. According to Clause II. of Section VII., a suit cannot be decided without the evidence of the defendant. This provision will, of course, compel agriculturists to leave their fields when their presence is urgently required there. In order to obviate this difficulty, the Honourable Mr. Hope suggested that twelve new courts of sub-judges should be established or that the existing courts should be made itinerant. We do not see any reason, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, why the latter scheme should not be carried out at once, particularly as the creation of additional courts has been deferred till May next.

Makes remarks on the conduct of the police during the Mohorrum.

The same in its local news states that, as usual since the commencement of the Mohorrum, the inhabitants of Poona have been forbidden to walk about the town with sticks, and hence they have been put to much unnecessary annoyance. This regulation is carried sometimes to such an absurd length, that not only sticks are taken from respectable citizens, but even blind, lame, and old persons are deprived of them. We, of course, have

nothing to say, says the *Dnyán Prakásh*, to police peons for obeying the orders of their superiors, but we cannot help remarking that the authorities are seriously deserving of blame in this matter. Last year there was a riot among the owners of taboots, and it is said that it was caused by the over-officiousness of the police. It is to be hoped that the same will not occur this year.

Makes suggestions with respect to the building of a school-house at Bhiwndi.

A correspondent of the same, writing from Bhiwndi in the Thána Collectorate, says that sanction has been given to the erection of a new school-house in this town, and it is proposed to build it beyond the Lendi Bridge. This situation is extremely inconvenient, as it is outside the town and far from the populated parts. The school is attended by little children, and it would not be right to expect them to walk a mile or two every day in order to attend it. If the scheme of erecting the building in the locality fixed upon is persisted in, the attendance in the school will decline and the people will send their children to indigenous schools. It is to be hoped that the Collector will select some eligible site in the midst of the town.

Gives an account of the condition of the Mahárája of Kolhápur.

The *Maharashtra Mitra* (7) of the 18th December in one of its leading articles says that the health of the Mahárája of Kolhápur has not only not improved since he went to Mahábleshvar, but has positively deteriorated since he went to that station. He is not allowed to talk to any of his servants. A place has been assigned to His Highness in the hall of the bungalow where he resides, and he generally sits there alone. The guard sits outside in a corner. The door is set with glass panes through which the guard keeps an eye over the behaviour and doings of the Prince. If the guard ever speaks to the Prince, he is at once taken to task for it by the Kárbhári (Mahádewráo Barwe). The Prince has no other person besides this Kárbhári to whom he can state his mind and miserable condition, and it is well known that the Kárbhári is not well disposed to the Prince. The Prince has no one near him for whom he has any liking and his relations are not allowed any intercourse with him. We are at a loss to know, says the *Maharashtra Mitra*, how this will all end. The Prince never asks for any fruit or dress. He puts on any dress which the Kárbhári commands him to wear. He often rises from his dinner without eating and at night avoids it altogether. The Kárbhári professes to be most assiduous in his attention to his master. If Dr. Murphy wishes the Prince to take medicine thrice a day, the Kárbhári is anxious to give it him six times a day and prays for his early recovery. Notwithstanding, the Prince is getting leaner; he is daily losing flesh. When he goes out for a walk, he raises his feet only because he has boots on. He begins to perspire in less than eight or ten minutes, and this circumstance is very extraordinary in a station like Mahábleshvar. The Prince when out walking keeps to the edge of the road. When the members of his party are speaking and enjoying themselves, he has never been known even to smile. Upon the whole his condition is extremely critical, and it is to be hoped that Colonel Parr will lose no time in finding out the truth and in taking action accordingly.

Makes remarks in connection with Sir Richard Temple's peregrinations.

The *Arunodaya* (13) of the 21st December refers to the long and rapid marches of Sir Richard Temple in Afghanistan and elsewhere, and observes that there were some officials like him in the early days of the British rule, and it was for that reason that it became firmly rooted in the country. Some English journalists blame His Excellency for neglecting his legitimate duties and for attending to other work in order to please the Viceroy, but we do not agree with them in their disapprobation, says the *Arunodaya*. It may be that Sir Richard Temple may be aiming at the Governor Generalship, and it is for that reason that he may have undertaken to superintend the construction of the railwayto Kandahar, but this ambition is perfectly laudable and there is no reason to find fault with him on that score. In another respect, however, His Excellency's prodigious peregrinations are open, it is said, to serious objection. Notwithstanding his constant absence from head quarters the work of Government goes on smoothly. This shows that he is alone capable of per-

forming the work of the Governor General and the various provincial Governors. This is a serious evil according to English newspapers, but we think otherwise, says the *Arunodaya*. A little consideration will show that there is now no necessity for having so many provincial Governors as there was in the days when the British rule was not firmly established. The work of government is now stereotyped. We therefore hail with joy any measure which will result in the reduction of the public charges. This policy ought also to meet with the approval of English journals, which profess to be animated by a desire to do good to India.

Complains of mismanagement in the Post Office at Ratnágiri.

A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitra* (14) of the 22nd December says that the management of the post office in the town of Ratnágiri is unsatisfactory. The post from the north arrives between eleven and twelve, yet the letters are not distributed until the evening. Such a delay never occurred under former post-masters. In their time letters were invariably delivered in the town about an hour after their arrival, and persons who went to the post office itself got their letters in quarter of an hour, whereas now they are kept waiting for more than an hour. Again great difficulty is experienced in obtaining not-paid and registered letters. In fact the utmost confusion prevails in the matter of the delivery of letters. The postal clerks also do not seem to be up in their work and the post master himself is said to be ignorant of Maráthi. These deficiencies have given rise to much mischief. It is to be hoped that the Inspecting Post Master, who is soon to visit this station, will institute a thorough enquiry into the above charges and take action which may be necessary or desirable.

Complains that Ráo Bahádur Anandráo Bhaskarji uses harsh language to accused persons.

A correspondent of the *Satya Sadan* (20) of the 20th December says that Ráo Bahádur Anandráo Bháskarji, a First Class Magistrate in Alíbág, is in the habit of using harsh language to accused persons. In a certain case which recently came before him, he took the side of the complainant and told the accused to come to some understanding with him, and observed in a threatening tone that if this suggestion was not acted upon he (the magistrate) would sentence the accused to seven years' imprisonment. He also told the accused to furnish to the complainant such legal documents as may be in his possession. This conduct is extremely unbecoming in a judicial officer, and it is to be hoped that the higher authorities will take proper notice of it.

Is against the abolition of the Duxana Prize Committee.

The *Shivaji* (27) of the 19th December in one of its leading articles alludes to the labours of the Duxana Prize Committee, and observes that although the subjects for composition are as difficult this year as in previous years, yet the value of the prizes has been reduced by half. This is perhaps indicative of what will come to pass and it may be that the Committee will soon cease to exist. The Director of Public Instruction is not renowned for increasing the importance of his department, but is noted for doing away with or reducing existing establishments. The Maráthi reading public is not sufficiently large or wealthy to give support to the authors of new works, and if the little encouragement which is now afforded to them is withdrawn, the publication of good books will be a thing of the past. We do not think it right, says the *Shiváji*, to abolish this Committee until the taste for reading books becomes pretty widely diffused. Besides we do not see any justification for diverting funds which were originally intended to encourage Brahmanical learning. It is to be hoped that the Director of Public Instruction and Government will deeply consider this question before they arrive at a final determination.

Makes suggestions for reductions in the educational expenditure of this Presidency.

The *Hitechchhu* of Ahmedabad of the 18th December, but received on the 22nd, makes suggestions on the subject of reductions in the educational expenditure of this presidency. It is said that about a third of the total sum assigned to education is spent upon inspection, and this is certainly an exorbitant charge. It is to a certain extent caused

by correspondence and discussion which can be easily dispensed with. A great deal of the time of the Deputy Educational Inspectors is consumed in this way, and, consequently, if has been found indispensable to appoint Assistant Deputy Inspectors. If this kind of useless correspondence and discussion is discontinued, the services of the deputies will be available for genuine inspection work. The appointment of Europeans as Educational Inspectors is also undesirable. They necessarily require some time to learn the vernacular languages, and during that period the examination of schools is anything but satisfactory. They also require large salaries. If the native Graduates of the University are appointed to these posts, they will be content with smaller salaries, and will do the examination and inspection work equally satisfactorily. Their appointments will, moreover, be quite in the spirit of the new rules for the appointment of natives to posts now held by Europeans. If Government do not think it right to remove the present incumbents from their posts, it should at least abolish the Inspectorship of the North-Eastern Division, which was created without due cause, and the work might be divided between the Inspectors of the Northern and Central Divisions.

Makes observations on Dr. Hunter's lecture at Edinburgh.

The same, in noticing Dr. Hunter's lecture at Edinburgh, observes that the lecturer appears to have come forward at the inspiration of the Conservatives, for the purpose of replying to Mr. Bright's animadversions. The Doctor's discourse is altogether one-sided. He has shown the bright side of the British administration, about which there is no difference of opinion. The Liberals rightly assert that the question at issue is, not what advantages have been conferred upon India by the British rule in times past, but what is the present policy of Government? How do Englishmen act towards natives, and what shape will their policy assume hereafter? Though it is an incontrovertible fact that Englishmen have conferred many benefits upon India, it cannot be said that they have done all this through purely disinterested motives. This is a sufficient reply to Dr. Hunter's observations. The new Press Act, which has deprived the native Press of the liberty of speech; the License Tax Act; the famine administration; the Afghan war; and the tricks practised in regard to the Civil Service question; will exhibit the policy of the present day, which is far different from the wise measures of the statesmen of former days. It cannot be believed that the British Government will annex Afghanistan; but if it really meditates such a step, Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy may be said to have outstripped the bounds of wisdom. The British Government has no right to annex that country because her people are barbarous. Unless a change is made in this respect, the future is not likely to be different from the past.

Observes that the narrow guage lines have proved a failure.

The *Bombay Samáchár* (50) of the 23rd December, after pointing out some of the defects of the narrow guage railways, observes that the Indian authorities thought that these railways would prove of great service in times of famine and war, and under this belief they ordered the construction of such lines, and neglected canal irrigation. But the Deccan famine which continued for three successive years, has shewn that they were not equal to the requirements of the temporarily heavy traffic. The Afghan war has proved that the old railways can with some difficulty do the work of conveying war materials, but those on the narrow gauge are a complete failure. Large quantities of provisions, powder and shot, warm clothing, of which the forces in Afghanistan are in sad want, are lying at the terminus of the broad guage railway where the narrow guage begins, and the latter is unable to carry them to the front with sufficient speed. The same observation applies to the conveyance of baggage animals. It behoves the authorities, therefore, to reconsider the question of the narrow guage after the conclusion of the present war; and it is to be hoped that they will correct the mistake which has been made.

Observes that the financial condition of India is far from satisfactory.

The same of the 24th December contradicts the assertion made by Mr. Stanhope, the Under Secretary of State for India, in a public speech, that no anxiety need be entertained about the financial condition of India. The *Samáchár* observes that a large amount disappears from the

Indian treasury in the shape of loss on account of exchange. The authorities long expected that the price of silver would rise and exchange would improve. They also hoped that America and Germany would re-introduce silver currency into their respective dominions. But all these hopes have ended in disappointment; and yet the authorities have adopted no remedial measures. It seems probable that until something quite unexpected turns up, India must continue to lose annually a sum ranging between three and four krors of rupees. The whole cost of the Afghan war has also been thrown upon her. Besides it seems from the present state of things that there is little prospect of its soon coming to a close. The charges incidental to it threaten to be something very heavy. The current revenue being found insufficient to meet them, the Government has increased several old taxes and have also imposed new ones. For some time past the agriculture and commerce of the country have been far from prosperous, and the people find themselves placed in circumstances in which they are unable to bear the present heavy taxation. These circumstances show that the financial condition of India is far from satisfactory. No objection however can be taken to Mr. Stanhope's assertion to the contrary, if it was meant simply to restore confidence and if steps are being taken to improve the finances.

States that a paper containing mysterious words is being carried from village to village in Central India.

The *Jáme Jamsed* (51) of the 27th December states that before the Mutiny of 1857 *chappatees* were circulated from village to village, and since then if anything is taken from place to place enquiries are immediately made as to what it is. At present a paper is being carried from village to village in Central India. It bears words to the effect that he who carries it from one place to another will achieve religious merit and will be blessed by Indra, the principal deity of the Hindu pantheon.

Observes that England has not done all that she ought for India.

The *Rást Goftár* (53) of the 21st December, in alluding to Dr. Hunter's second lecture, observes that the sentiments expressed in it support the complaint that England has omitted to do several things for India. There is no doubt that the British Government has hitherto adopted a policy which showed confidence in its subjects, and hence the natives were contented and loyal. But Dr. Hunter does not deny that of late the policy of Government has changed; that the governors have no confidence in the governed, and that the natives are growing more and more dissatisfied. The Viceroy and the various Governors speak to the masses in sweet words; but their acts shew that they justly or unjustly entertain in their minds suspicions about the loyalty of the ruled. On the other hand, the native subjects and princes trumpet in congratulatory addresses their own great loyalty, but inwardly they are discontented with the existing state of things. From a fear of the new Press Act, native newspapers do not express the real feelings of the people, and try to be obsequious to Government. But the *Rást Goftár*, aware of its duty, fearlessly lays before it the sad picture. The reasons for this unsatisfactory condition of things are to be found in the solution of the question—"what England has not done for India," and Dr. Hunter has not dealt with this subject as he ought.

Says that England ought to adopt the recommendation made by Dr. Hunter to give to India a representative council and other institutions.

The same, in giving an extract from the abovementioned lecture, observes that Dr. Hunter recommends that, if England is resolved to act honestly with India, she should concede to the latter more political rights and a representative council and other institutions. This recommendation ought to receive the best attention of the authorities. The true moral of the Doctor's recommendation is that the privileges already enjoyed by the people have been nominal and worthless, and that he wishes England to do more than to give merely empty promises. The Indian Legislative Councils have become a farce, and it is to be hoped that the proposed representative council will not share the same fate.

The same, after giving extracts from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State and the latter's reply, about closing the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service to natives, observes that it is a very fortunate thing that Lord Cranbrook not only did not accept the Viceroy's recommendation, but actually disapproved of it. Lord Lytton has made long speeches about the rights of natives, but when the above narrow views are placed in juxtaposition with them, they appear like a stain on the character of the affable and courteous Viceroy.

Condemns the opinion expressed by Lord Lytton that the competitive examination for the civil service should be closed to the natives of India.

The same, in noticing Mr. Vesuválá's poetical work entitled "Courting the Muse," observes that on the whole the young poet's descriptive powers are of a high charater; but he has in the piece headed "True Indian opinion" exposed his own ignorance. He has made such a fierce attack on the English rulers, that had it been published in any of the vernacular languages it would have been at once noticed owing to the existence of the new Press Act. Though it cannot be said that all the sentiments expressed are false, yet it is not only thoughtlessly written but seems disloyal. The Indian Government is not faultless, but there is no administration which has not some faults. What kind of rule had India before the arrival of Englishmen? Is there a better Government than that of England in Europe itself? Though Englishmen have some defects, they have also many good qualities. For how many things is the world indebted to England, and how much inferior are the natives of India to Englishmen? Had the young poet properly considered the above questions, he would not have made this attack upon Englishmen. Some of his sentiments are right, but he could have expressed them without making use of abusive language. The English rule is beneficial to India, and it was never expected that a Parsi writer would condemn it.

Censures a Parsi poet for making a severe attack on the British Government.

The *Samsher Báhádur* (59) of the 17th December, but received on the 22nd, in noticing the Factory Bill, observes that Lord Lytton had at the commencement of his administration raised great hopes among the people that His Lordship's régime would be beneficial to them. But the subsequent acts of His Lordship's administration being encroachments on their liberty, wealth, and even happiness, those hopes have been disappointed and the people have become very sad. The gagging of the native Press; the declaration of the war with Afghanistan; the abolition of the import duty on Europe cotton goods—a measure conceived in the interests of the mill-owners of Manchester; the diversion of the famine insurance fund to the carrying on of the murderous Afghán war,—all these acts have been performed under His Lordship's régime. There can then be no wonder that under such an administration the Manchester mill-owners should succeed in getting the Factory Bill passed, by which a shock will be given to the rising cotton industry of India. The Government is aware that the people of India are poor, that its trade and commerce are much depressed, and that numbers of its people are starving. A Commission was appointed to suggest retrenchments in the State expenditure. The country must remain in this depressed condition so long as she has no other than agricultural pursuits for the maintenance of her sons. Hence it is to be extremely regretted that Government intend to stifle the young and rising cotton industry by enacting the factory law. In support of the proposed measure it is asserted that the factory labourers—men, women, and children—are overworked and their health is undermined. But impartial witnesses assert that the labourers are not an oppressed class, and that the labouring classes generally evince an anxiety to secure mill work in preference to every other kind of work. If the factory labourers are consulted as to what they think of their work, they are sure to express their preference. The factory law would only reduce their wages. If, in spite of these facts, Government were to

Disapproves of the Factory Bill.

enact the law, it would commit an injustice which would result in the benefit of the Manchester mill-owners and in the ruin of the cotton industry and the labourers engaged in it. In conclusion, the *Samsher* expresses a hope that the Bombay mill-owners will make a timely and respectful protest against the proposed law.

Complains of the exorbitant price of salt.

The same expatiates upon the value of salt in human food as an indispensable necessary of life, a check to mortality from famines and cholera, and laments that the Indian Government has made it so dear as to place it almost beyond the reach of the poor. In Bombay it is sold at two annas per páili, and in Surat at a rupee and a quarter per maund. Government has already taken possession of the salt pans of all India, except those of Káthiáwád. The Political Agent of that province has recently concluded new treaties with the Thákors of Bhávnagar, Dhrangadra and Limri for giving over the salt pans in their respective States to the British Government. It is to be regretted that Káthiáwád also will henceforth suffer from a scarcity of salt.

Hopes that the *Bombay Gazette's* assertion that the people of India are dissatisfied will attract attention.

The same, in noticing the frequent attacks made by the *Bombay Gazette* on the inhabitants of the Deccan for their disloyalty, observes that the charge is not corroborated by facts, and that they need not be afraid of harm being done to them from the ravings of that journal, which however has done a service to India. There can be no doubt that the people are dissatisfied, and the *Samsher* would gladly impress this fact on the mind of the rulers, but it does not possess sufficient influence to achieve this desirable object. The *Gazette* possesses influence, and its proclamation of the fact is sure to attract the attention of Englishmen. The people might not be aware of the entire policy of Government, but some of its unjust acts must attract their attention. They know that the land tax is very heavy, and that Government has disarmed the people and exposed them to the murderous attacks of the wild beasts. Again, when a handful of strangers rule millions and the latter are dissatisfied, one of two deductions must be made: either that the people are so foolish as not to appreciate the benefits derived from the rule; or that the rulers do not know how to rule well. The first inference cannot be right, as the people say from experience that the rulers do not understand in what their happiness consists, and, therefore, do not secure it for them. The *Gazette's* voice will no doubt attract the attention of *Vanity Fair*, which advises Englishmen to act justly towards India for fear that she may lose her.

Observes that Mr. Motilál, the City Police Inspector of Broach, should be transferred to another place.

The *Broach Samáchár* (70) of the 18th and 25th December observes that since the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Motilál as the City Police Inspector of Broach, crimes have increased in that town. There are several gangs of gamblers, which carry on their vocation on the road leading to the railway station and on other public roads, and strip the unwary passengers of all that they have. The people of the quarters in which these gangs carry on their nefarious work are well acquainted with them, and yet the police does not know their whereabouts. It is said that the policemen of those quarters encourage them. The inability of the police to put down this crime is owing to the inefficiency of Mr. Motilál, who has been too long in one place and who should therefore be transfered to another station.

States that gangs of thieves move about at night in the town of Broach.

The same states that gangs of thieves go about at night in the Parsiwádá and other thickly populated parts of the town of Broach. The Bhange watchmen wake up and warn house-owners as the gangs are moving about. How is it then that the policemen going on their rounds do not apprehend any of then? The attention of the police is requested to this subject.

Municipalities.

Complains that the municipality of Surat has levied duty on goods received for private use.

The *Gujárat Mitra* (49) of the 21st December states that its manager received through the railway six pairs of dhotis which he had ordered from Ahmedabad. On their arrival at the city gate, an officer of the municipality demanded ten annas for them. The manager protested, as the goods were ordered not for trading purposes but for private use, but he was informed that as the articles were brought by the railway on payment of hire, they became liable to the payment of municipal duty. This reply is obviously unjust, since the goods were intended for private use and not for trade. The attention of the Corporation is requested to the above, and justice is solicited.

G. W. KURKARAY,
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29*th December* 1879.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

6 N P 27—12 [CON 649]